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Central Business District Preservation Study

Part I: Building Information Forms
Volume 1: Streets beginning A-C

July, 1980

Prepared for the Boston Landmarks Commission
with the assistance of the Boston Redevelopment Authority
and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

microfiche order number: BMA-0653

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CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT PRESERVATION STUDY

Part I: Building Information Forms

Volume I: Streets Beginning A - C

Prepared by Pamela W. Fox and Mickail Koch
for the
Boston Landmarks Commission

Assistance in this study was provided by
the Boston Redevelopment Authority and by
the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State,
through the matching grant-in-aid program for historic preservation
of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service,
Department of the Interior, under the provisions of
the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

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Bulfinch Place
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Cambridge Street
Canal Street
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City Hall Plaza
Clinton Street
Congress Street
Cornhill Street
Court Square
Court Street
Custom House Street

I. INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 1978, the Boston Landmarks Commission embarked upon a comprehensive inventory of the architectural and historical resources in Downtown Boston. The goals of the study coincided with the purposes for which the Commission had been established two years earlier: to identify the City's resources, to increase the public's awareness of those resources, and initiate measures to protect them from "adverse influences".

The specific objectives of the study were to record and systematically evaluate the merit of each building in the Downtown area, and to develop a plan and priorities for nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places and designating Boston Landmarks.

The first phase of the project focussed on the Theatre District, and was completed in June of 1979. The second and larger phase covered the Central Business District, including the retail and financial areas, Government Center and the North Station area. Begun in October 1979, it was completed in July of 1980.

Impetus for the project came in the form of a matching grant originating in the Department of the Interior and administered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, a division of the Secretary of State's office. The local share was provided in part by the Landmarks Commision and in part by contributions of the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

The study was conducted by Pamela Fox and Mickail Koch, architectural historians and consultants to the Commission, with the assistance of a student intern, Yvonne Brady. Staff supervision was provided by Judith McDonough, Survey Director for the Commission.

II. METHODOLOGY

Both the Theatre District survey and the Central Business District Preservation Study, represented by these volumes, involved four basic procedures: field survey, research, evaluation, and recording.

Field survey constituted a major portion of the study and was conducted entirely on foot, using standard Boston Landmarks Commission Building Information Forms for purposes of notation. Field work also included photographing each building using standard, black and white 35 mm film. For purposes of convenience, the Central Business Distrct was divided into six sub-areas: North Station, Government Center, Custom House/Markets, Retail, Financial and Wholesale. Within these areas over 650 buildings were surveyed.

Documentary research was carried out to determine the date, architect, original appearance and original use of each structure, as well as other associations. The investigation generally followed certain stages:

1. Examination of permits and Building Department records on file at Boston City Hall. Permits were issued beginning about 1873 and are available for more than half of the buildings constructed since that date.

2. Examination of the architectural index compiled by the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library, which cites references to architectural periodicals, guidebooks and other primary and secondary source materials.

3. Examination of previous research efforts including National Register nomination forms, Landmark Study Reports, Historic Structures Reports, and student papers including those prepared for Harvard University Professor Eduard Sekler and kept on file at Carpenter Center.

4. Examination of the photograph and clipping files at the Bostonian Society, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston Public Library Fine Arts Department and Print Department, and the Boston Athenaeum. Also inspected were Boston Landmarks Commission files and the Bostonian Society Rice-Mank Collection of blueprints and real estate leasing brochures.

5. Examination of atlases and Boston City directories, particularly for information regarding date and original use. Also useful in determining date and use are the following publications which list building occupants by street address: (a) The Boston Almanacs of 1858, 1864 and 1865; (b) John E. Whiting. A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy in the Principal Streets and Wharves of the City Of Boston (1877); and (c) Boston City Directories from 1930 to the present.

6. Deed Research. Deed records at the Suffolk County Courthouse were examined for certain notable buildings, if such research was judged likely to yield information on the date or architect of a building.

Evaluation of each building followed the completion of field survey and documentary research. Consideration was given to adopting a numerical evaluation system such as has been used in some other cities. In recent years the Landmarks Commission staff has worked on developing such a system in order to obtain maximum objectivity in evaluating buildings. After exhaustive efforts to devise a workable system, the staff and consultants concluded that because of the implicit value judgments made in assigning value to each criterion as well as the judgment made in how a building satisfies the various criteria, the objectivity of a numerical system is questionable.

Until a system can be identified which convincingly overcomes the problems of assigning numerical values to qualities of history, architecture, and urban design, which are difficult to quantify, the Commission will continue to use the intellectual discipline of systematic evaluation but not numerical values.

The process for evaluating buildings in Downtown Boston involved the review of each building within the following criteria:

1. Style: the degree to which a building represents a particular architectural genre or method of construction. Does it have primary, secondary and tertiary characteristics of the style? To what extent has it been altered?

2. Architectural Evolution: the place of the building in the history of architectural problem-solving. Was it innovative? Is it a rare or particularly good example of architectural technology? How important was the architect or builder associated with the structure?

3. Urban Design Contribution: the relationship of a building to its setting. Does it contribute to the character of the streetscape or district? Is it a landmark in the sense of providing visual orientation? Does it have symbolic value?

4. Association Value: the association of a site or structure with persons, organizations or events, or with broad patterns of cultural, social, political or economic history.

Having completed the analysis of each building, the consultants reviewed the degree to which groups of buildings constitute distinctive districts in the Downtown. They then identified which buildings contribute to the visual character of the districts and which do not. Outside of the districts, individual buildings were also ranked according to a hierarchy based on significance.

Additional specific consideration was given to the degree to which each building and district meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the criteria for designation by the Boston Landmarks Commission, as contained in its enabling statute.

Recording of data assembled through research and field survey and the results of the evaluative process was done on the Commission's standard Building Information Forms. The originals of these forms will be kept on file at the offices of the Boston Landmarks Commission. Copies have been provided to the Boston Public Library and the libraries of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Bostonian Society, and the Boston Athenaeum. The negatives of the photographs attached to the forms are on file at the Boston Landmarks Commission. The existence of good early photographs has been recorded in the bibliography section of the pertinent building form, and photos have in some cases been copied for attachment to the form. It was not feasible to list every such photograph, and future researchers are advised to recheck the institutions listed above for additional visual material.

The Building Information Forms are arranged alphabetically by address, with even numbers preceding odd numbers.

The four volumes of forms contain the following:

Vol. 1	Streets beginning with the letters A-C
Vol. 2	Streets beginning with the letters D-M
Vol. 3	Streets beginning with the letters N-S
Vol. 4	Streets beginning with the letters T-Z

IV. RELATIONSHIP OF THE INVENTORY TO LANDMARK DESIGNATION AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The results of the inventory are intended, under the terms of the survey and planning grant supporting the project, to be useful in identifying the properties which may be eligible for recognition through listing in the National Register of Historic Places or designation by the Boston Landmarks Commission. These two programs, which are often confused, can be of considerable importance to property owners as well as to the public concerned with the preservation of Boston's distinctive heritage. A brief summary of those programs follows:

Boston Landmarks Commission Designation

The Boston Landmarks Commission was established in 1975 by a special act of the legislature, in order to serve as a mechanism for the orderly preservation of the City's historic buidings and neighborhoods. Designation by the Commisison has two purposes. First, it recognizes the designated property as an important part of the City's legacy. Second, it brings into designation a systematic design review process. Once designated, a property cannot be demolished or its exterior appearance substantially changed, without prior approval by the Commission.

The process of designation includes the preparation of a study report on the property, a public hearing, and approval by the Mayor and City Council as well as the Commission.

A number of Landmarks have been designated in Downtown Boston including the Old Federal Reserve Bank, the International Trust Company Building and the Exchange Building. To be designated, a property must be of significance "to the City and the Commonwealth, the New England Region or the Nation" (Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975).

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior, is the nation's official list of important cultural resources. Listing on the National Register provides a limited degree of protection from federally-licensed or assisted projects which would have a negative impact on the property. It has no effect on strictly private actions involving listed properties, except through the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

Nominations to the National Register are made by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and must be approved as well by the National Register Office in Washington. Property owners are notified prior to consideration by the Massachusetts Historical Commission of a nominated property.

Tax Reform Act of 1976

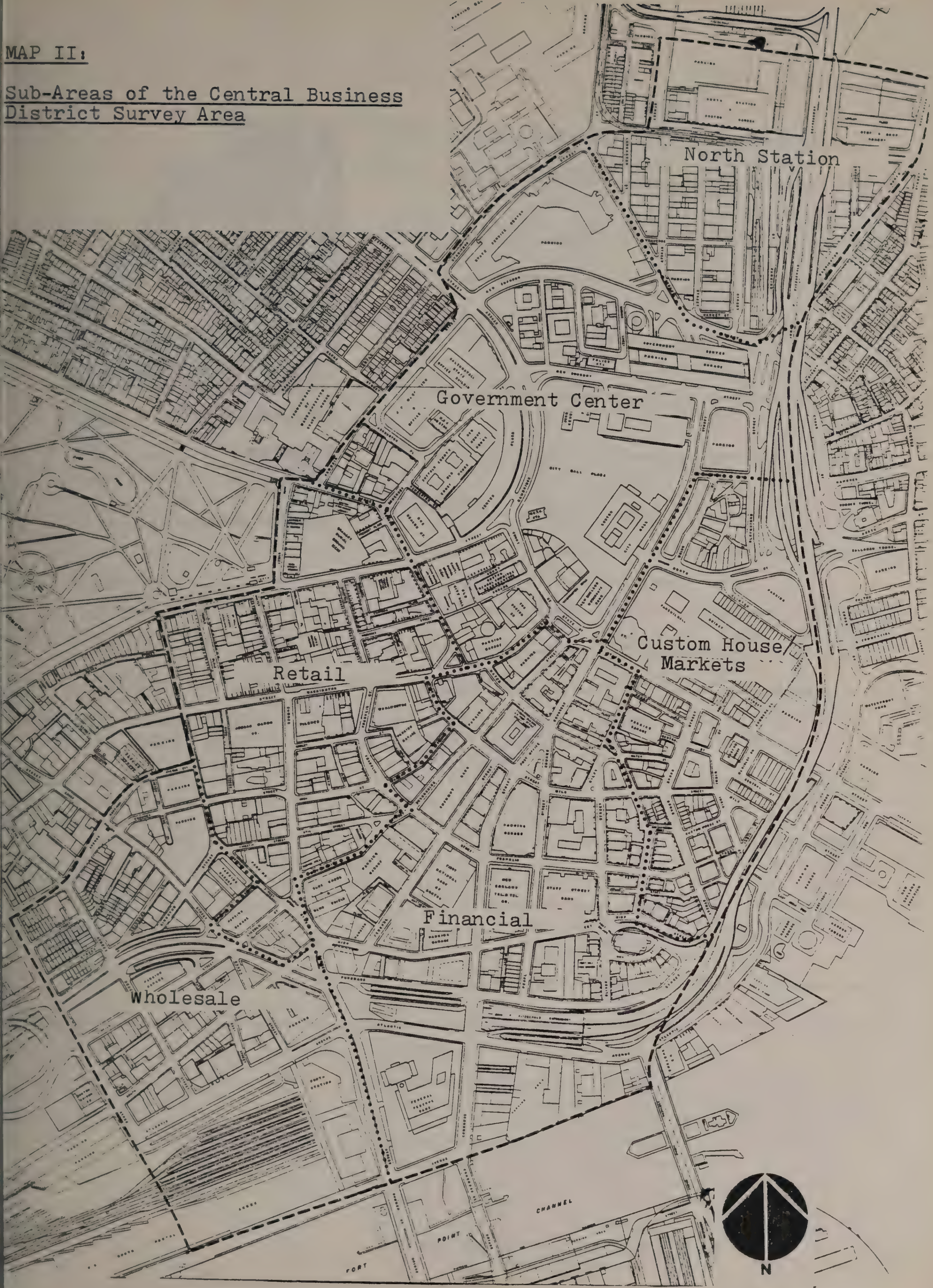
Under the Tax Reform Act of 1976, significant incentives are established for the preservation of income producing properties listed on the National Register or in local historic districts certified by the Secretary of the

Interior. Specifically, the owner of an historic property can elect to write off the costs of rehabilitation over a 60-month period or take accelerated depreciation for the improved property. The tax code also removes preferential treatment (in the form of accelerated depreciation) for new construction replacing a certified historic property and disallows the deduction of demolition costs as a building expense.

Note: Any recommendations for designation by the Boston Landmarks Commission or listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and referred to in these Information Forms, are the recommendations of the consultants. They have not been reviewed or concurred in by the Boston Landmarks Commission. Before any action is taken by the Commission to nominate any property to the National Register, or to designate it as a Boston Landmark, owners and other interested parties will be given an opportunity to comment on the appropriateness of such action.

MAP II:

Sub-Areas of the Central Business District Survey Area


North Station
Government Center
Custom House
Markets
Retail
Financial
Wholesale
CHANNEL
POINT
FORT
N

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 2-32 Albany St. COR. 85-89 Beach / 155-205 Lincoln / 124 Kneeland

NAME Albany Building (present) ____ (original)

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1899 (source) permit 6-29-1899

ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns (source) permit

BUILDER Norcross Bros. Co. (source) "

OWNER Albany Trust (original) ____ (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 2/6 , 18 3/1 - 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores, offices, & storage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]-white [✓ stone] limestone & concrete iron/steel/alum.
cast stone ornament

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 19x10x16x10 bay Beaux Art structure with 1 bay beveled corners. Stone round-arched central entries on Albany & Lincoln Sts., as well as round arched openings at corner bays & centrally located at Beach & Kneeland Sts. Elaborately decorated with swags, cartouches, and heraldic devices; "Albany" inscribed on cartouch over central entry. Cast iron piers with Adamesque decoration on face divide bays of base. Upper levels rusticated over entries and corners, with round-arched windows at 5th level. Complex terra-cotta & metal cornice with classical moldings & arcaded corbelling.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 42, 672 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Monumental structure occupies entire block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Monumental structure architecturally significant as major work by prominent Boston architectural firm, as well as a notable example of Boston's version of the Beaux Arts style as expressed by Peabody & Stearns. Dominating the streetscape, it is one of the last major buildings to be erected in the Leather District, and provides a striking, though not incompatible, contrast to the predominantly Romanesque Revival character of the area. Historically, the building exemplifies the area's viability

WRD|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

at the turn of the century as a thriving district devoted to the leather industry.

Robert Swain Peabody (1845-1917) & John Goddard Stearns (1843-1917) were partners for 40 years, & they have been called "the most important arbiters of building taste after H.H. Richardson."[1.] Peabody graduated from Harvard, continued his training with Gridley J. F. Bryant, & was one of the first group of Americans to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Stearns was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School & continued his architectural training in the office of Ware & Van Brunt. After Richardson's death, "Peabody & Stearns rose to preeminence in Boston, occupying for some years a position commensurate to that of McKim, Mead & White in New York City."[1.] Among their buildings remaining in the CBD are the Exchange Building, India Building, and early Boston Post Building.

The Albany Building was largely occupied by United Shoe Machinery Co. "which manufactures everything from the smallest article to the most powerful machinery used in the equipment of a modern shoe factory."[2.] Remaining in that location from 1901-1929, in 1930 the company removed to its new location, the art deco United Shoe Machinery Co. Building on High St. Another occupant during that period was the U.S. Thread Co.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

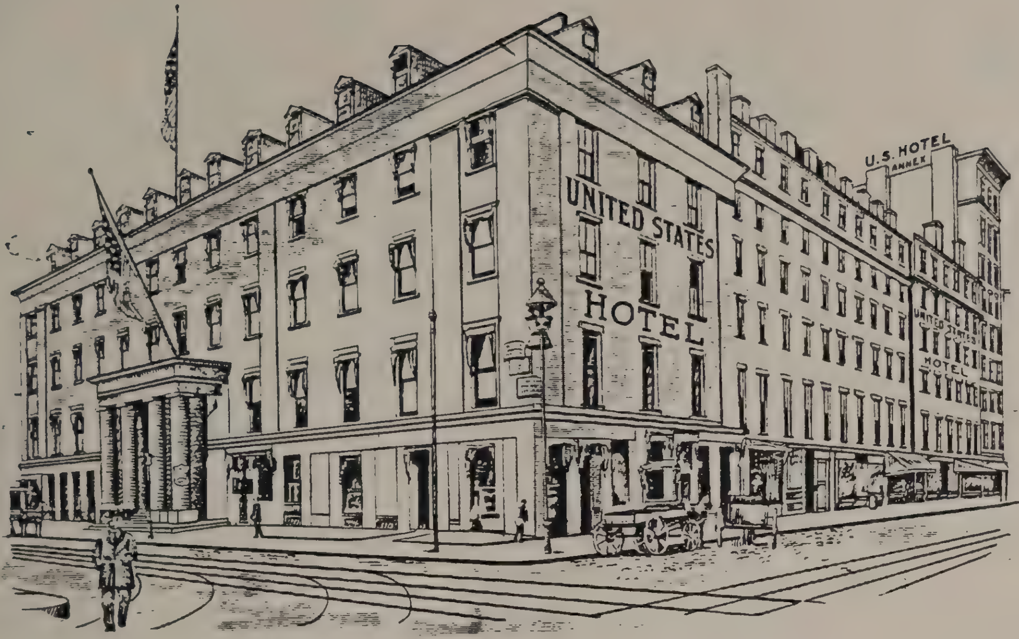
Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

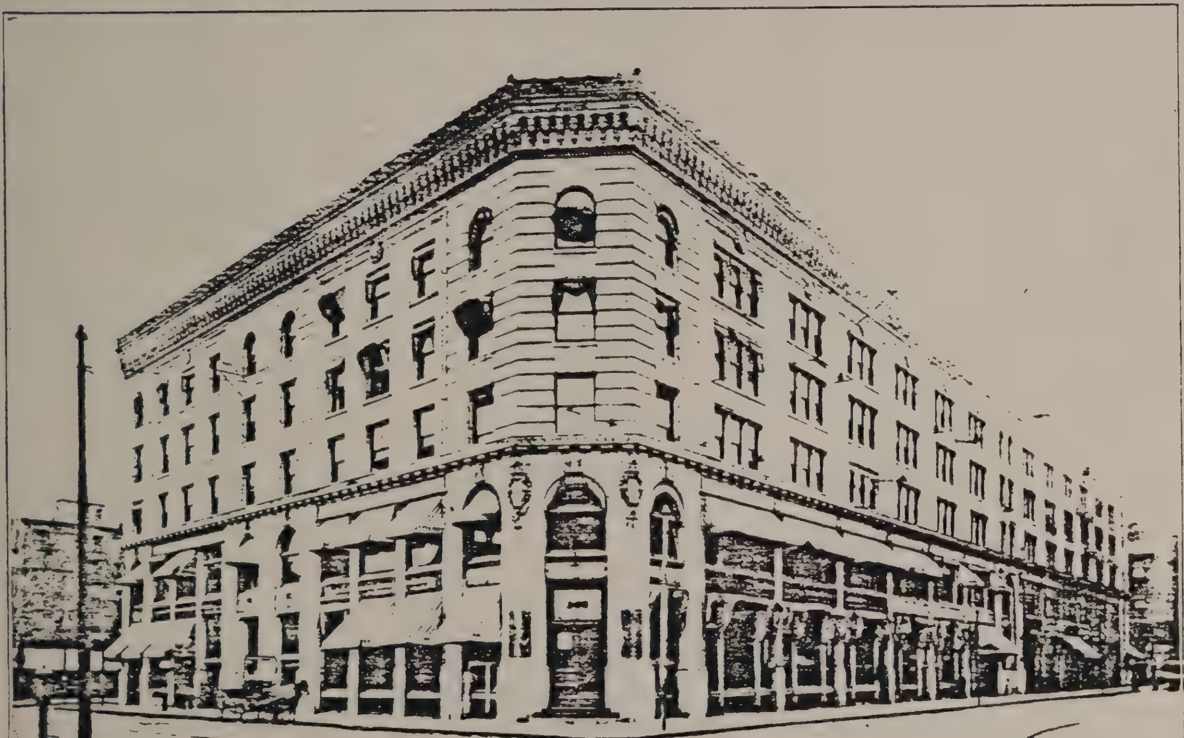
1. Holden, Wheaton A., "The Peabody Touch: Peabody and Stearns of Boston, 1870-1917," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, v. xxxii, May 1973, p. 114.
2. Palmer's Views of Boston Past & Present, 1910. SPNEA.
3. American Architect and Building News, March 16, 1901, v. 71, p. 86, pl. 1316. illus.
4. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.
5. Boston Directories.
6. Building Dept. Records.
7. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, Measured drawings for Albany Bldg., [illegible] - 5th floors.

[illegible]
within 75 ft. of market, is to-day over [illegible]

2-32 Albany St.



UNITED STATES HOTEL, Beach, Lincoln and Kingston Streets. A famous and historical hostelry, owned for years by Tilly Haynes, whose name was known throughout the entire United States; the management has at all times kept abreast of the times, and to-day the hotel is one of the best conducted in the city.

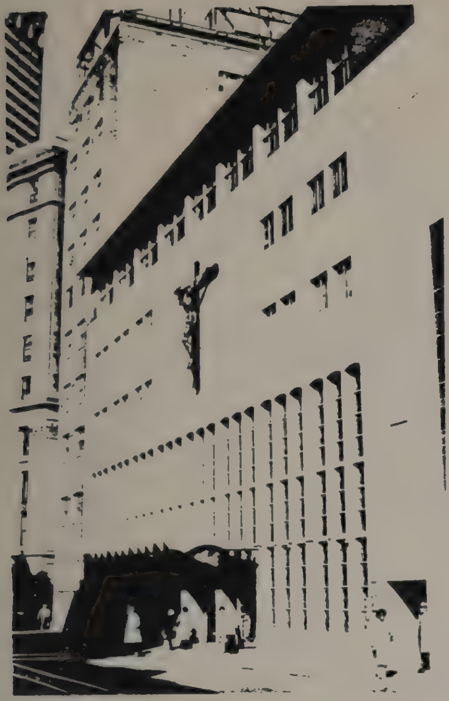


ALBANY BUILDING—Beach, Albany, Kneeland and Lincoln Streets—occupies entire block and is mostly occupied by offices of the United States Machinery Company, which manufactures everything from the smallest article to the most powerful machinery used in the equipment of a modern shoe factory.

MOVE 4

Putnam, Views of Boston Past & Present, 1910

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 100-106 Arch St.COR.
(thru to 21-25 Otis St.)

NAME St. Anthony's Shrine & The Workers Chapel
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1952-55 (Building permit, 1952) (dedicated 11/23/1955)
source

ARCHITECT Maurice A. Reidy, engineer (permit)
source

BUILDER Thomas O'Connor & Co, Inc. (permit)
source

OWNER Province of the Most Holy Name, Order of Friors Minor (Franciscans)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 2/5*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] church and monastery

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus roof terrace & penthouse

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Contemporary institutional building. Triple central hooded entrances flanked by narrow 2-story windows with religious images of saints; Middle levels dominated by large crucifix in center flanked by small square windows; brick upper story and projecting cornice; later 10-story brick addition at #100.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 19,126 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building has rear(Otis St)facade of red brick with large bow window in center of levels 2-4

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Does not contribute architecturally.

According to the building permit, the building was to be used as follows:
basement- auditorium
level 1 - church and offices
level 2 - church and conference rooms
level 3 - offices, living & study rooms
level 4 - library, infirmary, living rooms
level 5 - private chapel, recreation room, kitchen & refectory

PF (June, 1980)(M)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

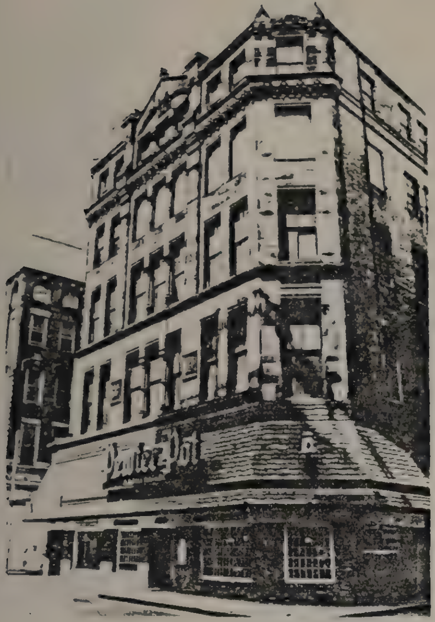
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

levels 6-11 - living quarters
level 12 - terrace prominade, cooling tower
penthouse - elevator machinery

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 91-101 Arch St. COR. Snow Place
Bussey Place (alleys)

NAME ____________________
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-4 Building inscription
source

ARCHITECT ____________________
source

BUILDER ____________________
1874 Atlas owner: source
Pres. & Fellows of
OWNER Harvard College /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 37 1/6*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sandstone? concrete iron/steel/alum.
red brick side elevations

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Symmetrical polychrome High Victorian Gothic post-fire stone commercial building, 3 bays plus one additional dressed bay at each truncated corner. Modernized storefront. Side bays each have 2 windows (usually 2/2 sash). Center bay has 3 window openings separated by Gothicized Corinthian columns at level 2, where this section is flanked on the left by the Harvar shield and on the right by a date plaque. Banding above 2, cornice above 4.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Triangular pediment at 5 above center section, with date "1873"
(Neo-mansard storefront)

CONDITION good fair poor ______ LOT AREA 4997 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Alleys on both sides of building. Snow Pl. has 10-bay red brick elevation. Bussey Pl. has red brick facade with 8 openings on each level.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Finely detailed example of the High Victorian Gothic--a style not common in the CBD survey area--notable for its polychrome coloration and the carved stone work of the columns, capitals, cornice, gable pediment, and other decorative elements. The building is associated historically with the dry goods industry, the major late-19th century trade in the Summer St./Winthrop Square area, and is important as one of a number of surviving 4-6 story masonry post-fire commercial buildings which together form the suggested

PF (June,1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

"Commercial Palace" National Register district.

The building was erected immediately after the Great Fire of 1872, which destroyed a reported 776 buildings in the Boston central business district including all those in the vicinity of 91-101 Arch St. The original tenants, both listed at this address in the 1874 Boston City Directory, were Barnes, Ward & Co, jobbers of woolens, and Leland, Rice Co, jobbers of ready-made clothing. When the area was surveyed in 1877, Barnes and Ward occupied space in the basement and first floor and Lela Rice occupied the 2nd through 5th floors and used the 5th floor for cutting.[1]

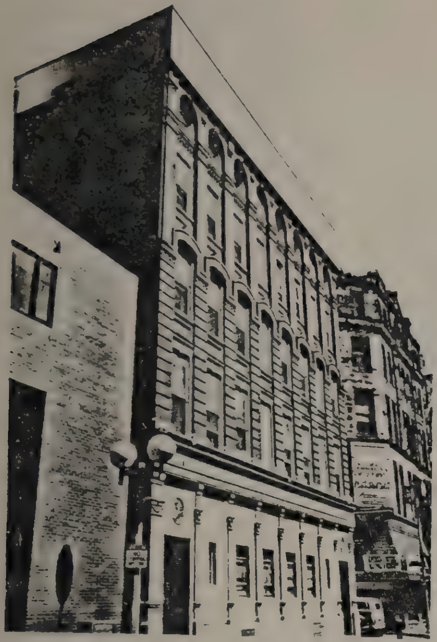
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Commercial Palace" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy....
(copy at BPL)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 105-111 Arch St. COR. Bussey Place (alley)

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-1875 source Building permit 8/16/1873 Occupied by 1875

ARCHITECT Charles K. Kirby source (permit)

BUILDER Nathaniel Adams source (permit)

OWNER Charles G. Chase/ original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 37 1/2, 1/3 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco ~~asphalt~~ trim asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Panel Brick post-fire commercial building, 8 bays on Arch & 6 on Bussey Place. Original first fl. cast iron piers and lintel. Regularly spaced windows above, separated at 2 & 3 by 2-story brick banded rusticated piers which terminate above 3 in stilted segmental arches with stone keystones. Stone chamfered lintels above 2nd and 4th fl. windows. Arched windows with stone keystones at 5. Brick corbel cornice partially obscured along roofline by aluminum panels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (some storefront window changes.)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 2728 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Of the 6 bays on Bussey Place, the first 3 are identical to those at the front facade and the next 3 are simpler in treatment.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

105-111 Arch is an excellent example of the Panel Brick style notable for its polychrome brick and stone work& the intact cast iron storefront piers. It is associated historically with the dry goods trade, the major late 19th century industry in the area, and is part of a grouping of post-fire commercial buildings of similar scale which together form the suggested "Commercial Palace" National Register district.

PF (June, 1980) NRC/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building was constructed just after the Great Fire of November, 1872, which destroyed some 776 buildings in the downtown area including all those in the Summer/Franklin/Winthrop Square area. Whiting's survey of 1877 lists the following early tenants: (B,1) Adams & Cary, hair and fancy goods, (2,5) H.B. Wells, commission cotton batting and twine; (3, Thompson & Leavitt, jobbers of ready-made clothing; cut in fourth.[1] H.B. Wells is listed at this address in Boston City Directories as early as 1875.

Architect Charles Kirby is listed in city directories of the 1850's, 60's and 70's and was for a time the senior partner in the firm of Kirby and Lewis. Of the buildings attributed to the firm, most are residences in the Back Bay area.[2]

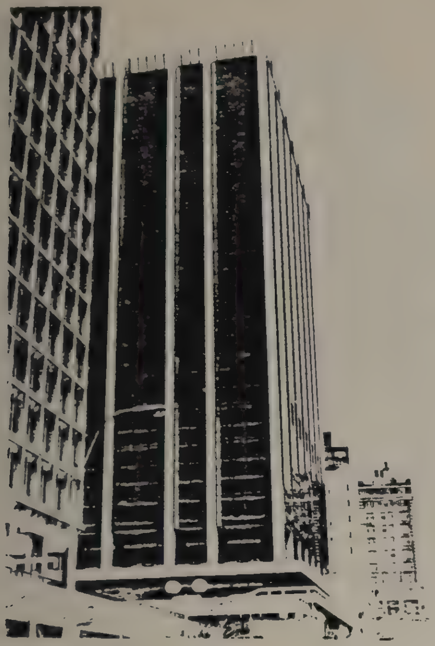
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Commercial Palace" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(18
2. See Boston Public Library Architectural File

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS One Ashburton Pl. COR. Bowdoin St.

NAME John W. McCormack State Office Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/ 12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE dedicated 6/13/1975 Bldg. Inscription[1]
source

ARCHITECT Hoyle, Doran & Berry "
source

BUILDER Vappi & Co. "
source

OWNER Commonwealth of Massachusetts
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 11 1/3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] government offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 21 (plus 3-level parking garage) plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern curtain wall skyscraper office tower; continuous rising aggregate concrete piers flanking polygonal all-glass multi-story window bays (7 bays on Bowdoin and 5 on Ashburton). Bronze sculpture in lobby called "Massachusetts Artifact" by Alfred Duca.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA not on map sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS One of two freestanding state office towers on this sloping site on the north side of Beacon Hill

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

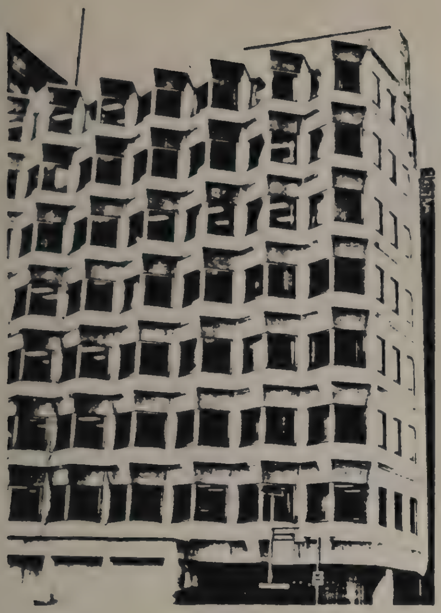
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Date, architect and builder information taken from engraved stone plaque in lobby of building.



ADDRESS 20 Ashburton Pl. COR.

NAME Massachusetts Teachers Association
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1965-68 Permit, 1965. Building
source inscription, 1968.

ARCHITECT Curtin & Riley Associates (permit)
source

BUILDER S. & A. Allen Construction Co.(permit)
source

OWNER Massachusetts Teachers Association
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 3/6*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus penthouse

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern office building, 5 bays on Ashburton and 8 on east side facing a parking lot. Rising concrete piers and curved spandrals surround single pane windows. Surface has sculptural, honeycomb appearance.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 7285 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building has two facades, one facing the street and a second facing a parking lot to the east.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area 03D

ADDRESS Atlantic Ave. COR. Purchase St. Federal St.

NAME Fan chamber
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 23/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] highway facility

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) unknown plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two-level, rectangular structure of brick, laid in common bond. No fenestration.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic none

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 9380 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located in midst of outdoor parking lot, which is surrounded by expressway.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This structure is a fan chamber for the Fitzgerald Expressway tunnel. It is non-contributory.

mk 6/80

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

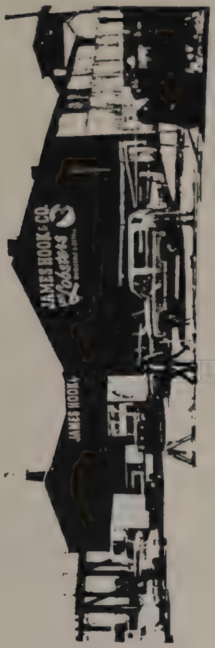
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ✓

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 436-40 Atlantic COR. 15-17 Northern Ave.

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1936 (?) 1936 Bldg. Permit source

ARCHITECT Edward G. Sacco source

BUILDER Brooks Skinner Co. source

OWNER Dominic Sicuso original ___ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *29 3/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial - lunchroom

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 & 2 plus ___

ROOF pitch & flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large, irregularly planned, commercial structure, imitative of N.E. barn design. Consists of 2 pitch-roofed buildings connected by flat-roofed structure, having parking facilities in front. Brown with red trim, & features gilded lobster weather vane on left building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ?

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 19,040 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site facing expressway & Atlantic Ave.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Located on corner site, structure attempts to provide N.E. ambience in midst of large commercial buildings.

It is unclear as to the date of this structure. In 1922, a permit was given for a filling station at this location; in 1936, a permit was given for a Standard Brooks Skinner Steel Building with pitch roof. The current structure may be the latter building possibly in combination with the former.

M+ MHK 6 80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

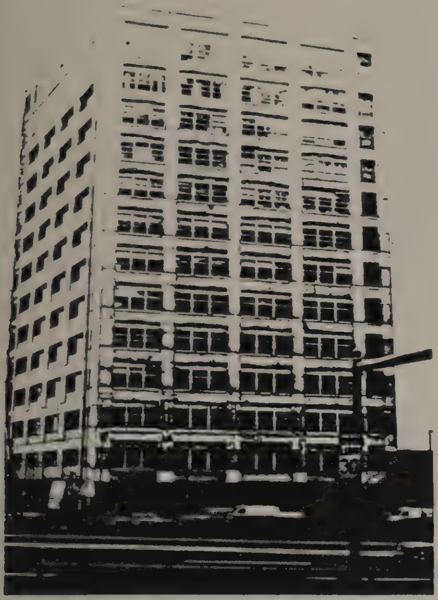
It is presently occupies by James J. Hook & Co., lobsters.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Directories.
2. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 458-72 Atlantic Ave. COR.

NAME Sheraton Corp. Bldg. / Harbor Trust Bldg.
present / original

MAP No. 24N/13E   SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1925-6   Bldg. permit 8-12-1925 (modern
source   veneer 1962)

ARCHITECT Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore   "
source

BUILDER James Stewart & Co.   "
source

OWNER Harbor Trust
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 2/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] light manufacturing & two stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) thirteen   plus

ROOF flat   cupola   dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ________ [✓ concrete] [✓ iron/steel/alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x14 steel frame & concrete office building, with central entry, currently being renovated. Full height concrete piers articulate the bays, the rectangular windows filled with modern sash. Concrete architectural panels, across width of facades, overlay original spandrels & face of piers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] veneer of architectural panels

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor   LOT AREA 56, 176 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS freestanding structure facing Atlantic Ave. and expressway ramp.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Located on the site of Griffin's Wharf, the Harbor Trust Bldg., as it now stands, architecturally contributes to surrounding area. Formally opened in Nov. 1926, the building was expected to become the center of graphic arts in Boston; among the commercial printing & engraving companies leasing space was the Folsom Engraving Co.** With its cement construction, & 2/3s of outside wall space composed of glass, the building was felt to be ideally suited to printing trade. Structure

[illegible] 6/80

Moved; date if known

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal
Agricultural
Architectural x
The Arts
Commerce
Communication
Community/
development

Conservation
Education
Exploration/
settlement
Industry
Military
Political

Recreation
Religion
Science/
invention
Social/
humanitarian
Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above) covering ground area of 28,000 sq. feet, and was largest of its kind in N. E., utilizing spur track from the Union Freight Railroad.

The firm of Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore was established in 1889, being composed of Clarence H. Blackall (1857-1942), James Ford Clapp (d. 1941), & Charles A. Whittemore. Blackall, the senior member, studied at U. of Illinois, and for three years at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. After working as a draughtsman in N.Y., in 1884 he joined the Boston firm of Peabody & Stearns; while there, he was the first American to win the Rotch Travelling Scholarship. He was an early member of the A.I.A., an organizer & first president of the Boston Architectural Club, & a founder and first secretary of the Architectural League of N.Y. Notable buildings identified with his firm are the Carter/Winthrop Bldg., the Little Office Building, and the Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Co. Bldg., structures representative of the development of late 19th and early 20th c. architecture.

** Other original occupants were the Southgate Press, H.C. Whitcomb Co., The Modern Pricilla, United Printing Machine Co., Atlantic Printing Co., & Seaver Howland Press.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Building presently being rehabilitated as office space.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

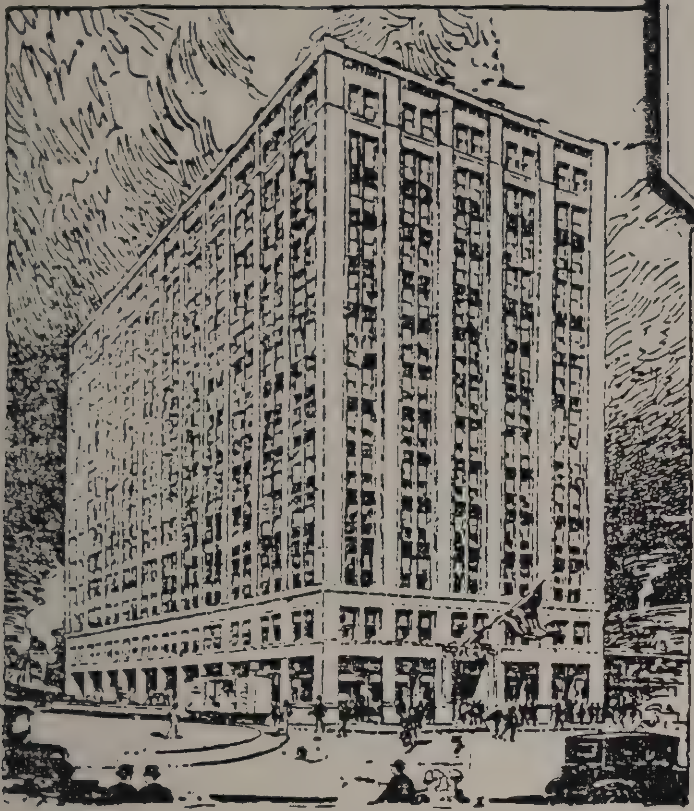
1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 19, 1926, p. 53. Illus.
3. Transcript, May 23, 1925, part 4, p. 16. Architect's rendering.
4. Withey, H.A. and E.S. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, 1970.
5. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "The Harbor Building Designed especiall the Allied Printing Crafts," blue print.
6. Bostonian Society Rice-Mank Collection, blueprint of 6th floor, Harbor Building, premises of Atlantic Printing Co., Jan. 20, 1926.

Hold for price cut

File Plan

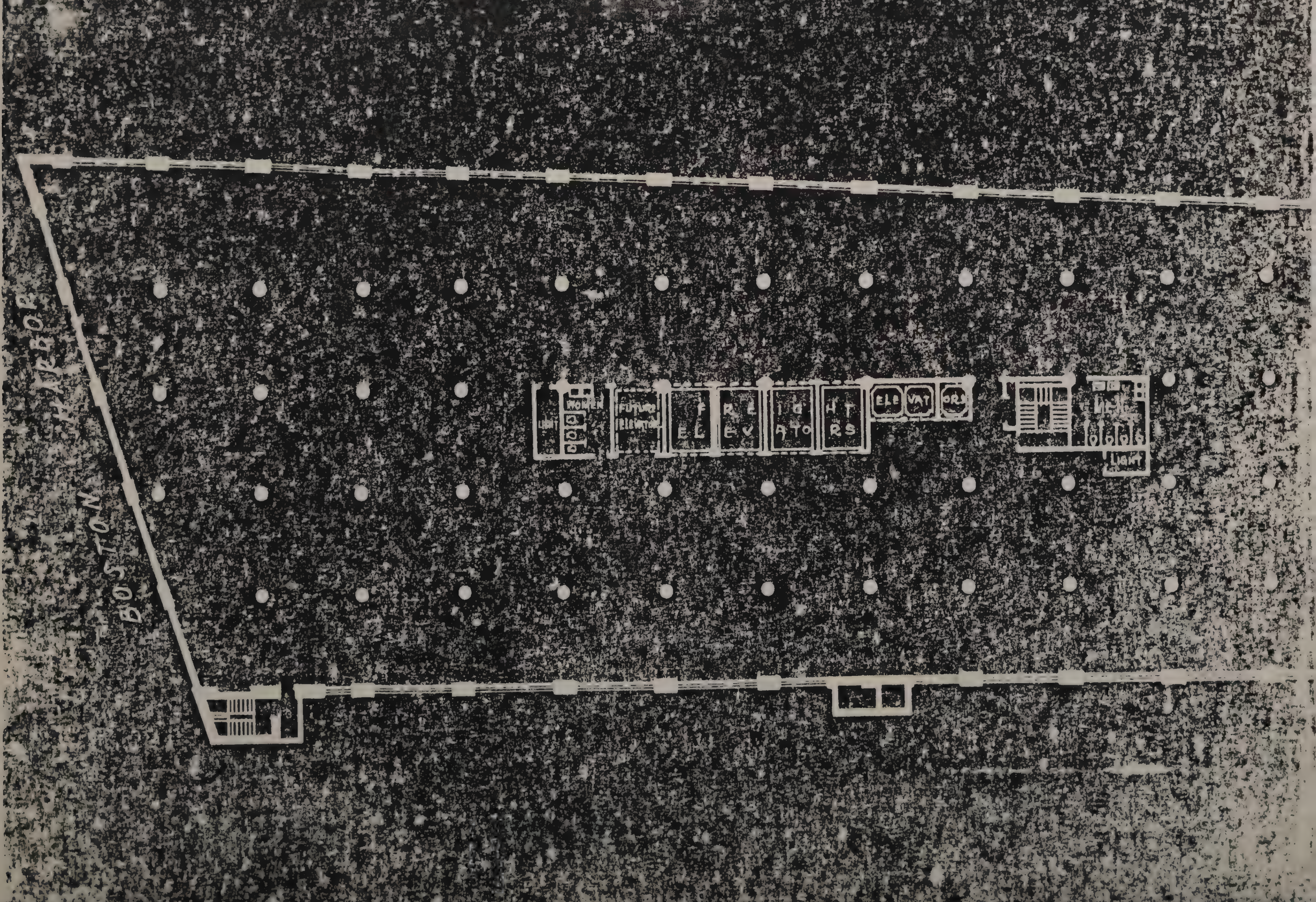
Harbor Building
462-8 Atlantic Avenue

33



The
HARBOR BUILDING
Designed especially for the Allied Printing Crafts
~ *Boston* ~

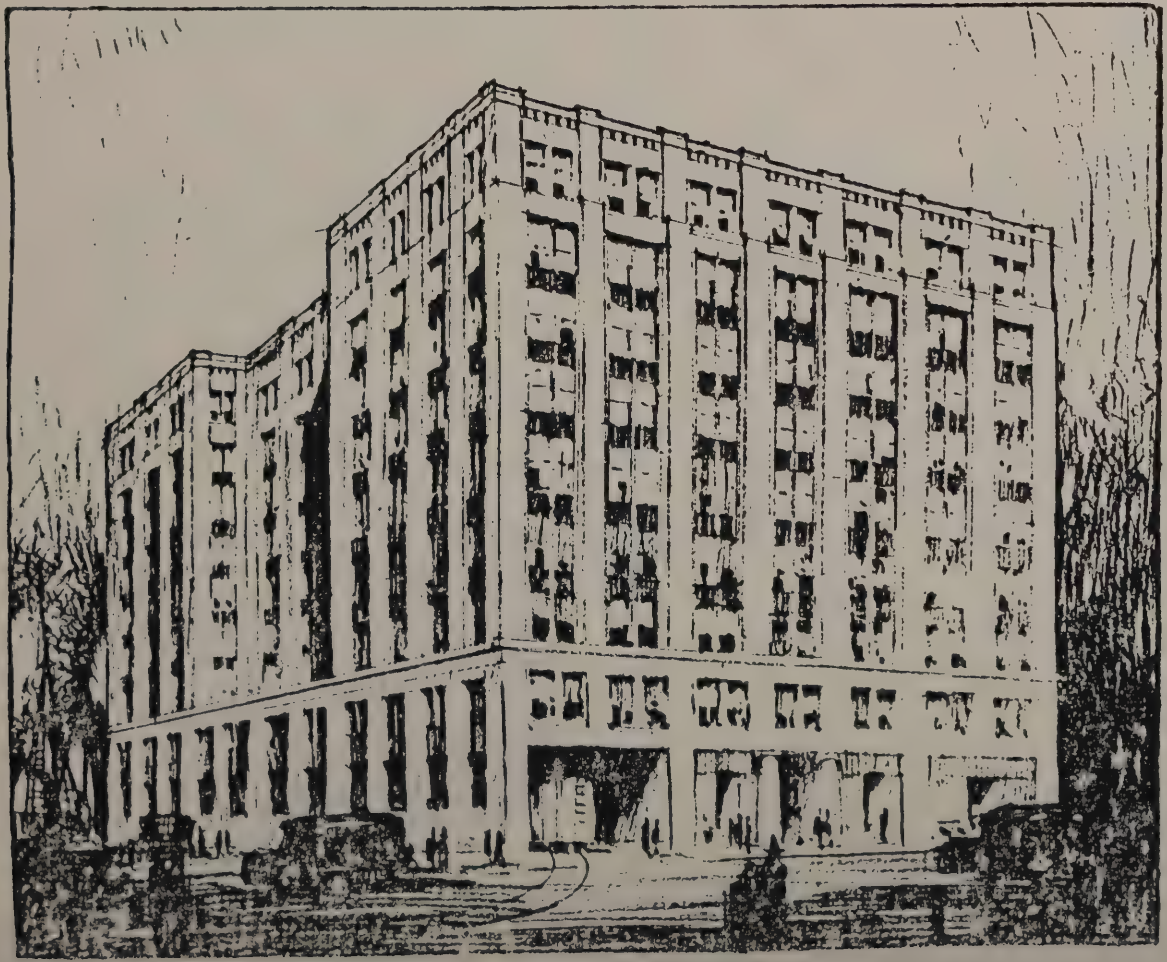
Bostonian family, Kin. Mark Collection


BOSTON HARBOR
LIGHT
WOMEN
FUTURE ELEVATOR
FREIGHT ELEVATORS
ELEVATORS
MEN
LIGHT

[illegible] family, [illegible] Collection

458-472 Atlantic

458-472 Atlantic



[illegible] family [illegible]

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 518-540 Atlantic COR. 258-264 Congress

NAME Russia Building (present) Library Bureau Building (original)

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1897 permit 3-22-1897 (source)

ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns permit (source)

BUILDER unknown (source)

OWNER Boston Real Estate Trust (original) (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS 23/1, 23/6 *35 5/1-30 .

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) seven plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]-buff [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9x5 bay 2nd Renaissance Revival structure featuring 2 story granite base of pier & spandrel construction topped by band of Greek-key ornament. Central entrance pavillion with banded rustication rises full height from round-arched entry with console keystone & 8 tiger heads above; surmounted by pineapple-topped pediment at cornice. At upper levels, generally paired rectangular windows with flared lintels, and round arched at 7th level separated by modillioned band course. Bevelled corner bay with entrance recessed behind Doric Columns topped by stilted arches with console keystones.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 18,446 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited at corner of Atlantic and Congress, its beveled corner responding to corner location; one of three stylistically similar buildings adjacent to each other, on old Russia Wharf site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally significant as design of Boston's most prominent firm of the period, as well as member of intact trio of commercial/industrial buildings located in area which has recently seen extensive change. Historically significant as site of old Russia Wharf located in vicinity of Boston Tea Party in 1773, and "subsequently headquarters for the prosperous Russian trade of merchant prince Thomas Russell (from 1784-1796) and Henderson Inches (from c. 1800-1857)."[1] Also

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural	x	Education		Religion	
Architectural		Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

exemplifies continued expansion of Boston onto filled land as city continued to prosper and develop as industrial metropolis.

After the Great Fire of 1872 burned the downtown and destroyed the Russia Wharf structures, the city decided to extend Congress St. over the wharf and "across a new bridge connecting downtown to areas being filled in South Boston."[1] Permits were issued in 1897 for the Russia Building and its 2 neighbors to be constructed along this major passageway. Opening in 1898, the principle occupant of the Russia Building was the Library Bureau, manufacturers of the "Perfected Card System," library and office Supplies, with branches in other major cities. Other occupants were Wm. S. Best & Co, printers; Lothrop Publishing co; White, Son & Co., fancy leather & bookbinders supplies; manufacturers of dyestuffs & varnishes, a wool dealer, and a wholesale boots & shoes outfit. Clearly a miscellany of business with emphasis on printing, publishing, and office supplies.

Robert Swain Peabody (1845-1917) & John Goddard Stearns (1843-1917) maintained a partnership for 40 years, and have been called "the most important arbiters of building taste after H.H. Richardson."[2] Peabody graduated from Harvard, worked in the offices of Gridley J.F. Bryant, and was one of the group of first Americans to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Stearns was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, and continued his training in the office of Ware & Van Brunt. Peabody & Stearns also desig the Custom House Tower, the Exchange Building, ar the Albany Building.

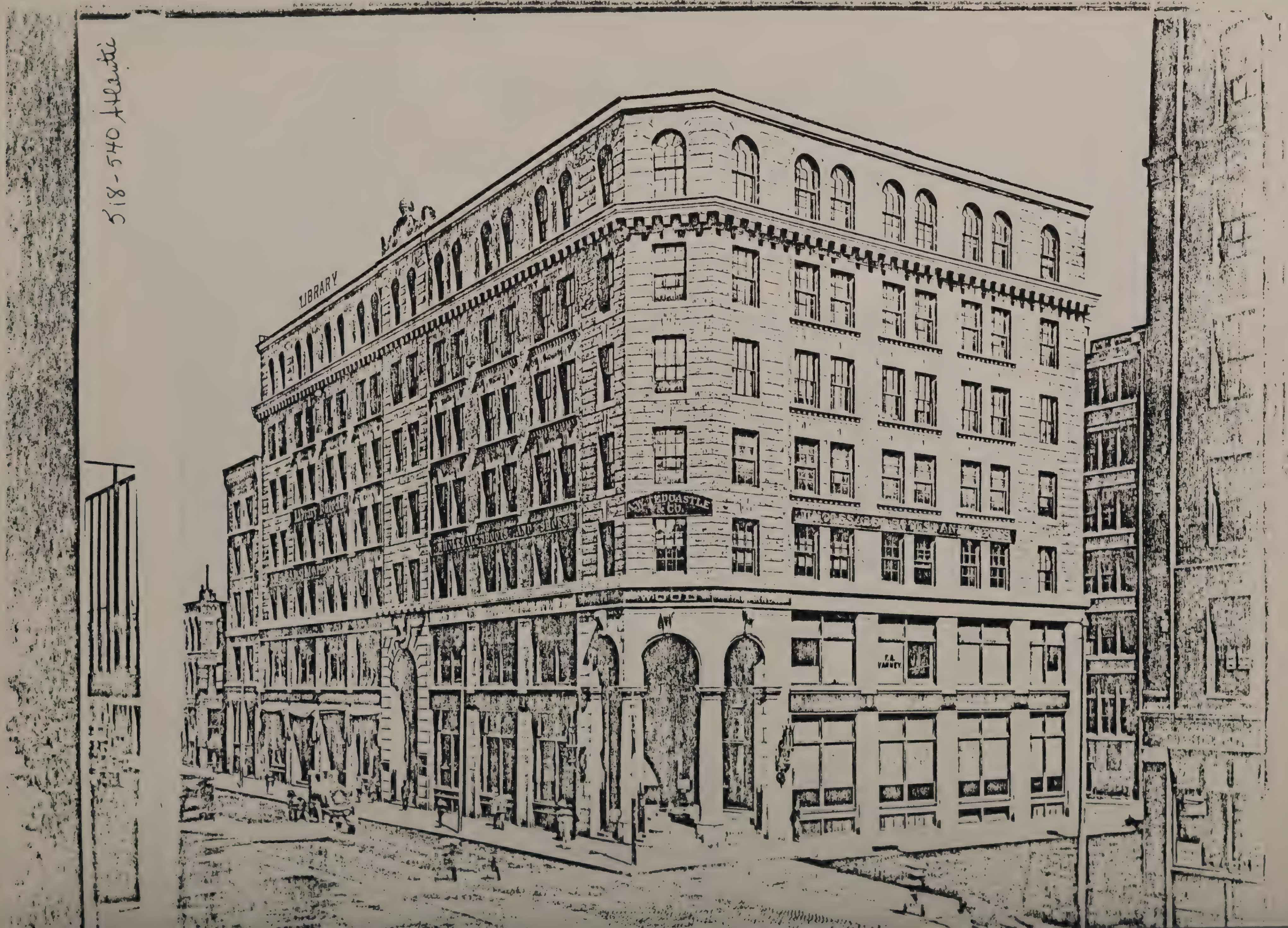
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated for National Register Designation.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

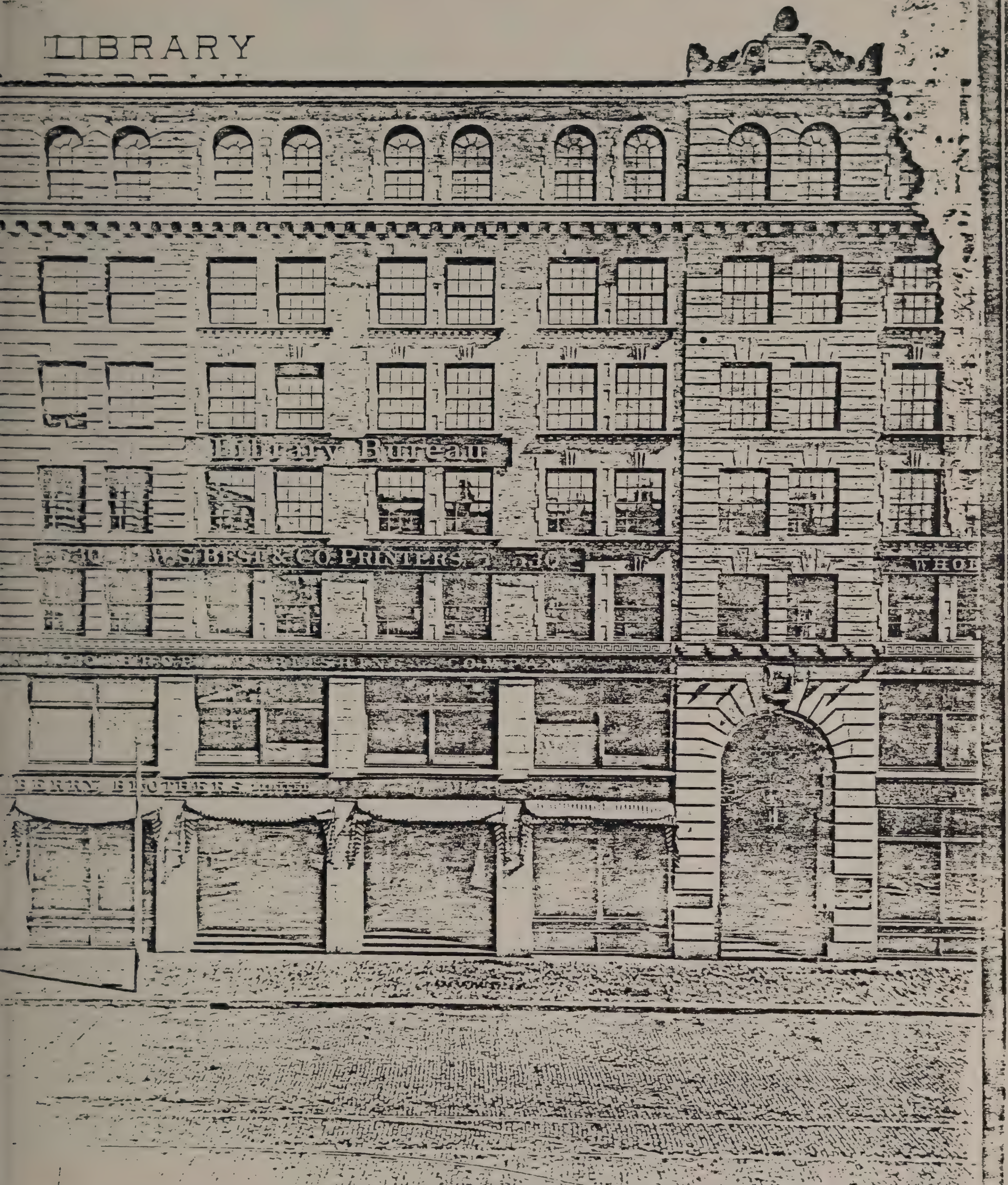
1. National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, prepared by Wendy Frontiero.
2. Holden, Wheaton A., "The Peabody Touch: Peabody and Stearns of Boston, 1870-1917," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, v. xxxii, May, 1973, p. 114.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Architectural File, BPL, Art Reference.
5. SPNEA photo file, "Atlantic Ave."
6. Buildings Dept. records.

518-540 Atlantic


LIBRARY
A.W. TEDCASTLE & CO.
WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES
WOOD
F.A. VARNEY

518-540 Atlantic

LIBRARY


Library Bureau
W.S. BEST & CO. PRINTERS
WHO
COMPANY
BERRY BROTHERS

LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 556-624 Atlantic Ave. COR. Summer St. Congress St. Dorchester Ave.

NAME Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE Begun 1973 Bldg. permit 12-12-72
source

ARCHITECT Hugh Stubbins & Assoc. "
Le Messurier Assoc., eng. source

BUILDER Perini Corp Codman Survey
source

OWNER 1200 Realty Trust
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 23 1/3 *35 4/1-

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices, banking, & garage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) thirty-two plus 4 story low-rise section

dormers

ROOF flat cupola

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Structural steel frame office tower with aluminum and glass skin. Main tower features corner piers with uninterrupted horizontal span of windows across two major facades, shielded by aluminum, eyebrow-like spandrels, triangular in section. 4 story low-rise section, aluminum clad and lacking fenestration, connected to main tower by linking unit of glass, resembling a greenhouse.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 212,743 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding, on prominent site, incorporating enormous block fronted by brick pavillion and surrounded by landscaped area. Significant contribution to Boston's skyline.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Significant example of office tower architecture in its design, materials, and use of site as people- oriented space. "Designed to unite a growing central business district with a major transportation interchange."1. Stubbins states that "three main forces converged to shape the design of the complex: the importance of a clear expression of distinct but related functions in a unified scheme that would enhance a prime renewal area of downtown Boston, the need for well

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

defined circulation and the requirement for a high level of security within a pleasant environment."[2]

Different kinds of space were needed: maximum security, placed in separate low-rise block, and office floors in high rise tower. The connecting link was designed to integrate the two, containing employee facilities, public gallery, and central security control station. "A landscaped court with pools emphasized the humanity of the buildings in an urban setting, and creates an effective transition between them."[2] The opening beneath office floors expresses change in function between public & office space, lightens effect of tower, & diverts wind's force from pedestrian area below. Aluminum spandrels also deflect downward drafts.

Among Stubbins' other designs are the State Street Bank (with F. A. Stahl & William Le Messurier) and the Countway Library of Medicine, Harvard Medical School.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architecture Boston, 1976, pp. 22-4, illus.
2. Hugh Stubbins, 1976, pp. 28-43, illus. & plans.
3. Codman Survey, 1973.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 620-690 Atlantic Ave COR. 195-245 Summer St.

NAME South Station Headhouse/South Union Terminal
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1898 . *National Register Nomination Form
source

ARCHITECT Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge " .
source

BUILDER Norcross Bros., Worcester "
source

OWNER Boston Terminal Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 22 6/6 , *35 4/1 -80 .

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] railroad facility.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]-beige [✓ stone] Stony Creek granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Curved Classical Revival Structure with 5 symmetrically disposed major bays, divided visually by continuous string course into 2 layers, with rockfaced granite facing lower 2 floors, & upper floors unified by dressed granite Giant Ionic Order. Central bay framed by full-height piers & has 3 massive round arched openings surmounted by colonnade & portico of paired Ionic columns with triangular pediment. Entablature w. balustraded parapet has centerpiece of ornate clock topped by monumental eagle.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic lateral wings gone

CONDITION good fair poor undergoing restoration LOT AREA ___ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Responds to prominent corner site with wide rounded corner; faces Dewey Sq. and expressway.

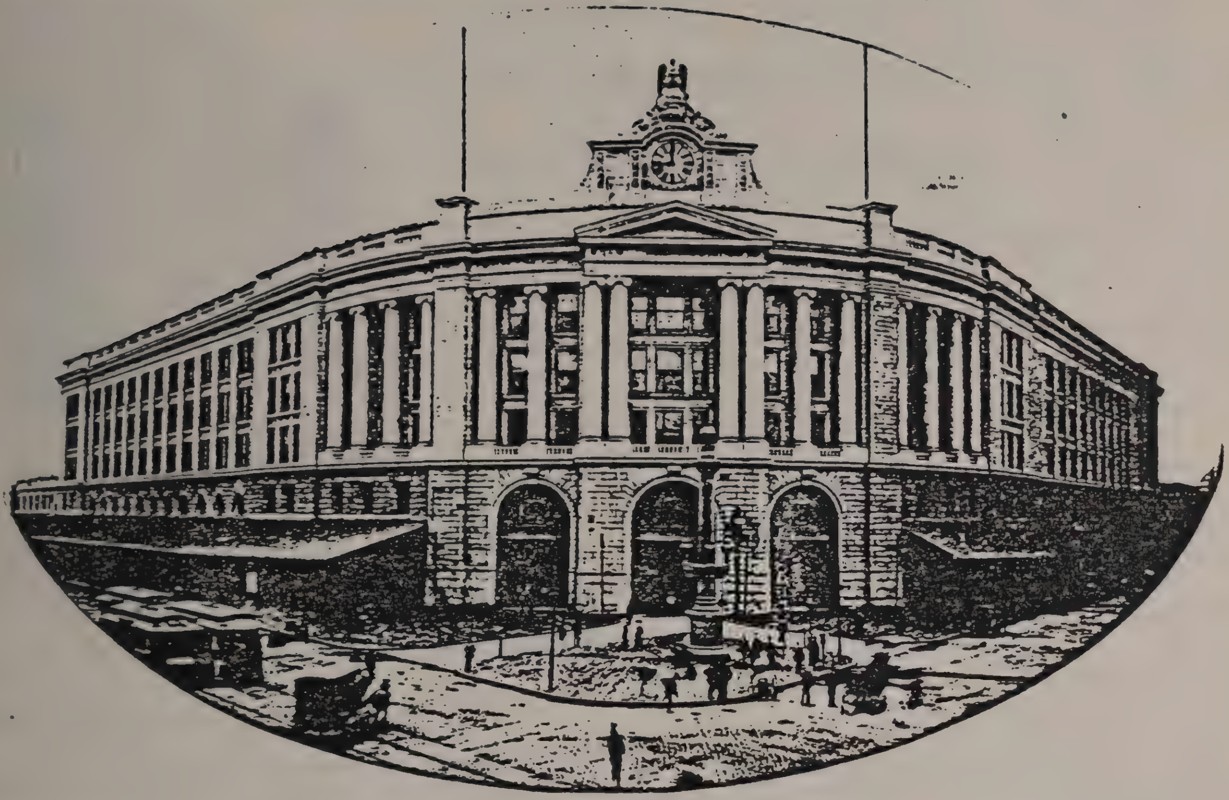
SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

South Station headhouse is architecturally significant as a major design by prominent Boston architectural firm, successors to H. H. Richardson. Moreover, construction done by firm who were contractors for majority of Richardson's works, & owners of a number of quarries supplying granite for architects. Furthermore, it was "Boston's first (& only remaining) monumental public example" of the Classical Revival style. The clock, manufactured by Edward Howard Clock Co. of Roxbury &, later, Waltham, is "the largest & only remaining double,

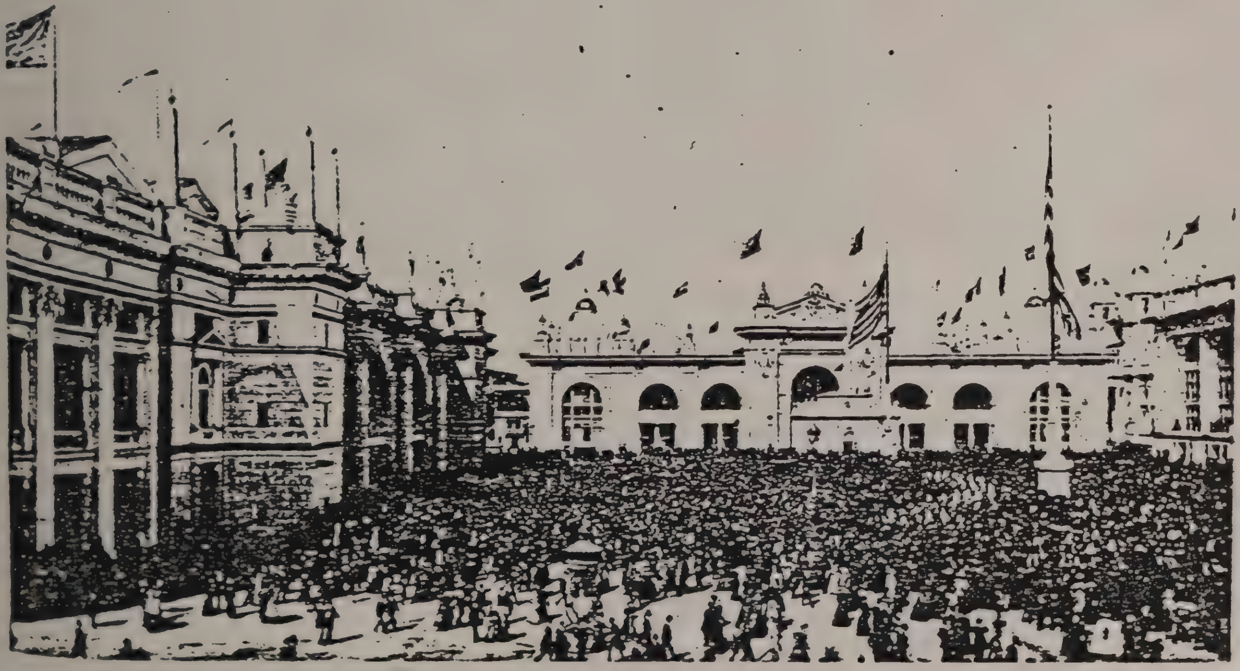
MHK 6/80

— from C. L. V. Meeks, The Railroad Station, 1956

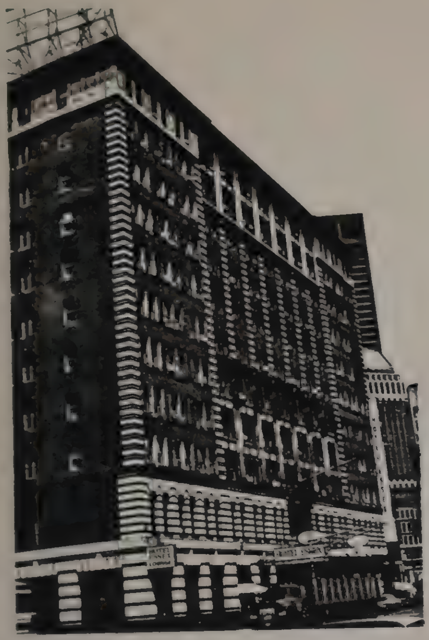
167. Boston, Mass., South Station. By Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, 1896-99. General view.



168. Chicago, World's Fair Terminal (left). By Charles B. Atwood, 1893. General view. (See also Fig. 40.)



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 687-695 Atlantic COR. East St. 2-15 Essex St.

NAME Hotel Essex / same
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1899 permit 3-28-1899
Addition 1911 by source permit 9-11-1911
A.H. Bowditch

ARCHITECT Arthur H. Bowditch permit
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller Co. "
source

OWNER Francis Peabody, etal., Trs.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *17 4/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] hotel

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 13x4x8 bay steel frame Beaux Arts structure of red brick; 2 story rusticated white brick base with central entry. Projecting 3-bay
avillions at upper levels w/ white brick quoined corners, and same motif on piers of central
Fenestration consists of paired rectangular windows, round arched at outer 3 bays of 2nd
. Bldg. features round arched window surmounting entry, flanked by stone cartouches w/ date,
tone balcony above supported by paired stone brackets. Levels 3-5 of central section arcaded
rtouches in spandrels. Bldg. surmounted by modillion block cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Entry

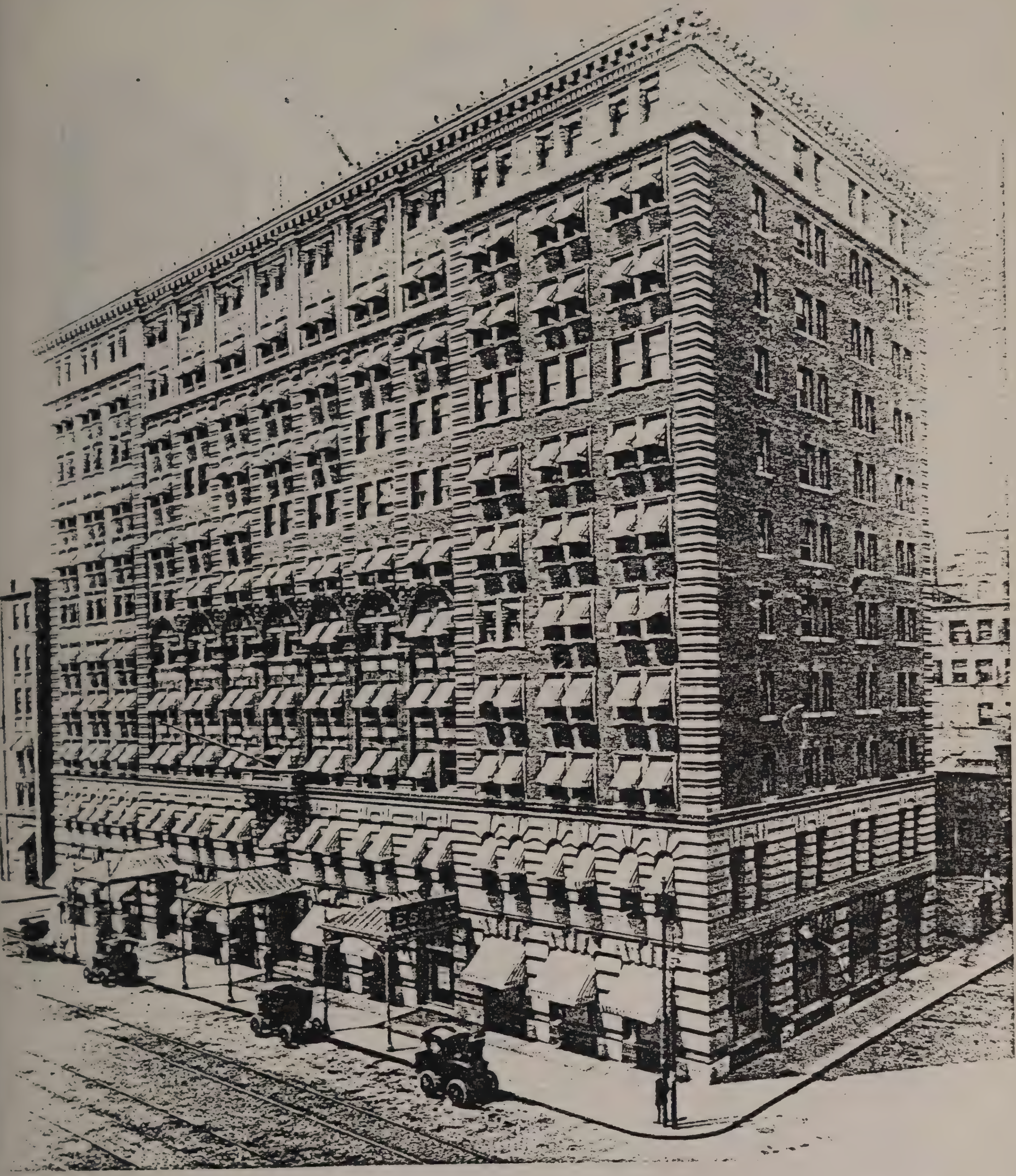
CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 14,252 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces South Station & train yards. 3 facades, & occupies 1/2 of block. Addition designed in same style, w/ cast iron base & different brick color.

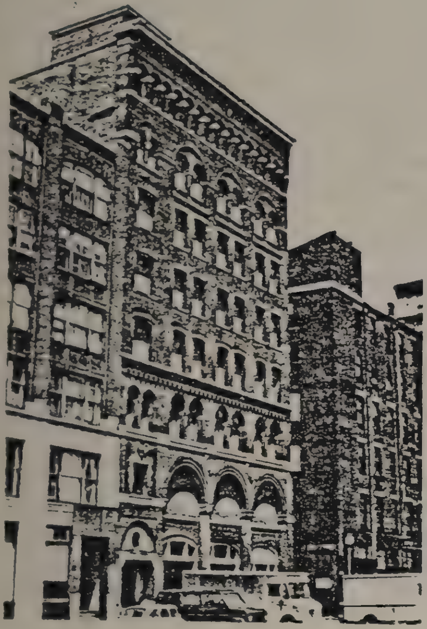
SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure architecturally significant as work of prominent Boston architect, as well as one of only 2 complete steel frame structures constructed prior to 1900 within Leather District. Influenced by the Chicago School in design & structure, its classical garb nevertheless hides the structural system that Chicago was attempting to emphasize.[1] Historically significant as formerly one of Boston's principle hotels,[2] reflecting view of new South Union Terminal as gateway to New England, its doors ready to recieve

NRD/C MHK 6/80

687-695 Atlantic



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 717-719 Atlantic AvCOR.

NAME Fur Merchants Warehouse
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1901 Bldg. permit 7-5-1901
source

ARCHITECT William Gibbons Rantoul "
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER Charles G. Rice
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 17 5/1, *18 6/5 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] warehouse

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eight plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7 X 10 bay steel frame Romanesque Revival structure, fully skeletal at 1st floor rear. Facade divided into four areas by use of arch & fenestration, the three right-most being identical & forming one unit. Vertical section of 1st bay handled in similar fashion on smaller scale, possibly indication of elevator; in lower two stories, tall arches not used, rather dock formed from lower section of 1-story arch with window above. 7th level Venetian arches, arcaded 8th level, and arcaded corbelled cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic → Bricks infill all windows.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 7106 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces Atlantid Ave. and South Station train yard. Contrasts with flanking utilitarian neighbors and Essex Hotel two doors down.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as one of few known commercial structures by Boston architect who worked primarily in domestic mode, as well as late example of continuing influence of H. H. Richardson. Is also example of Boston's retarditaire construction methods by the building's incomplete expression of the steel frame and use of load-bearing walls.

RD/c MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Historically, its significance lies in the continuing evolution of area as a warehouse district, which had begun rapid development in the mid-1850s after Cove St., connecting Kneeland & East Streets, had opened to traffic. This upsurge in building activity was largely in response to increasing congestion of Boston's principle harbor district, especially around India, Central, & Long Wharves.

In 1946, the building was purchased by Frank Ennis; the new tenants, Fur Merchants Cold Storage, Inc., made changes at this time, including the bricking in of windows.

William Gibbons Rantoul (1866-1945) graduated from Harvard in 1889, and was not a member of any architectural society. Working primarily in & around Boston, he was known principally for his domestic architecture. He designed in the Colonial Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Romanesque styles, a typically eclectic vocabulary of the period. His only published photo of a commercial building was of an unknown storefront almost identical to that of 717-719 Atlantic Ave.

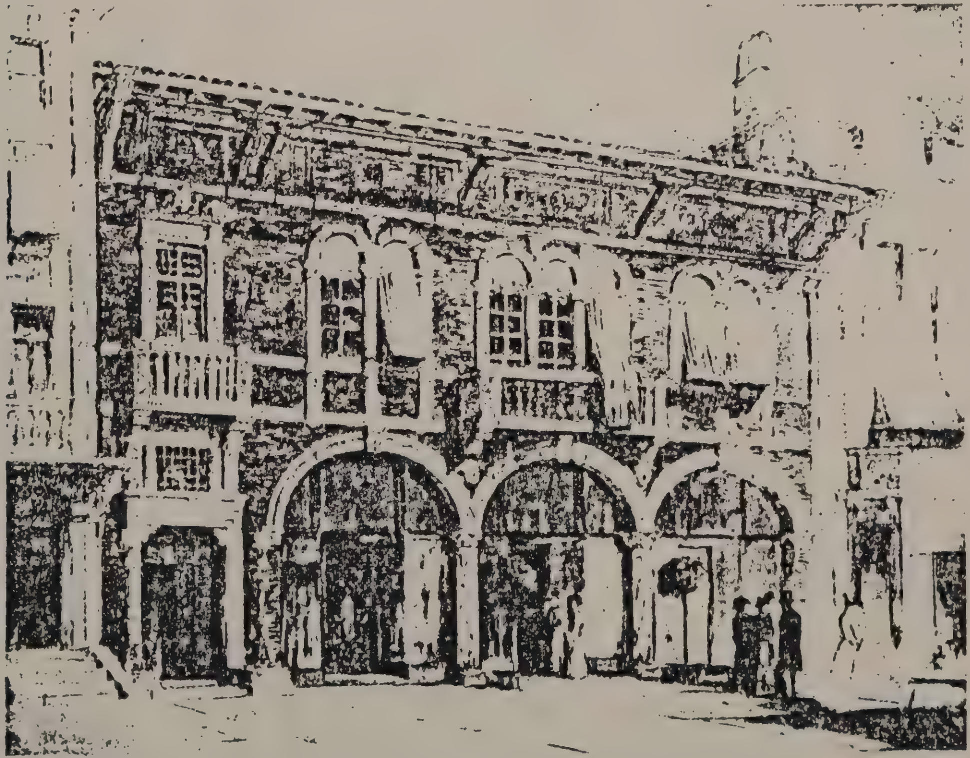
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Student paper for Prof. Sekler, on file at Carpenter Center, Harvard U.
2. Boston Architectural Club Exhibition, 1902, p. 49.
3. Building Dept. Records.
4. Architects Vertical File, BPL, Fine Arts Section.

717-719 Atlantic Ave.

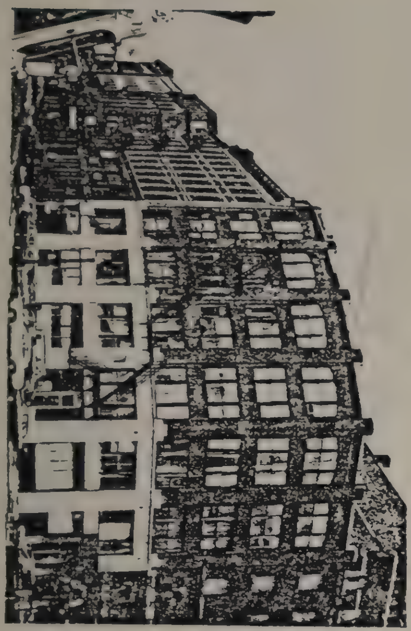


A STORE FRONT.
Wm. G. Rantoul, Architect.

ref. : 717-719 Atlantic Ave.

4093.78 Boston Architectural Club Exhibition, 1902, p.49

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 727-9 Atlantic Ave COR. 142-4 Beach St.

NAME
present   original

MAP No. 24N/13E   SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1915   Bldg. Permit 5-14-1915
source

ARCHITECT A. T. Carpenter, Jr. "
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER Daniel P.Collins
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS #17 5/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six   plus

ROOF flat   cupola   dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] cast   concrete iron/steel/alum.
{common w. Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Tapestry Brick style structure. 6 bay curved facade with 2 story base of cast stone block piers and spandrels, and two asymmetrically placed entries in 4th and 6th bays. Upper levels organized via triple window bays and brick pier and spandrel system, with segmental arched windows at top level. Piers project beyond roof line, capped with cast stone.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor   LOT AREA 3644 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Polygonally shaped building with curved facade fronting both Atlantic Ave. and Beach Street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Building now partially occupied as artists' residences, a new use affording revitalization to buildings now functionally obsolete for manufacturing and mercantile purposes. Although not an outstanding building of its type, does contribute to streetscape in scale & massing.

RD|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

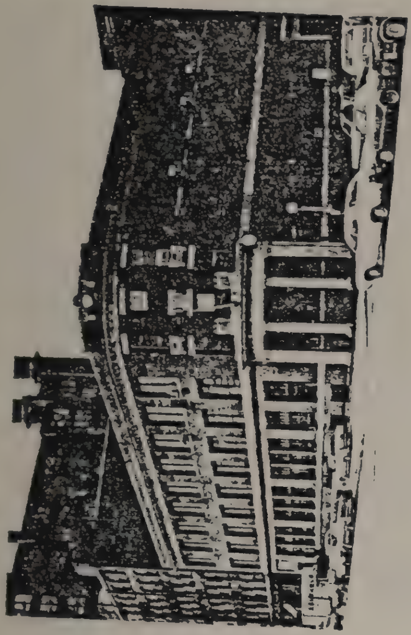
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Herald-American, Aug. 25, 1976, p. 8.
2. BPL, Boston Picture File: 693-727 Atlantic Ave streetscape photo.
3. Buildings Department records
4. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, plan of 5th floor at 727 Atlantic. Beaumont & Aughtie, Lessors.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 739-745 Atlantic COR. 143 Beach St.

NAME Chiam Building / South Postal Station
present / original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1917 permit 4-18-1917
source

ARCHITECT James E. McLaughlin permit
source

BUILDER W.H. & H.A. Root, Inc. "
source

OWNER Beach St. Trust
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 17 5/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] sub postal station

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] limestone & concrete iron/steel/alum.
stretcher & header courses cast

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9x3 bay Classical Revival structure with 3 bay curved corner featuring original trabeated entry in Doric mode with 2 columns set in antis; now filled in with brick & window openings. Entablature surmounted by parapet with 2 eagles. Rectangular fenestration, & floor divisions emphasized at 1st & 2nd levels by projecting stone sill courses. Swags & heraldic shields decorate 3rd story aprons at corner. Limestone modillion block cornice & brick parapet, ornamented with swags & oval shield at

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ~~entry~~ ~~corner~~.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 11,073 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Configuration of building responds to corner site; massing is horizontal in area of essentially vertically massed structures.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Significant as example of type of structure constructed as a minor urban post office during the first quarter of the 20th century.

Although it contributes to the general character of the streetscape in its style and materials, its lower height does break up the wall to a certain extent.

The South Postal Station was in operation as late as 1936.

ROIC MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/
development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/
settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/
invention ____
Social/
humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

There is no information available on the architect, James E. McLaughlin, other than his appearance in the city directories from 1904 to 1920.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. American Architect, Sept. 18, 1918, pl. 87,88,&89.
2. Boston Picture File, BPL, Fine Arts Division, "693-727 Atlantic Ave," streetscape photo.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Building Dept. Records.

739-745 Atlantic

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
VOL. CXIV, NO. 2230 SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

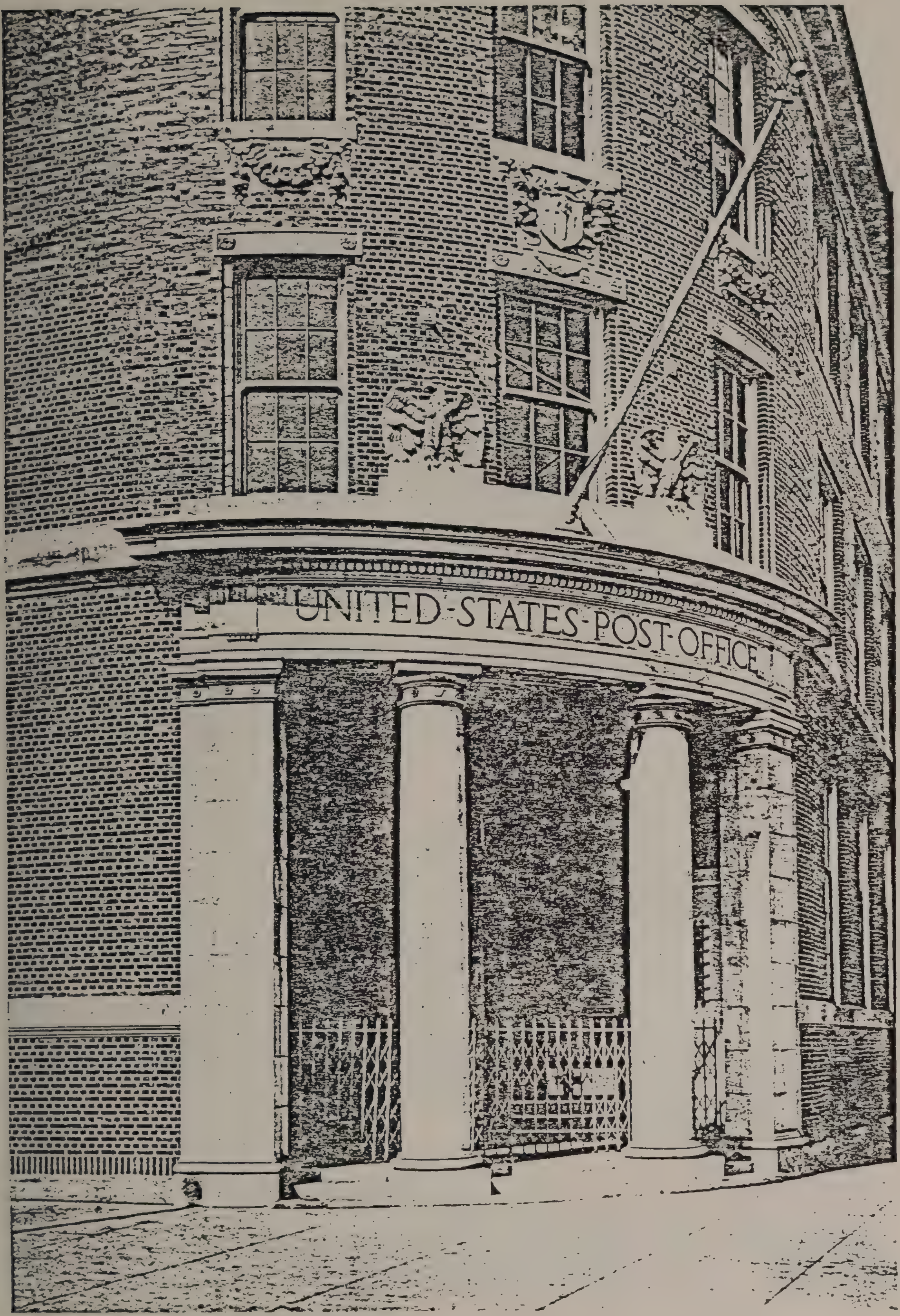

UNITED-STATES-POST-OFFICE

PLATE 88

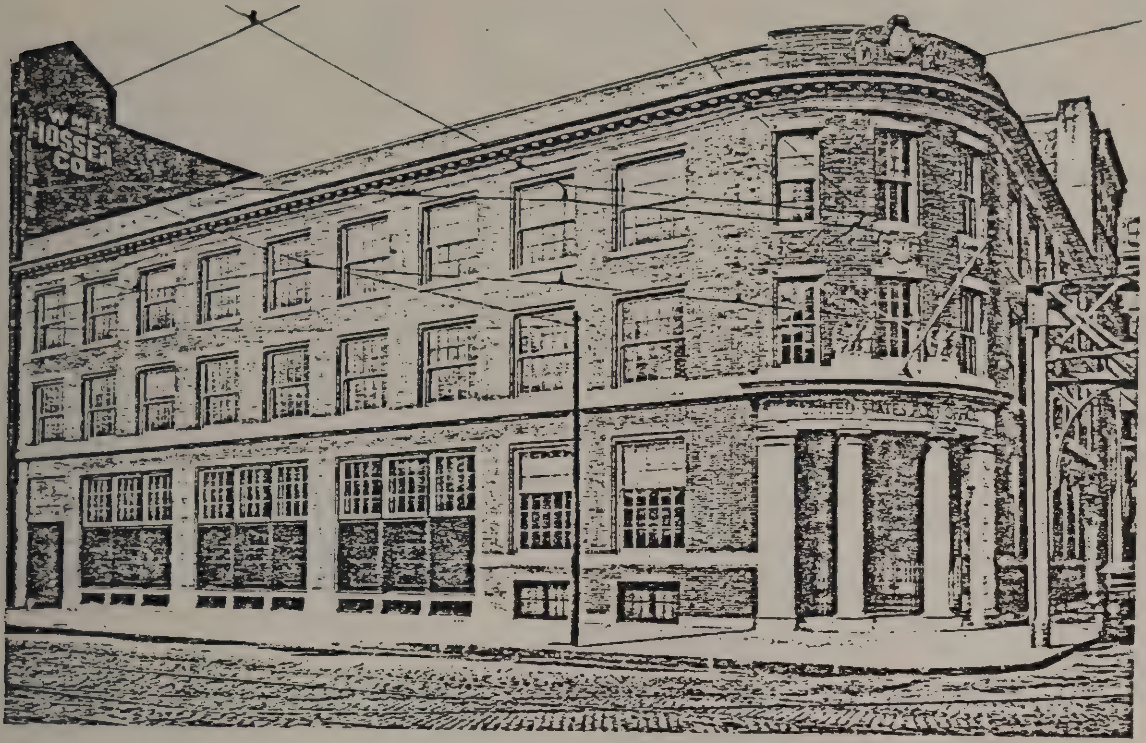
SOUTH ~~TERMINAL~~ Postal STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES E. McLAUGHLIN, *ARCHITECT*

12

Atlantic fire

739-745 Atlantic


WM F. HOSSER CO.
UNITED STATES

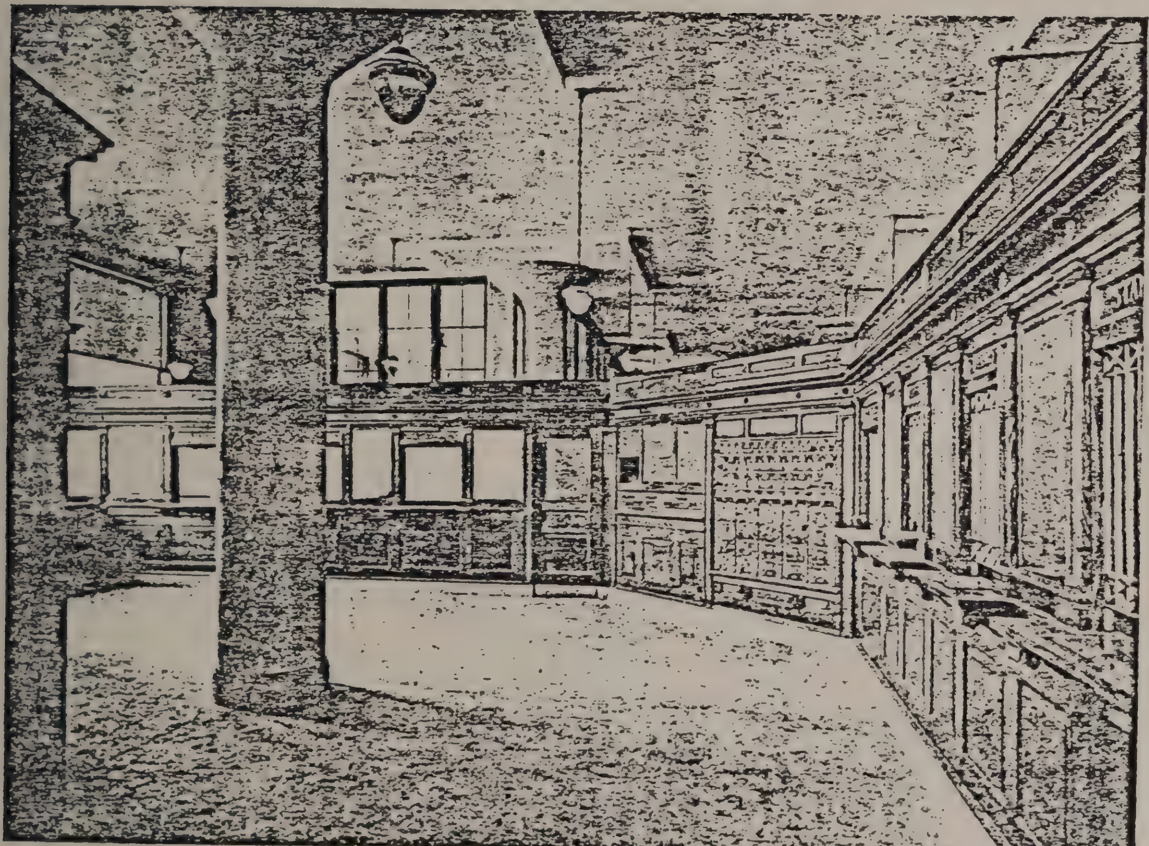


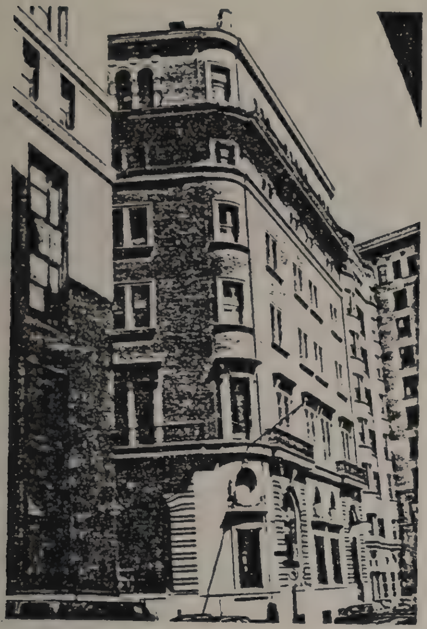
PLATE 87

SOUTH ~~[illegible]~~ Postal STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES E. McLAUGHLIN, *ARCHITECT*

affiance tue

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 22 Batterymarch St COR. 116-118 Milk St.

NAME _____ present Exchange Club original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Market

DATE 1893 permit 3-4-1893 source

ARCHITECT Ball & Dabney permit source

BUILDER Whidden & Co. " source

OWNER Exchange Club original _____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 2/1, 21 4/5 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Club house

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus _____

ROOF flat cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] Flemish [✓ stone] limestone W concrete iron/steel/alum.
red stretchers w black headers Terra cotta trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4x4 bay 2nd Renaissance Revival structure featuring inset 1 bay curved
er. Base of dressed limestone ashlar; entry in last bay with rusticated voussoirs & leafy
ole keystone, balanced by similarly treated window in 1st bay. Corner bay & bays 2 & 3
ure rectangular windows with projecting flat lintels & surmounted by wreathed oculus win-
(blind at corner). Paired windows at levels 2-5 organized in 1-2-1 rhythm, enriched with
lled bracketed lintels & be-ribboned shells in frieze at level 2. Wrought iron balconies at 2nd level & arcaded 6th level. Terra cotta & metal modillioned cornice over level 5; egg & dart metal cornice caps building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 5841 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Curved corner responds to corner site; polygonal plan reflects building site. Facade treatment extends around two streets, identical, although reversed in organization.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as fine, intact, late 19th c. example of 2nd Renaissance Revival style, as well as by virtue of being prominently sited in an area dominated by other late 19th c. buildings. Historically significant as housing club established in 1893 "for the promotion of commercial & social intercourse, & for other lawful purposes,"[1] reflecting desire for organization within which men could comfortably conduct business in a more socially oriented

D|C MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

environment. Membership was largely composed of Boston businessmen, and the first president was Samuel Wells.

Damrell states that the Exchange Club was one of the most elegantly furnished and finished club houses in the city, costing $227,000, and "very elaborate in design and with sufficient ornamentation to make it one of the most notable structure in the down-town district."2. The building was fire proofed with terra cotta by Boston Fireproofing Co., and the woodwork was by Ira G. Hersey. Whidden & Co. were the masons.

Henry B. Ball was born in 1866 at Portsmouth, N.H., and educated in Portsmouth and at MIT. After 4 years in the office of Peabody & Stearns, in 1890 he joined in partnership with W.H. Dabney. Although Ball remodelled the Union Club at 7-8 Park Street, there are no other known designs by Ball & Dabney within the CBD.

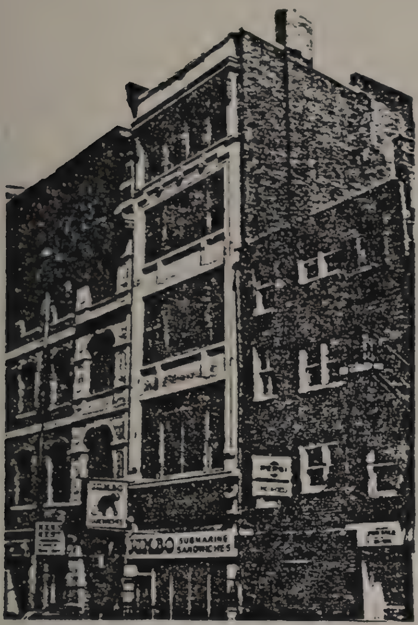
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located within the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Exchange Club Annual Report, 1895, Bostonian Society.
2. Damrell, Charles S., A Half Century of Boston Buildings, 1895, pp. 77, 370.
3. Plans - Exchange Club Boston, Bostonian Society.
4. American Architect & Building News, v. 38, n. 880, Nov. 5, 1892, illus, plans (no
   v. 47, no. 997, Feb. 2, 1895, facing p. 52, interior & exterior illus.
5. Architectural Review, v. 3, no. 6, 1894, pl. 345, illus.
6. Brickbuilder, v. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1898, xxii, illus.
7. La Construction Moderne, v. 10, 1894-5, p. 341-2, pl. 63-4, illus.
8. Boston Architectural Club Catalogue, 1897, p. 153, illus.
9. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 34-36 Batterymarch COR.

NAME ________
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Custom House

DATE facade-1914 permit 11-14-1914
source

ARCHITECT facade-A.J. Carpenter permit
source

BUILDER facade-Nathan Hurwitz "
source

OWNER facade-W.J.Storer
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 2/2 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] facade-offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1 bay pseudo curtain-wall structure with classical decorative elements. Rusticated iron storefront featuring cornice supported by wreathed brackets. Levels 2-4 enframed by continuous bundled rods of cast stone, stepped over 4th level and enriched with floral medallions; Chicago style fenestration & metal spandrels. 5th level of yellow brick with four rectangular windows, flanked by pilasters with bellflower drops. Metal denticular cornice with surmounting parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront infill

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor partially vacant, needs paint, etc. LOT AREA 704 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Narrow structure tucked between buildings of much earlier period.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

34-36 Batterymarch, though it contributes by its scale to the streetscape, is incompatible in style and materials to the surrounding buildings. This is a new facade, for the 1914 permit is for removing the front wall and rebuilding. Early photos show that originally it was a 5 story brick structure with a flat roof, 6/6 sash, and granite sills and lintel, undoubtedly from the late Greek Revival era.

RD/NC MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The 1914 occupancy of the building is unknown; in 1930 it was vacant, and in 19
housed the Club Luncheonette.

Little is known of A.J. Carpenter's background; he also was responsible for the facade of 165 Milk St., the loft building at 727-729 Atlantic Ave., and 14-22 Marshall St.

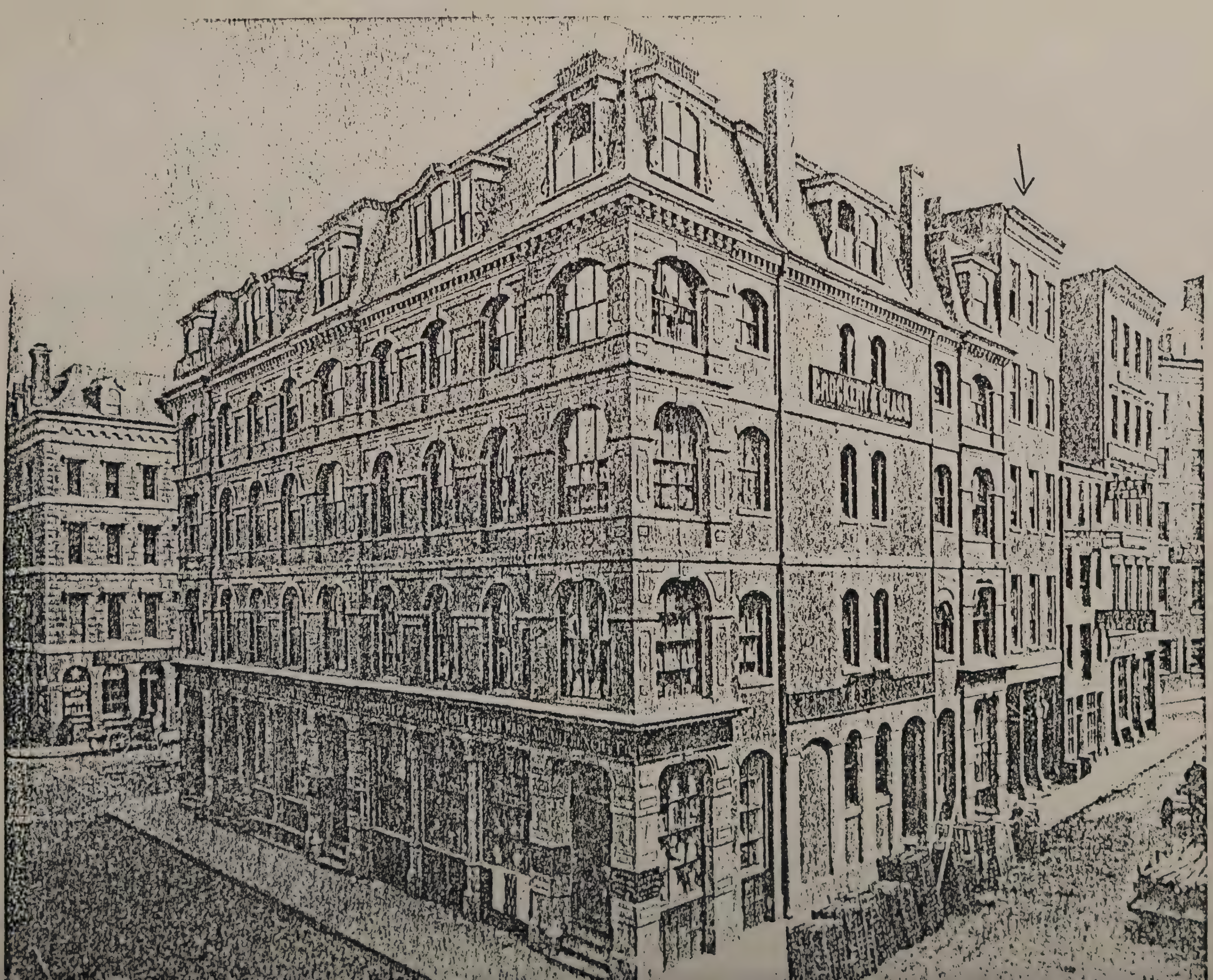
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

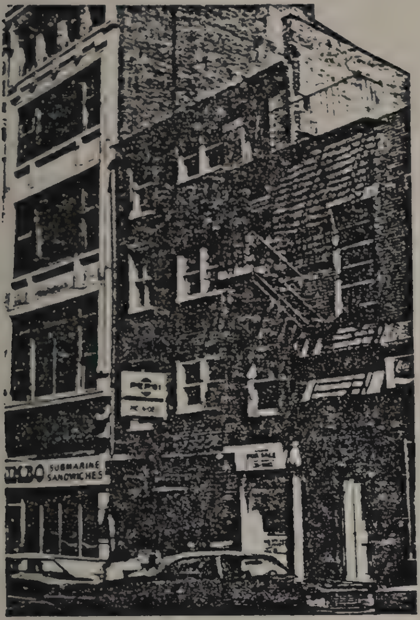
1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Print Dept., Boston Public Library , "Street Views #8," 153 Milk St., c. 1874.
4. Bostonian Society Photo File, Oversize Box #8.

34-36 Batterymarch



Bostonian Society photofile, oversize Box #8

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 38-40 Batterymarch COR.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE c. 1810-20 no permit source

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

1874 Atlas
OWNER David Hinckley heirs original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 2/3 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] painted [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
irregular coursing

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
3 bay Federal structure with extensive alteration throughout. Storefront altered; windows of central bay enlarged for loading purposes by 1869,[1] and later filled in. Outer bays retain original rectangular fenestration with flared sandstone lintels. Small projecting brick cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] storefront, central bay, roof.

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] badly deteriorated LOT AREA 816 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Though extensively altered, compatible in scale and materials to streetscape. Condition of building, however, detracts.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure significant as much altered example of some of Boston's earliest extant architecture; may actually be a remnant of the Broad Street Association project. In its present condition, however, the building detracts ..

A view of 1869 shows the building to have been occupied at that date by Alonzo Joyce, "successor to A.J. Bell, carpenter."[1] Bell was located at this address from 1864-68. Prior to that,

RD|NC MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/
  development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/
  settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation
Religion
Science/
  invention
Social/
  humanitarian
Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Albion Sawyer, carpenter, was listed there from 1859. It is possi
of the central bay were enlarged c. 1859-69 in order to load lumb
building was occupied by a cooper, a sign painter, and a dealer i
stock. C. 1900, it was the location of Hildreth's Box Dept., of H
next door at #42-8.

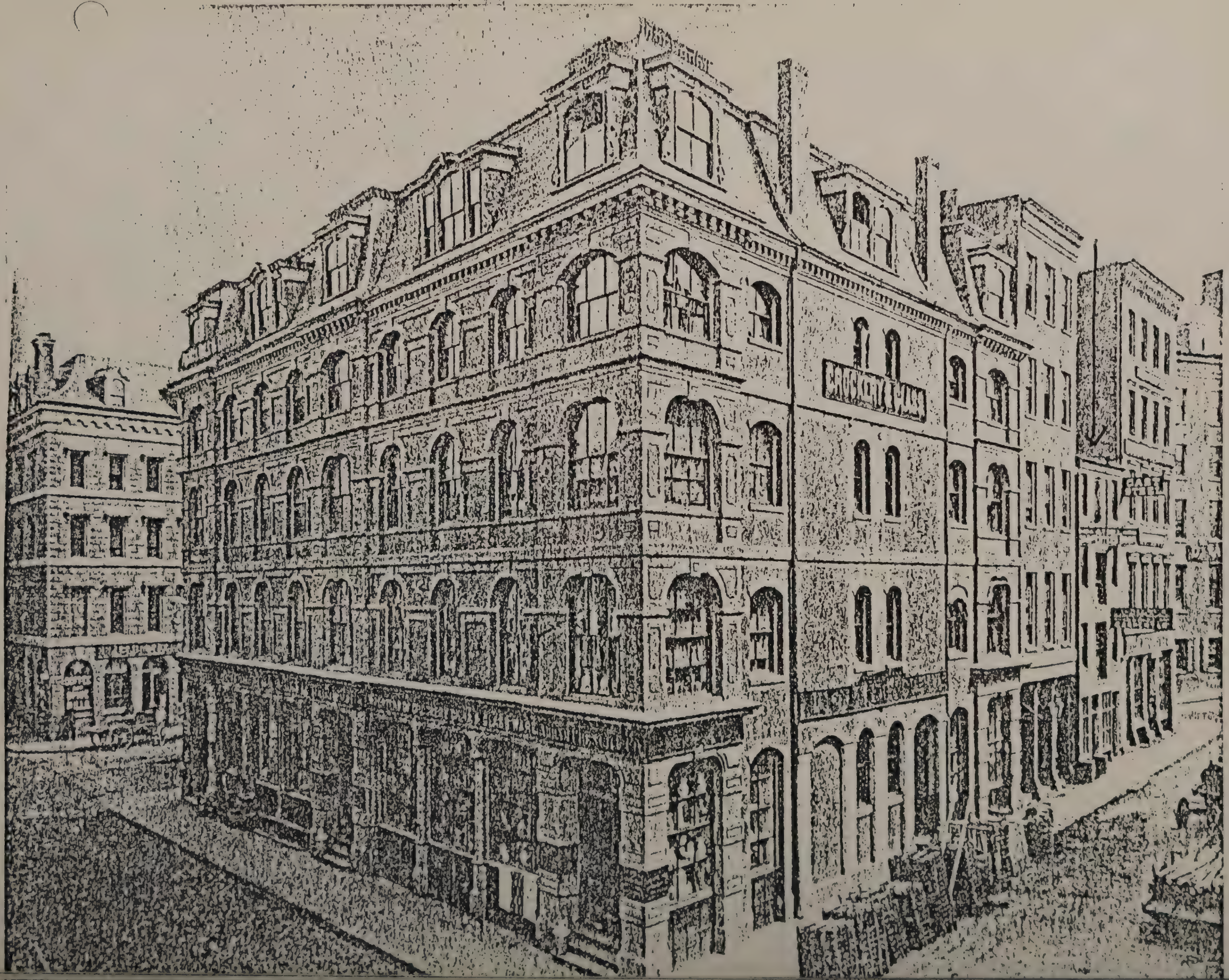
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities,
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.
Building currently for sale.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds,
records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society photo file, oversize box #8, "153 Milk St.
   be accurately dated 1869.
2. Print Dept., Boston Public Library, "A.H. Folsom Street Vie
   Batterymarch.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occ
   BPL, Fine Arts Reference.
5. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.

38-40 Batterymarch



Bostonian Society Photo file, oversize Box #8.
1869.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 42-48 Batterymarch COR.

NAME ________
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House|Markets

DATE c. 1860 no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Wm. H. Boardman
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 2/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
stretcher bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
4x4 bay structure retaining granite lintel at storefront level; cast iron piers may be extant beneath later covering. Tall, 2nd story rectangular windows with stone sills and lintels sit directly on storefront lintel. This is a 2 story remnant of what was originally a 5 story structure.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] upper 3 stories gone.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 2055 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Trapezoidal-shaped plan conforming to street pattern. Corner site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
In its present reduced form, this structure no longer contributes to the streetscape.

An 1869 photo shows the building to have been 5 stories with Cast Iron piers, rectangular fenestration with 6/6 sash featuring projecting stone caps, both flat and triangular pedimented, and a brick corbelled cornice.

Beginning in 1865, it was occupied for some

RO|NC UHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

years by Park, Brother & Co., Black Diamond Steel Works. C. 1900, it was the location of Hildreth's Candy.

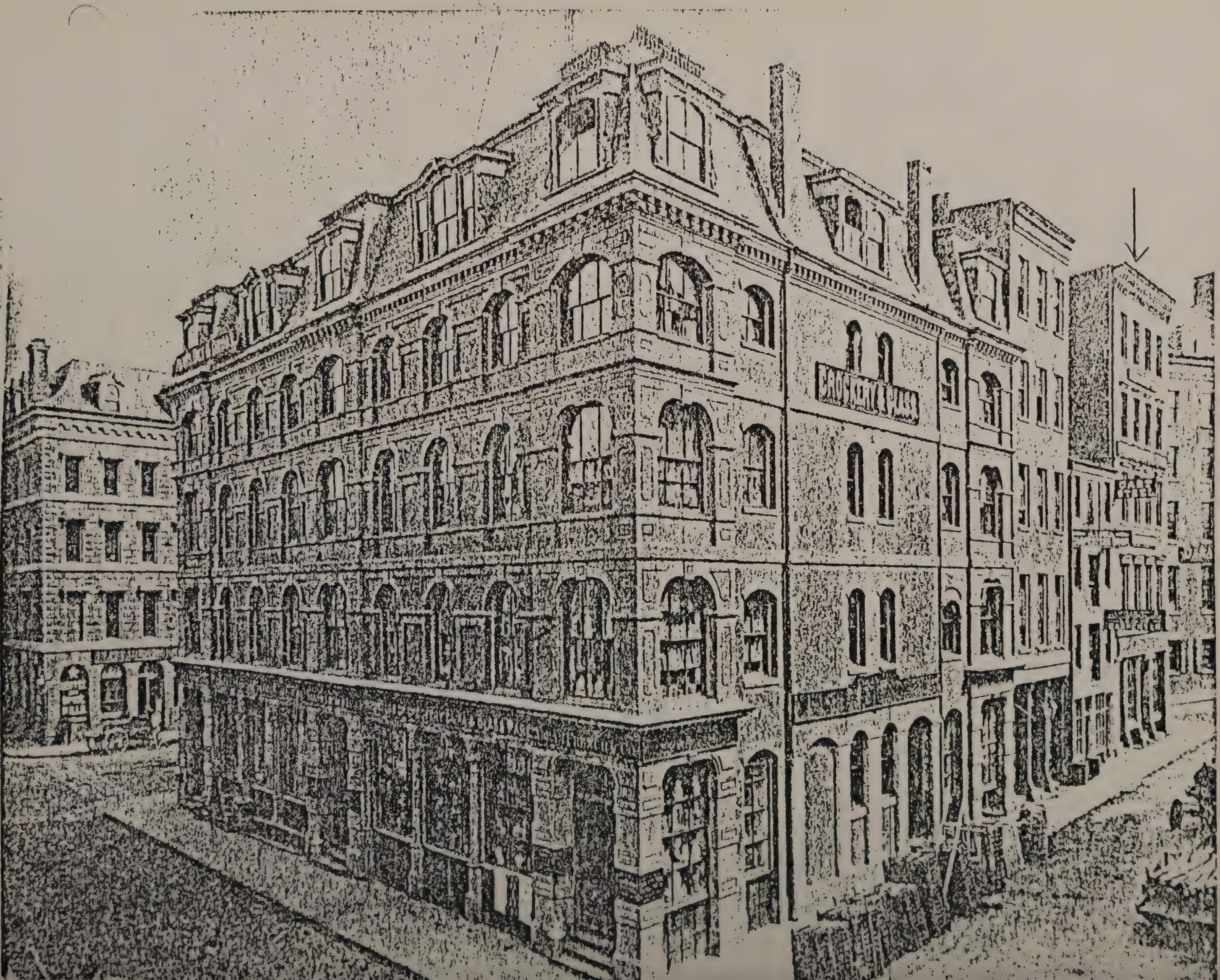
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

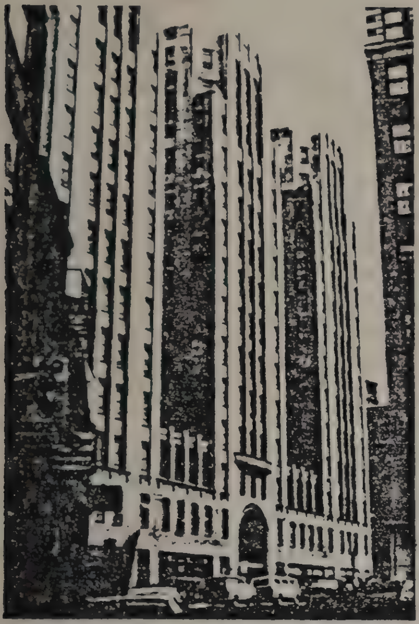
1. Bostonian Society Photo File, oversize box #8.
2. Print Dept., Boston Public Library, A.H. Folsom Street Views, "42-48 Batterymarch," c. 1900.
3. Boston Directories.
4. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.

42-48 Batterymarch



Bostonian Society Photo file, oversize box #8.
1869

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 54-68 Batterymarch COR. 284-302 Franklin 83-97 Broad

NAME Batterymarch Building (also Public Service Building)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1928 permit 8-8-1927
source

ARCHITECT Harold Field Kellogg permit
source

BUILDER Turner Construction Co. "
source

OWNER Woodstock Trust Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 19 4/6, 20 5/5, *20 5/6-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) fourteen plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] terracotta [✓ concrete] iron/[✓ steel]/alum.
stretcher bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Steel & reinforced concrete skyscraper with brick cladding, in Art Deco style. Batterymarch facade features 2 story base with central recessed entrance, round-arched, with mural symbolizing "1776" filling tympanum. Above, three 5-bay towers rise in unbroken line to coping, alternating with two 3-bay set-backs; characterized by narrow recessed windows separated by brick piers with polished granite trim. Set-backs fronted by balustrade of piers & segmental arches of brick with polished granite trim. Skyline formed by series of set-backs. Doorways, windows, & copings (picked out with gilded (terracotta ornament.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
storefronts altered

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 24,125 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding, polygonal in plan, occupying entire block; Franklin St. facade rounded to respond to street pattern. Dominates surrounding streetscape of generally smaller scale, 19th c. structures. Broad St. facade similar , but without setbacks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Batterymarch Building highly significant as first Art Deco skyscraper in Boston, built just before the 1928 zoning law which permitted building heights to be greater than 155 feet, provided that certain set-back rules were adhered to.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural x
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Art Deco style was stimulated by Paris Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs & Industrieles Modernes of 1925. Art Deco was an attempt to unite industry & arts, with its decorative sources in Egyptian & Mayan art, Cubism, Fauvism, & Expressionism.

An article by the architect[1] discusses his design method & rationale. He states that he used color to interpret development of tall steel-frame building, accenting its verticality by use of color laws found in nature: that colors pale as they receed from eye. By use of 30 different colors of brick, building graded from intense heather brown at bottom to light buff at top. Mortar colors also specially mixed to give optical illusion of color gradation opposite from that of brick. Decorative details of terracotta give life & variety. Use of rope molding & organic scrolls swirling up from organic stem are "Maya brought up to date." Ornament incorporates motifs indicative of progress of public utilities: clipper ship, covered wagon, airplane, oil well, dynamo, & more.

Contemporary publication notes that for the first time in history, buildings have no cornices, are colorful, & take advantage of light & air; "their architecture marks the definite arrival of a practical yet artistic style, [dealing] with the steel & concrete, brick & tile, of the new world."[2]

Harold Field Kellogg was active during the first part of the 20th c., although there is little information readily available about him. Some of his other architectural designs include the Harvard Gym of 1914, Longwood Towers in Brookline, & the Hotel Eliot. He was also known for his suburban domestic architecture.

In 1930, the occupants of the building included insurance companies, several gas & electric companies, & a variety of other companies including the offices of many manufacturing concerns.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register
Custom House District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. American Architect, v. 134, August 20, 1928, p. 211-216. article & illus.
2. Batterymarch Building, 1928. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society.
3. American Architect, v. 134, Nov. 20, 1928, p. 700.
4. Western Architect, vol. 37, Dec. 1928, pl. 203.
5. Boston Architectural Club Yearbook, 1929, p. 30. illus.
6. Boston Sunday Globe, N.E. Magazine, Nov. 30, 1975, p. 18.
7. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Art Reference Section.
8. Tucci, Douglas Shand, Built in Boston, 1978, p. 221,223.
9. Building Dept. Records

p.216

would be lost. Evidently models were the only salvation. Therefore, several models of the whole building, at 1/16″ scale, a ¼″ scale of one façade and a 1½″ scale model of each detail were made, before the working drawings. In each case the model was cast in plaster and colored and shipped to the material men in different parts of the country, who all reported that the unusual features of the work were made easier by having the scale models in color before them.

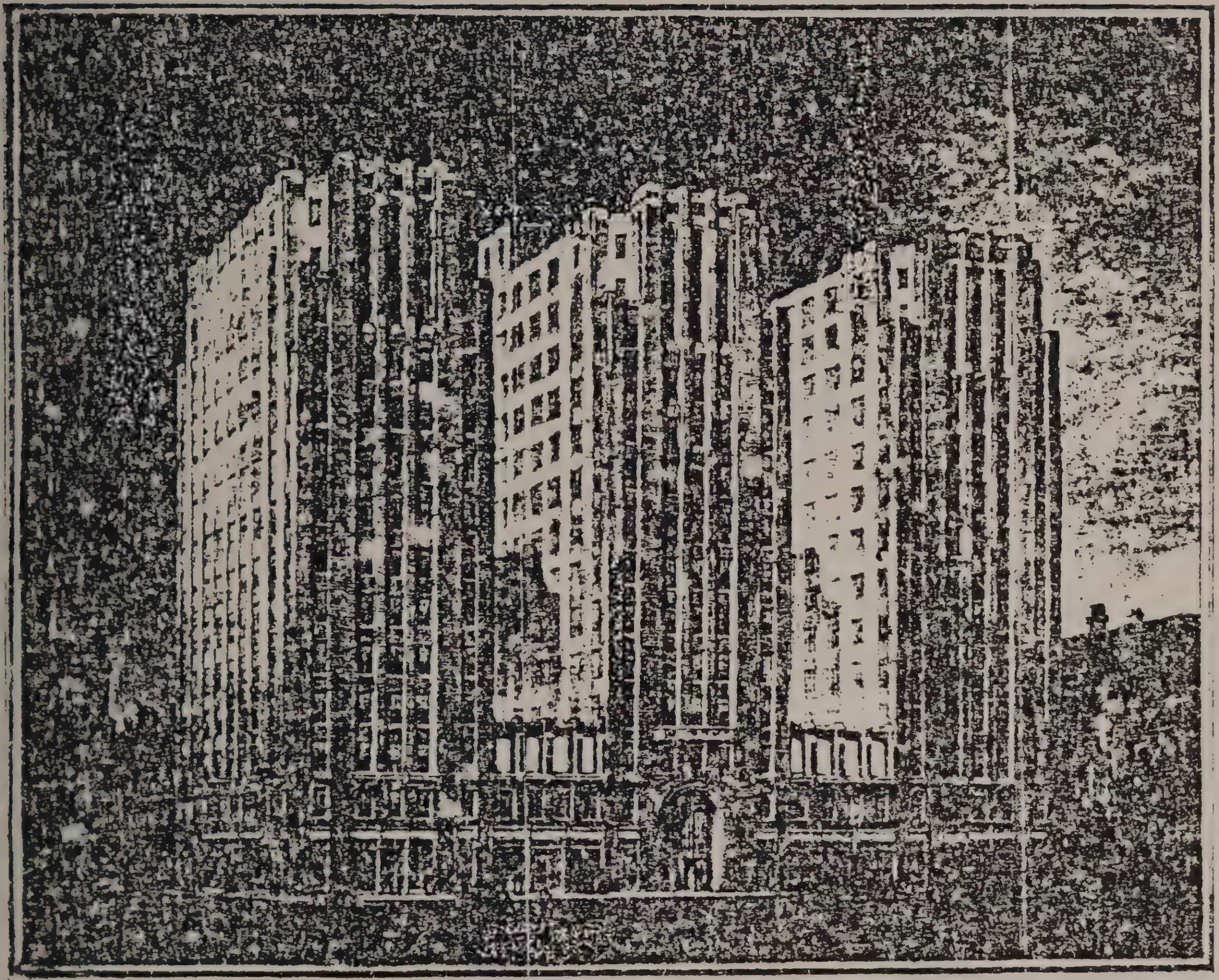
An interesting feature of the ¼″ scale model was the method of studying reveals (building up and tearing down), using cardboard 4″ thick at ¼″ scale. Reveals were made 4″, 8″, 12″, etc., depending on the number of thicknesses of cardboard used. By flooding with a strong cross light at 45 degrees, exact shadows were cast, until the desired effect was obtained. Not until after the ¼″ scale model was made were the working drawings begun.

On the 1½″ scale models several casts were made of the same detail, shellacked and painted in various color schemes, each being kept relative to the surrounding brick color.

Color is carried into the 1st floor lobby and the elevators, where the gradation of the same colors is used in conjunction with bronze.

The lighting of the lobby is unique, as it is all indirect and by colored glass behind bronze grilles, set in the walls.

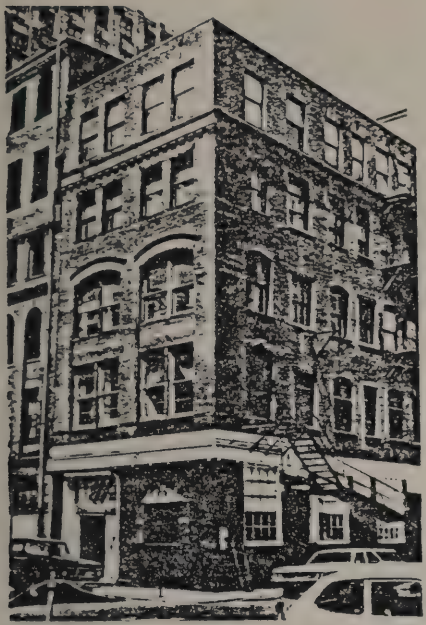
How the general color effect of this building will influence future work, if at all, remains to be seen, but it is known that four other buildings already have been designed to use graded brick. At least a step out of the ordinary has been attempted, carrying out the natural laws of color according to the established principle of design.



FINAL SKETCH OF PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.
HAROLD FIELD KELLOGG, ARCHITECT

54-68 Batterymarch

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 76-8 Batterymarch COR. 80 Wendell St.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1883 source jacket (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER 1890 Moses Kimball original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *295/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
common with Flemish Variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4x9 bay Paneled Brick mercantile building featuring storefront with original corner brick piers having molded brick edges & granite bases & caps. At 2nd & 3rd levels, coupled windows enclosed within 2 story segmentally arched openings defined by projecting molded archivolts, with molded brick jambs & brownstone sill course at 2nd level; spandrels dividing levels 2 & 3 have herringbone brickwork. At 4th level, rectangular fenestration with brownstone sills & lintels, & corbelled cornice. 5th level with its different colored brick appears added.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic
storefront alterations

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 2318 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site, within block of 19th c. buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This post-fire structure contributes architecturally to the streetscape in its scale, massing, and materials, and forms an attractive pairing with adjacent 281-5 Franklin St.

Formerly 28-32 Hamilton St., the 1883 Atlas pictures the site as vacant; the building was in place, however, by 1890. A 1916 permit for alterations notes that the structure had a mansard roof; it is likely that fire damage caused destruction of the roof, & its replacement by

reole MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the current 5th story.

Nothing is known of the building's early history; by 1930, a plumbing company and hardware agency were located here, and in 1938, U.S. Dyestuffs.

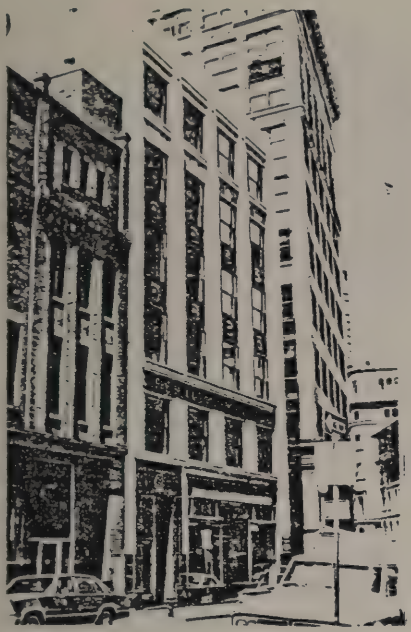
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located within the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records
2. 1883 & 1890 Atlases of Boston Proper
3. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 55-61 Batterymarch COR. ______

NAME Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum / Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Co. Building
present / original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1936 Bldg. permit 8-18-1936
source

ARCHITECT Blackall, Clapp, Whittemore & Clark "
source

BUILDER Sawyer Construction Co. "
source

OWNER Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Co.
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 32 6/3, *32 6/4 - 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices and store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite & marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x4bay Art Deco structure, vertically massed, featuring high base & offcenter entrance of polished black Rosetta Wisconsin granite, & walls above of pink Knoxville marble, with intact polished aluminum doorway & grillwork transom. Pier & spandrel construction at upper levels. Metal spandrels enriched with classically derived motifs; 3 central piers rise beyond parapet decorated with zigzags & other geometricized banding. Entrance hall of polished marble with aluminum & marble staircase.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ______

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 2391 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Facade treatment continues 2 bays into alley; alley paved with cobblestones.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as one of few Art Deco buildings surviving in Boston, as well as design by major Boston firm active throughout several changing decades of Boston's late 19th and early 20th c. building history. Historically significant as headquarters of Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Co., & center of vast network of wires which guarded much of the city property against fire. Structure also considered at time to be almost first building of importance constructed

MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in Boston since the depression called a halt to building.[1] Presently the home of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, a fraternal benefit life insurance society founded in Boston in 1877.

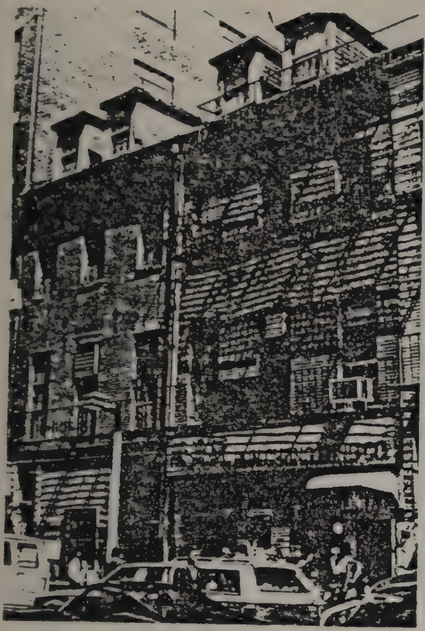
The firm of Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore was established in 1889, being composed of Clarence H. Blackall (1857-1942), James Ford Clapp (d. 1941), & Charles A. Whittemore. Blackall, the senior member, studied at U. of Illinois, and for three years at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. After working as a draughtsman in N.Y., in 1884 he joined the Boston firm of Peabody & Stearns; while there, he was the first American to win the Rotch Travelling Scholarship. He was an early member of the AIA, an organizer & first president of the Boston Architectural Club, & a founder and first secretary of the Architectural League of N.Y. Notable buildings identified with his firm are the Carter/Winthrop Bldg., and Little Office Building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Transcript, July 11, 1936, part 2, p. 1, illus.
2. Building Dept. Records.
3. Withey, H. A. & E. R., Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 48 & 50 Beach St. COR.

NAME ______
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1840s no permit
source

ARCHITECT ______
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874
Atlas #48-Wm. H. Page.
OWNER #50-E.R.Phinney
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 15 2/5

TYPE [✓ residential] single double [✓ row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) Three plus 1/2

ROOF pitched cupola dormers 2 each - flat roofed

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two adjoining Greek Revival Rowhouses of 3 bays each, with extensive first level alteration. Rectangular fenestration, the brownstone sills and lintels badly deteriorated. Brick denticular cornice, copper gutters, and cast iron tie rods with caps primarily diamond-shaped.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic 1st level

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor appears partially vacant LOT AREA 1998 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Last remaining elements of 19th c. red brick row; adjacent houses have 20th c. facades.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Buildings architecturally significant as last remaining portion of what was originally a streetscape of mid-19th c. red brick rowhouses, built in response to the South Cove Development.

The street numbers on Beach St. apparently changed between 1860-61. William H. Page, physician, is listed in the directories as living at 29 Beach St. from 1855-1860, and then at #48 from 1861 to at least 1870. Elijah R. Phinney, Secretary of

V- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the State & American Loan Assoc., lived at 30 Beach St. from 1856-1860, and at #50 from 1861-1871. From 1861-1869, 50 Beach St. was also listed as the Mercantile House under "Hotels" in the city directories, E. R. Phinney, proprietor. In 1871, the address is listed as a boarding house. The 1865 Boston Almanac indicates that the area was one of mixed residential and commerical use, listing such businesses as grocers, drygoods, provisions and furniture dealers, an apothecary, and blacksmith.

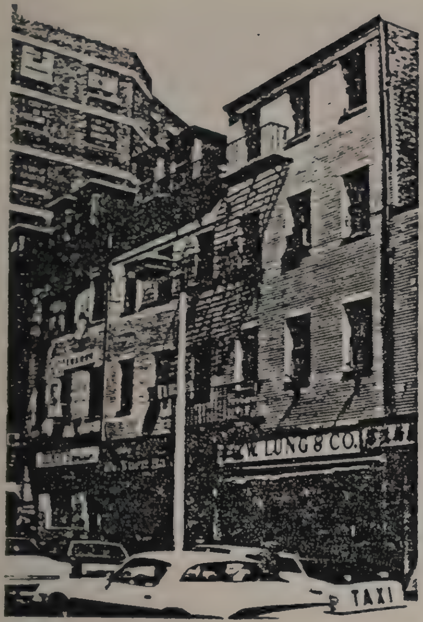
A photo in the Bostonian Society collection dated 1899 pictures the last bay of #50, already with extensive storefront alterations. It does indicate, however, that there was a Greek Revival cast iron balcony at the second story level.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society photo file, "Beach St.," Dec. 6, 1899.
2. 1864 & 1865 Boston Almanacs.
3. Boston Directories.
4. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 52-54-56 Beach St. COR.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE original - 1840s; new facade - 1937 — permit 11-18-37 :#56 (source)

ARCHITECT unknown (source)

BUILDER facade - M.P. Horan Co. permit: #56 (source)

OWNER 1937 - Q.W. Lung Co. (Wong Shue) (original / present)

PHOTOGRAPHS *15 2/6-80 ·

TYPE [✓ residential] single double [✓ row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) #52-4: 3 #56: 4 plus #52-4: 1/2

ROOF #52-4: pitched #54: flat cupola ______ dormers #52-4: 4

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]-yellow stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.
common with Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Three adjoining rowhouses of three bays each, all with 20th c. yellow brick facades. The roof of #56 has been extended to make a 4th story. The fenestration conforms in size and placement to original members of row, # 48 & 50.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] new facades

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 3800 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of row of five, small scale buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The architectural significance of these buildings has been lost because their original facades, like those at #48-50, were replaced in the 20th c. Even so, there was clearly an attempt to maintain the continuity of the row, and these buildings continue to to contribute to the street scape in their scale and massing.

Although a permit, dated 1937, exists only for #56, it is likely that the others were replaced

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

at the same time.

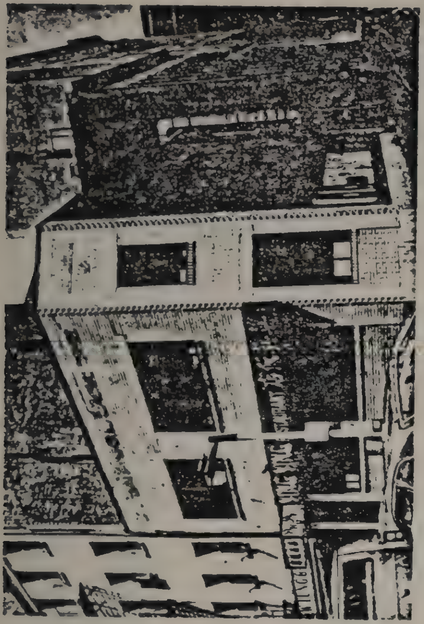
An 1899 photograph[1] shows the facade of #52 to have had a storefront with free-standing cast iron columns, a recessed double door with etched glass, and the original upper two stories. It served as the "German Boarding House" at that date, and was also occupied by Prendergast & co., brewery. In 1938, the occupancy of these buildings was entirely Chinese, containing two grocery stores, a Chinese goods company, and a Chinese family.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Beach St," Dec. 6, 1899.
2. Boston Directories
3. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 58 & 58 A-B Beach St. COR. 27-31 Oxford St.

NAME ______________
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE facade: 1976 Bldg. permit 11-2-1976
source

ARCHITECT not cited
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER 1976: Gow Ying Trust
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *153/1 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.
common bond w. Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 bay utilitarian structure, polygonal in plan, with beveled corner of 1 window bay. Entry at far left of first bay. Horizontally oriented double picture windows at both levels. Sole decorative element is rectangular panel over second level windows outlined in contrasting orange brick.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic]

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 1924 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site, but only Beach st. facade formally finished.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally detracts in both scale and design. Early permits describe building on this site as 3 stories with pitch or mansard roof. There is no permit for demolition of a structure located here, and although there is likewise no permit for removing upper stories, it is likely that the current structure is the remnant of a 19th century builing. Re-cycling old buildings in this manner seems to be typical of the Chinatown area.

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Buildings Departments Records

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 60-2 Beach St. COR. 34-6 Oxford St

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 24N/12 E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE Current facade: 1925 Bldg permit 1925 source

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

1928 Atlas
OWNER ~~Louise Fang~~ original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *15 3/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3X4 bay polygonal structure with corner entry. Iron storefront with yellow brick piers. Stone lintel with metal parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic]

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] lack of Maintanance LOT AREA 3483 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts from streetscape. 1925 permit to remove upper stories reveals that original form of structure was 3 1/2 stories with pitched roof. The outline of its former configuration is visible on the adjacent building at 64-8 Beach St.

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

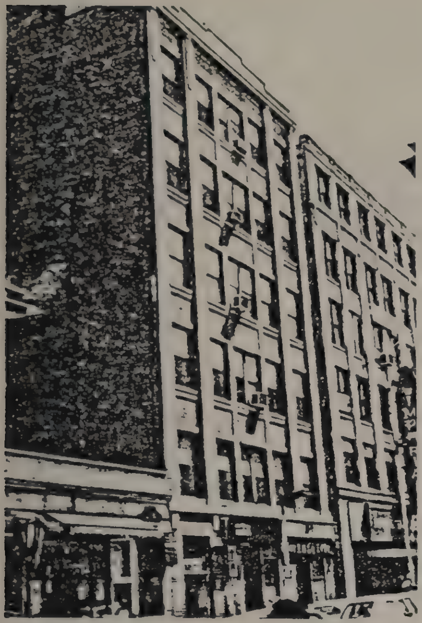
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1928 Boston Atlas
2. Buildings Department records

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 64-68 Beach St. COR.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1915 permit 3-8-1915 source

ARCHITECT G. Henri Desmond permit source

BUILDER not cited source

OWNER Frederick J. Weyand original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 153/2

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] 2 stores & light manufacturing

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] cast trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
common w Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 bay metal frame structure, with brick piers separating single window end bays. Fenestration pattern of central section composed of single window bays flanking central double window bay. Rectangular fenestration with cast stone sills. Over 6th level, cast stone cornice incorporating flattened cast stone decoration on face of piers. Stepped brick parapet with cast stone cap.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 2479 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS pologonally shaped plan.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Utilitarian structure does not contribute architecturally to streetscape. Built for textile related firms, it signifies the intrusion of the garment industry into the already established Chinatown. A 1917 occupant was a cap maker as well as a leather goods co., and in 1930, dress, cap, and laprobe mfg. companies, along with a Chinese grocer at #68, were occupants.

G. Henri Desmond apparently worked alone prior

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/
development ______

Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/
settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______

Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/
invention ______
Social/
humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

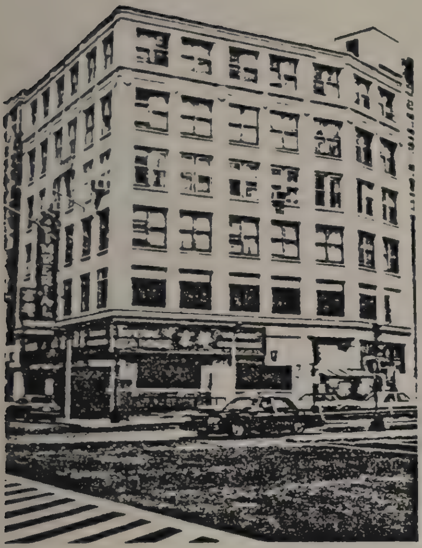
to 1925, and from 1926-1975, he was a member of the firm of Desmond & Lord. Two other known early works in the CBD are located at 16-18 Winter St., and 195-201 South St. (also built for Weyand).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
4. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Building Corner Beach & Oliver Place for Frederick J. Weyand, G. Henri Desmond, arch." 1st & 2nd floor plans.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 70-72 Beach St. COR. 35-37 Edinboro St.

NAME ______ present Simon Building original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1920 BLC survey form source (no permit

ARCHITECT Leon Kopczynski " source

BUILDER N. Hurwitz " source

OWNER William N. Ambler original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *15 3/4 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] light manufacturing and store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x7 bay mercantile structure with severely styled cast stone facades, extensively altered at storefront. Pier & spandrel construction incorporates double window bays, separated at levels 3-5 by cast iron pilasters. Projecting sill course at 6th level which separates it from those below. Piers have projecting caps at cornice level. Stone cornice with copper flashing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 3918 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site, adjacent to expressway exit.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure itself is not architecturally notable; however, colorful storefront for Chinese restaurant does make a distinctive contribution to the streetscape, blending cultural & aesthetic characteristics of the Chinese community.

Built for textile related firms, the building signifies the intrusion of the garment industry into the already established Chinatown. In 1923, two known occupants were dress manufacturers, &

+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in 1930, all occupants were related to the garment industry.

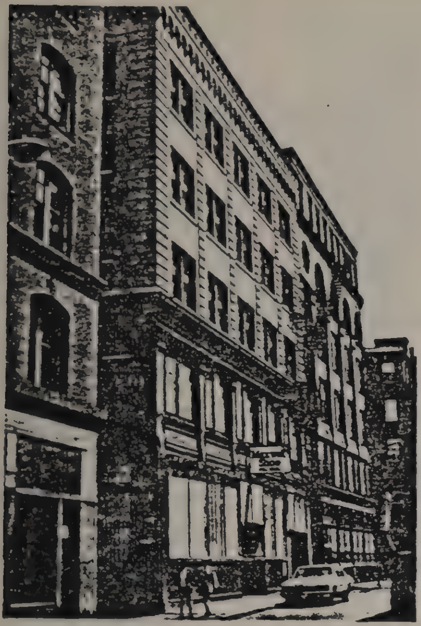
Nothing is known about the architect, Leon Kopczynski, other than his office locatio at 136 Federal St. No other buildings by him have come to light within the CBD.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Landmarks Commission survey.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Mercantile Building, No. 70 Beach St.," Jan. 29, 1933. Blueprints. Wm. Pease O'Brien, rental agent.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 106-112 Beach St. COR. Utica St.

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1898 permit 6-29-1898 source

ARCHITECT Winslow & Wetherell permit source

BUILDER C. Everett Clark & Co. source

OWNER Boston Real Estate Trust original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 18 6/2, *18 6/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] warehouse & store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] beige stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 bay warehouse structure, with Romanesque & classically derived ornament; originally with 2 story cast iron base, now visible only at 2nd level, featuring piers with classically ornamented capitals & entablature enriched with paterae & Greek wave molding. Facade above organized into 5 coupled window bays with cast iron mullions, separated by piers formed of projecting rectangular panels in imitation of quoining. Brick arcaded corbelled cornice. Quoined corners.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 8072 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Member of homogeneous block of primarily Romanesque Revival structures. Facade treatment extends one bay on Utica St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as design of popular Boston firm, located within city's most architecturally homogeneous area, as well as example of eclectic mix of architectural styles during the late 19th c. Historically, is example of type of building erected in this area during the 1880s & 1890s, primarily for the leather industry, which was a major part of Boston's economic base.

This building was owned by Boston Real Estate Trust, which was formed by agreement on May 1, 1886. with five trustees & some 30 subscribers, as a

|C MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

speculative scheme for growth & perpetuation of family wealth as handed down from father to eldest son & heir. Original trustees were: John Quincy Adams of Quincy, Robert Codman, Abbott Lawrence, Samuel Wells, and William Minot. The earliest known occupant was J.M. Jones & Co., leather, in 1900. In 1914, at least 4 leather dealers were located here: Herbert W. Abbott, Inc., Frank & Fleet Co., Pratt Freeto & Co., & Joseph G. Kelley. By 1925, the Hunt Rankin Co. manufacturers of fine calf leather, were occupants.

Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) entered office of Nathaniel Bradlee as a student. After the Civil War, he completed his studies in Paris, later becoming junior partner in Bradlee's office. George H. Wetherell (1854-1930) studied at MIT & the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Ca. 1883, he became principle in the firm of Bradlee & Winslow. In 1889, upon Bradlee's death, Winslow & Wetherell became successors to his practice, maintaining their partnership until 1898. They designed several buildings in the Wholesale District, including the Auchmuty Building on Kingston St., the majority in the Romanesque Revival style. Other examples of their work are the Jeweler's Building (part 1) and Shreve, Crump & Low on Tremont St.

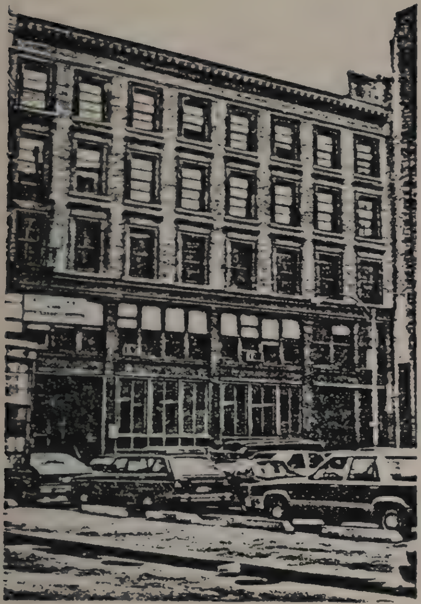
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Landmarks Commission Architects File.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 134-140 Beach St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE c. 1889 no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1890 Atlas
OWNER M.A. Morse
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 17 5/3, *17 5/4, 18 6/4 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8 bay Classical Revival mercantile structure featuring intact 2 story cast iron base with wide, classically decorated pilasters supporting entablature. Rectangular fenestration at upper levels feature molded brick architraves, with projecting cornices at 3rd & 4th levels and Greek key decoration at 5th. Copper modillion block cornice & granite bracket-like caps at party walls. Retains original 4/4 sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic entry

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor needs maintanance work LOT AREA 5996 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located within area of highly significant late 19th c. warehouse structures.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure architecturally significant as almost totally intact example of type of building erected in this area during the 1880s and 1890s, as well as its location within one of city's most architecturally homogeneous area. Historical significance relates to area's long association with the leather industry, which was a major part of Boston's economic base.

No permit has survived. However, the building

p/c MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	x	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

first appears on the 1890 Atlas, & its classically derived ornamentation probably places it closer to an 1889 date. The first known occupant was in 1901, when the U.S. Leather Co. was located in the building, along with its other locations on Essex and South Streets.

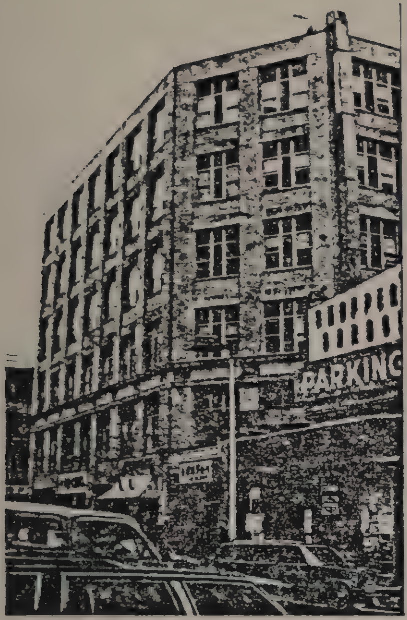
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Directories.
2. 1883 & 1890 Atlases of Boston Proper.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 41-55 Beach St.   COR. 1-5-7 Tyler St.

NAME Heng Fook Building
present   original

MAP No. 24N/12E   SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1915   permit 6-4-1915
source

ARCHITECT Funk & Wilcox   permit
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER Henry Werly & Jenny Davis
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS *33 1/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile - 8 stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six   plus ____

ROOF flat   cupola ____   dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow [✓ stone] cast trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7x3 bay mercantile structure of reinforced concrete with brick veneer, with 2 bay beveled corners. 2 story base with main entry in 5th bay, featuring piers ornamented with geometric brickwork, & wide stone & brick cornice band. Upper levels of pier & spandrel construction, with diamond-shaped metal caps ornamenting piers, & decorative brickwork on piers & spandrels at 6th level.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic   storefronts

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____   LOT AREA 4850 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site; occupies almost entire street between Tyler & Harrison.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure does not contribute architecturally to streetscape.

This building was erected in area of Chinatown where garment industry was intruding during this period. Although the original occupancy is unknown, the 1930 occupancy did not lean heavily toward textile related firms. Rather, there were a miscellany of businesses located here, including

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a baker, confectionary, locksmith, printer, tailor, hardware & cleaning co., and curtain co. There was no Chinese occupancy at this time.

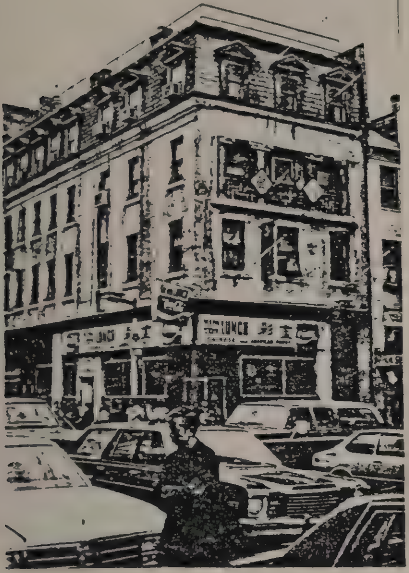
Within the CBD, Funk & Wilcox were designers of the Boston Garden Coloseum and the building at 191-199 Friend St., along with Dorchester's Strand Theatre.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, Blueprints for "Mercantile Building for Messrs. Davis & Sherman on Beach St. corner of Tyler St." Funk & Wilcox, Arch, n.d
2. Building Dept. Records.
3. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 57-9 Beach St.   COR. 2 Tyler

NAME ____________
present   original

MAP No. 24N/12E   SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE c.1875-80   no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Ann Eaton
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS *334/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) unknown

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three   plus

ROOF mansard- red metal shingles cupola   dormers wooden, with tri-angular pediments

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles [✓ stucco] ^facade asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] alley wall   [✓ stone] covered   concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8x3 bay structure, in Mansard style.
Some original cast iron piers retained at storefront level, surmounted by metal denticular cornice. Entire facade has been stuccoed, covering even window sills & cornice. Rectangular fenestration, in groupings of 5 & 3 bays. Mansard topped by wooden cornice. 3rd level on Tyler St. has recessed balcony with galvanized iron piers & railing with geometric Chinese pattern. Brownstone sill evident where stucco worn away.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic]

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor stucco cracked   LOT AREA 1318 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

In its present condition, structure does not contribute architecturally to streetscape. However, balcony is interesting example of the stylistic contributions of Chinese community. In 1919, the balcony was installed, the building then being under the ownership of the Chinese Merchants Association. A Chinese restaurant was located there by 1930.

A 1898 photo pictures this building in what was probably its original form. It was then a

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

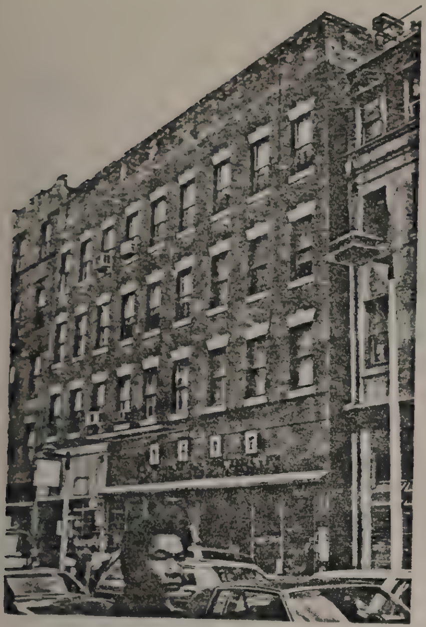
3 story brick structure with a cast iron storefront, windows with shutters and stone sills & lintels, a denticular cornice, and a dormered mansard roof. The 1874 Atlas shows the plan of the building then on the site to be L-shaped, part of a similar row of what were probably Greek Revival houses. Stylistically, the current structure can be dated c.1875-1880.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Beach St.," photo of "Boston Hotel, Corner Beach & Harrison Ave.," Nov. 21, 1898.
2. Atlases of Boston Proper.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 61-3-5 Beach St. COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE c. 1916 no permit

source

ARCHITECT unknown

source

BUILDER unknown

source

1917 Atlas

OWNER Robert Rougham

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 33 4/3

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.

[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl

(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9 bay commercial structure with classical features. Rectangular fenestration, stone sills, and splayed stone lintels, with projecting keystones. Cornice appears to have been replaced by straight parapet with metal flashing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront & cornice line

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 4280 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Contributes to streetscape in scale, massing & materials. Relates stylistically to Greek Revival structures in neighborhood.

Building department records contain a tear-down permit for 1915. By 1917, the current building is pictured in the Atlas for that year. There is no permit specifically relating to cornice repair; however, there is a 1946 permit to repair plaster damaged by fire at top floor. In 1930, the entire occupancy was Chinese: an importer, laundry supplies a tea company, & individual residency.

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

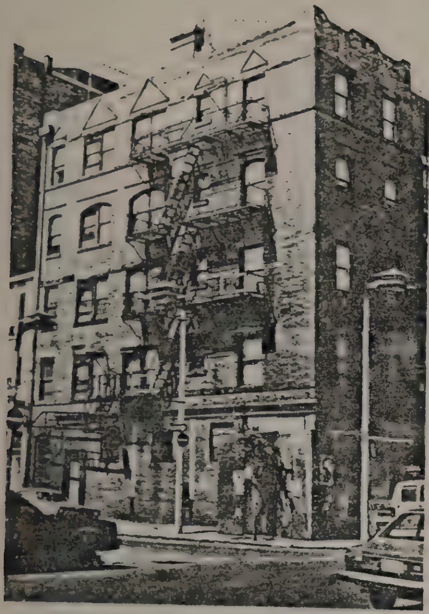
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Atlases of Boston Proper
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 67 Beach St. COR. 1 Hudson St.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1887 permit 6-9-1887 source

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER Donovan & Brock source

OWNER Michael Rogan original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *15 4/6

TYPE [✓ residential] single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten [✓ apt.]
(non-residential) apartments & one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
common w Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2x5 bay structure, street level retaining original segmental arched entry in 1st bay of Hudson St. Rectangular fenestration at levels 2, 3 & 5, incorporating brownstone sill courses at levels 2 & 5, & lintel courses at 3 & 5. Level 4 fenestration is segmental arched with guaged lintels topped by beaded terracotta band. Beading also forms large triangular motif over 5th floor windows on Hudson St., perhaps missing on major facade where thereis re-pointing. Parapet with brownstone cap.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 1016 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site, with very narrow facade. Both facades organized in similar fashion.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Late 19th c. structure contributes architecturally to street scape, maintaining scale & materials of original Greek Revival rowhousing.

According to the building permit, it was originally constructed as an apartment building, with a store at the ground floor level. The earliest known occupant was the import firm, Nankin Co., in 1930. As no architect is cited in the permit, it is possible that the design was by the builder.

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

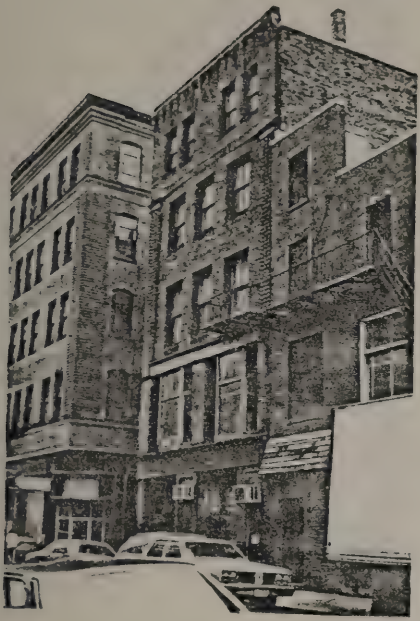
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.

X-ref. with 166-168 Lincoln St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 105-107 Beach St. COR. 29 Utica St.

NAME ______________
present original

MAP No. 24N/ 13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1892 permit 7-6-1892
source

ARCHITECT Tristam Griffin permit
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER A.D. Puffer
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *33⅖

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] business purposes, 1 store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
red|brown common, 2-4; pressed at level 5

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x5 bay mercantile building, retaining original cast iron pier & lintel storefront. 2nd level features two 3-sided bay windows flanked by wide brick pilasters with brownstone bases & caps. Levels 3 & 4 have rectangular fenestration with flat gueged lintels, flanked at buildings corners by half-round molded bricks simulating clustered columns with brownstone bases & caps. Brownstone belt course separates 5th level, which features 2 paired windows with brownstone sill & lintel course & molded brick mullions. Corbelled brick cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor needs general maintanance LOT AREA 1339 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located at corner of narrow alley-like street.

Under same ownership as 166-8 Lincoln, and connected since 1923.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as almost totally intact example of type of building erected in this area during the 1880s and 1890s, as well as its location within one of the city's most architecturally homogeneous area. Historical significance related to area's long association with the leather industry, which was a major part of Boston's economic base.

Little is known of the architect, Tristam Griffin;

b|c MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

his other known building within the CBD is at 1-2 Winter Place. He also designed the Malden YMCA, c. 1895, & some houses in Dorchester.

The earliest known occupant of 105-7 Beach St. is in 1930, when the General Express office was located here, along with a luncheonette.

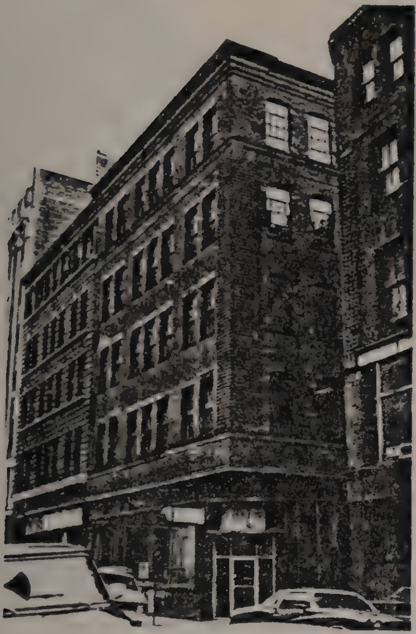
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 109-111 Beach St. COR. Utica St.

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1896 source jacket (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

1898 Atlas
OWNER John Lawrence etal. Trustees original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *33 2/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7x20 bay Federal Revival mercantile structure, with altered storefront & corner entry. Rectangular fenestration organized in 2-3-2 pattern; windows have stone sills & lintels, & brick dentils under sills at 2nd & 5th levels. At building's corners, alternating projecting brick courses form enframements. Brick dentil cornice, with metal gutter, caps facade. Utica St. facade has segmental arched fenestration.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 5721 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located at corner of narrow alley-like street. At 5th level, bridge spans Utica St. connecting with 174-180 Lincoln St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure architecturally significant as late 19th c. example of type of building erected in area in 1880s and 1890s, as well as by virtue of its location within one of the city's most architecturally homogeneous area. Historically significant as home for many years of major tool & machine co., as well as its association with the leather industry, which was a major part of Boston's economic base.

Although the building permit has been lost, the 1896 date appears to be accurate. Wooden structures

lc MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ___
Agricultural ___
Architectural x
The Arts ___
Commerce ___
Communication ___
Community/ development ___

Conservation ___
Education ___
Exploration/ settlement ___
Industry ___
Military ___
Political ___

Recreation ___
Religion ___
Science/ invention ___
Social/ humanitarian ___
Transportation ___

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

were located on this site according to the 1895 Atlas; however, by 1898, the curren building had been erected. In 1897, the American Tool & Machine Company was first located at this address, further evidence of the 1896 construction date.

The American Tool & Machine Co. was founded in 1843 by George H. Fox and Samuel S. Gilman, under Fox's name, and was first located at 45 Kingston St. In 1864, the company was incorporated under its present name, & was still in business as late as 1930. Concurrently occupying this building were several leather companie thus associating it with the leather industry, the major occupants of this area.

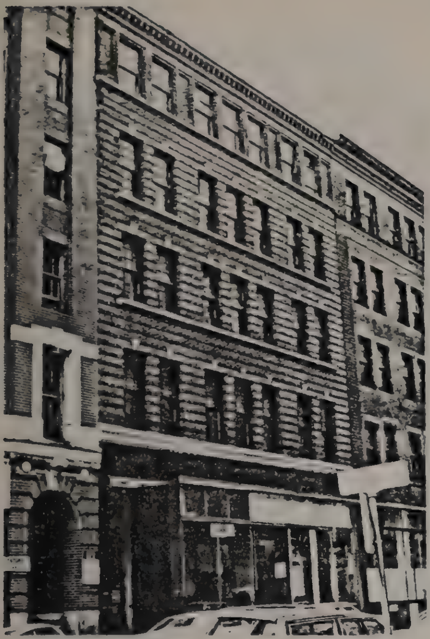
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.
3. 1930 Boston Directory, "Businesses Fifty Years Old or Over," p. 82.
4. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "American Tool & Machine Co," plan of street & second floors at 109 Beach St., June 27, 1913.
5. 1895 & 1898 Atlases of Boston Proper.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 115-119 Beach St. OPP. COR. 5 Utica Place

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Warehouse

DATE 1897 source jacket (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER 1898 Atlas John Lawrence etal Trustees original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 33 5/1, 34 4/6, *35 1/1 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7 bay Classical Revival mercantile block, with altered storefront &
nces in 1st & 5th bays. Cornice over storefront with Greek key motif. Rectangular fenes-
on organized in 2-3-2 pattern, with 9/9 sash at levels 2-4, & 6/6 at level 5, and flared
ls with projecting stone keystones; stone sill courses provide horizontal balance.
dentil cornice caps building. Highly colorful, patterned brickwork features black
rs & red stretchers, as well as projecting courses 1|4.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 5721 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS L-shaped structure goes through to Utica Pl.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure architecturally significant as colorful late 19th c. example of type of building erected in area in 1880s and 1890s, as well as by virtue of its location within one of the city's most architecturally homogeneous area. Historically significant as home of several leather firms, an industry located in this area and once a major part of Boston's economic base.

Although the building permit has been lost, the 1897 date appears to be accurate. Wooden structures

D|C MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

were located on this site according to the 1895 Atlas; however, by 1898, the curren building had been erected, under the same ownership as that adjacent at 109-111 Beach St.

The earliest known occupants were two leather dealers located here in 1900: Edward J. Bills and Irving C. Webster. In 1905, C. Moench & Son and W.A. Hall & Son, both leather dealers, were occupants. In 1930, the entire occupancy was by leathergoods companies.

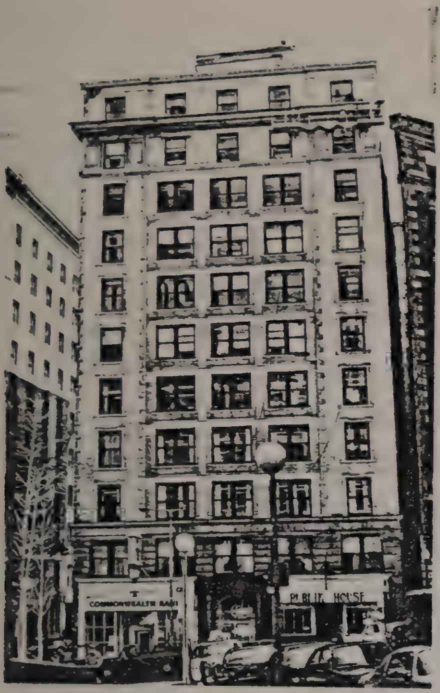
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, blueprint of 1st floor plan. No archite or date.
2. Building Dept. Records.
3. 1895 & 1898 Atlases of Boston Proper.
4. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 6 Beacon St. COR. Tremont Pl.

NAME ____ (present) Beacon Building (original)

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1901 Building permit 10/26/1901 (source)

ARCHITECT Goodwin & Sitar " (source)

BUILDER L.P. Soule & Son " (source)

OWNER C.E. Cotting & . C.Welch,Trus. (original) / (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 5/1*,11 2/6·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick - tan] [✓ stone] granite & sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Turn of the century steel frame Commercial Style office building with Romanesque and classical accents. , 5 bays on Beacon (principal facade) and 10 on Tremont Pl. 2-story rock-faced granite base w/ 2-story modified Corinthian pilasters and center arched entrance with naturalisti foliage decorating the spandrals.Storefronts flanking entrance are built out to sidewalk. Shaft of 7 identical stories in brick w/sand stone trim.Side bays set off by rock-faced quoins. Main cornice above level 10 (copper)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 10,665 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This 1901 office building is notable for its entrance and rock-faced granite base and makes an important contribution to a streetscape formed by 9-11 story offic

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

buildings of similar vintage. Its location midway between the State House and Suffolk County Courthouse suggests that many tenants were drawn from the legal or government fields, and the 1904 Boston City Directory lists numerous lawyers at this address. In 1930,(the first year the Directory lists all tenants by address,)the building housed 150 lawyers as well as commercial artists, architects, insuranc agents, manufacturers agents, publishers, real estate agents, and oth Floorplans show some 28 offices on each of the upper floors.

In 1906 the building also housed a number of associations, includ the Beacon Society, Education Laws League of Massachusetts, State Bo of Trade, Republican City Committee, and Postal Progress League.

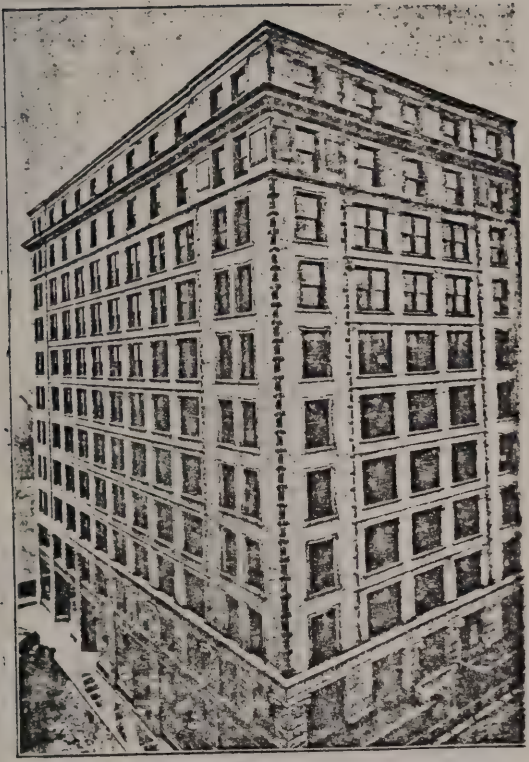
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register: Part of "Park Street" District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Brickbuilder, vol. 12, July 1903, p. 150 (exterior photo & captio

2. Floorplan, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)

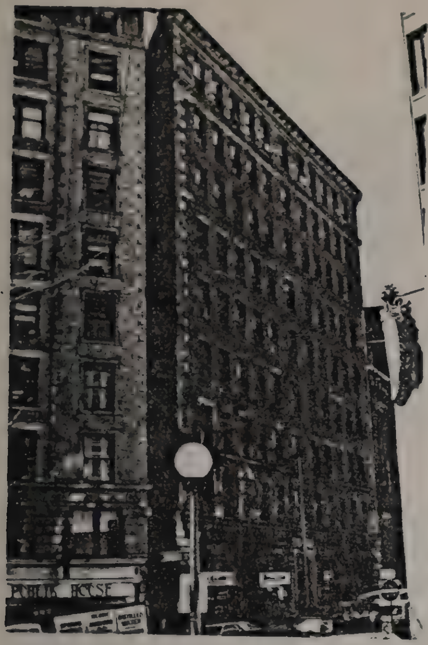


BEACON BUILDING, BOSTON.
Goodwin & Siter, Architects.
Built of Kittanning Gray Brick, Fiske & Co., Bost

Beacon Building
6, 6A, 6B Beacon Street

Photo from The Buickbuilder
July, 1903, p. 150

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 8-10 Beacon St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1899 Building permit 5/25/1899
source

ARCHITECT Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul "
source

BUILDER L.P. Soule & Son "
source

OWNER Fifty Associates/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 11 2/5*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 9 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] limestone & granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early steel frame skyscraper with Georgian and Federal Revival decorative accents. Granite base, center entrance, storefront iron mullions decorated with caduceus motif. Brick levels 2-9. 2nd and 9th floor windows have Gibbsian surrounds in limestone, while those at levels 3-7 have splayed lintels and level 8 has a stone lintel course. Cornices banding above the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 8th and 9th stories. Stone quoins frame building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (some storefront modernization)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 3406 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building is trapedoidal in shape with the long side to the street, is smaller than it appears.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

In scale and detailing, this early steel frame skyscraper contributes to the streetscape and is representative of the design work of a leading Boston firm.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architects Robert Day Andrews (1857-1928) and Herbert Jacques (1857-1916) became partners in 1885 and were joined a few years later by Augustus Neil Rantoul (1864-1934). Both Andrews and Jacques studied architecture at M.I.T.; Andrews also studied in Europe and worked as a draftsman in the office of H.H. Richardson.[1] Among the firm's works were the East and West wings of the Massachusetts State House, Brookline and Jamaica Plain High Schools, and the following buildings in the Central Business District: 129-131 Portland, 60-62 Congress (Hornblower and Weeks Bldg), 40-50 Congress (State Mutual Insurance Bldg.), 453-463 Washington (Dexter Bldg.), and 4 Liberty Square (Muller Bldg.) Andrews was also the co-founder of the Boston Architectural Club.

In 1906, the Boston City Directory lists a number of Associations at this address, including the Boston Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis and the Massachusetts Wine and Spirit Dealers Association.

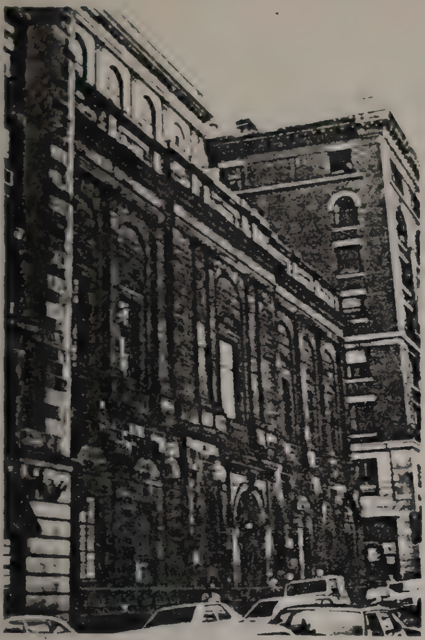
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of "Park Street" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects...

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 10½ Beacon St. COR. ____

NAME Boston Athenaeum (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1846-1851 Studies based on Athenaeum records[1]
source

ARCHITECT Edward C. Cabot, principal arch. " George Dexter, consulting engineer
source

BUILDER Nathan Prince(mason),Theophilus Burr " (carpenter),Safford &Smith (iron work) Joseph Daly (plastering)
source

OWNER Boston Athenaeum (same)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 11 ^{2}/4*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] library and gallery

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 2 (added, 1913)

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
(rear is red brick)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Symmetrical 7-bay Palladian club with wide center bay set off by alternating quoins, center arched entrance flanked by niches and featuring double-leaved paneled bronze doors and a fanlight tympanum.Center 2nd fl. bay set off by paired Corinthian pilasters. The two side sections have rectangular windows set in blind arches, framed by rusticated voissoirs at level 1 & flanked by pilasters at 2. Bldg. terminates with stone parapet

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic followed by 2 stories set back from street & dating from 1913.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 10,208 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Set back about 10' from the sidewalk, with sandstone balustrade around front"terrace." Rear facade is brick with stone trim and faces the Granary Burial Ground.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This venerable institution is significant as one of the earliest and handsomest Boston examples of the Italian palazzo style; as one of the oldest and largest proprietary libraries in the nation; as the repository for a distinguished book and art collection including many rare treasures; as the city's first art museum and collector of paintings which later formed the nucleus of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts collection, and as an institution associated throughout the years with the most eminent men of Boston's social, literary and mercantile life.

The Athenaeum had its origin in the Anthology Society, a group of learned gentlemen organized in 1805 to edit and publish the Monthly Anthology and Boston Review. In 1805 the group voted to establish a periodical library and by 1807 the new enterprise, incorporated that year as

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

A Note on the Athenaeum collections: Important book collections include a portion of the library of George Washington and other Washington materials, collections of rare American pamplets and first editions of New England auth and many rare single volumes.

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts	X	Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the Boston Athenaeum, had over 160 subscribers and a reading room located fir in Joys Building (1807) and later in Scolley's Building (1807-9). Initial subscribers included Harrison Gray Otis, John Lowell, Josiah Quincy, Samuel Elio James Perkings, Thomas Handasyd Perkins, Nathan Appleton and other such accom ed gentlemen. From 1809-1822, the growing institution was located in a wooden house formerly belonging to Rufus Amory, Esq. and from 1822 to 1850 in a Pearl mansion donated by James Perkins.* In 1827, the Athenaeum held its 1st art exh a widely attended loan show. Among other notable exhibitions, the group later sponsored the first public showing of Audubon's engravings. The Trustees grad amassed a permanent collection for its art gallery, including works by West, S Hicks, Allston, and Stuart. Stuart's portraits of Geo. & Martha Washington were purchased in 1831 from the artists family for $1500. When the MFA was founde 1870, much of the collection was deposited and later sold to the new institut although the Athenaeum retains many notable 19th century paintings & other ar

By 1845, the Boston Athenaeum was the 5th largest library in the nation, & quarters were needed. Two competitions were held, the 1st won by Geo. Dexter by Edward Clark Cabot, in 1846.① Dexter was retained to supervise construction. Cabot (1818-1901), a member of an old Boston family, had no formal architectu training. The Athenaeum was his first major commission; he is also known for design of the old Boston Theatre (since demolished) (continued below)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

1) Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965.
2) Part of Park Street National Register District.
3) Suggested for designation as a Boston City Landmark. (Ext. & possible inter

Significance (cont): The building was originally 3 stories, with a reading ro & sculpture gallery on 1, main reading room on 2 and picture gallery on 3. A grand staircase was removed in 1888. Two floors were added in 1913 by the fir Bigelow and Wadsworth.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Contracts, elevations and measured drawings reproduced in the appendix of a graduate student paper by F. Amacher, N. Koch, L.C. Pei and M. Welch (fa 1974) done for Prof. Eduard Sekler, Harvard University, on file at Carpente Center. Also incl. many early engravings & a very complete bibliography.

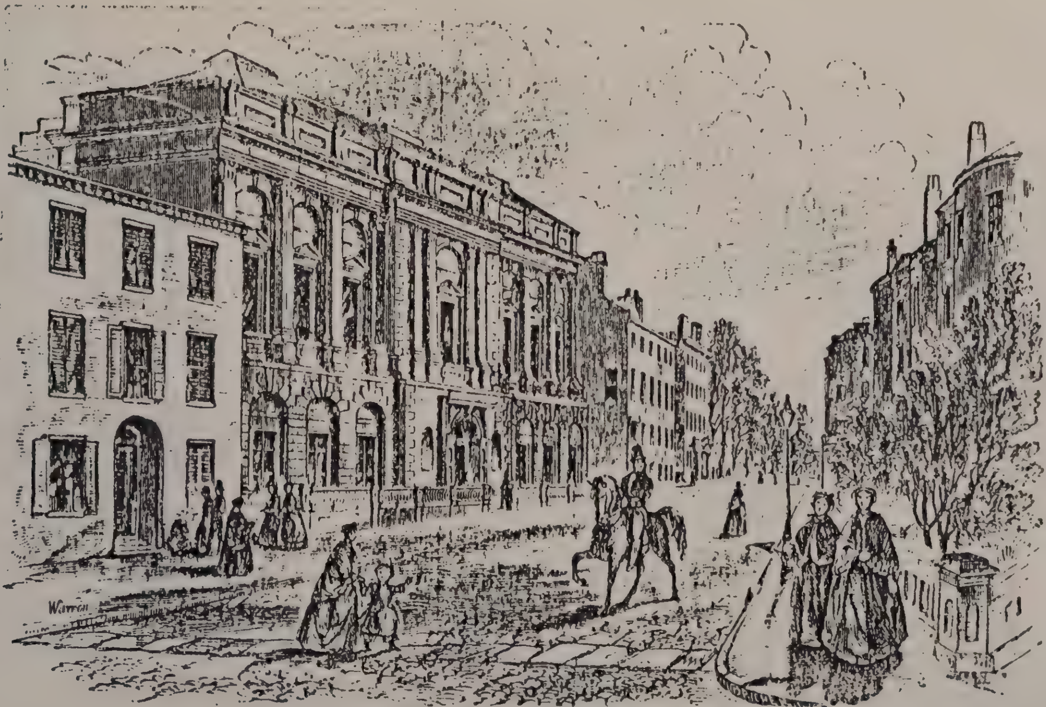
1a. Sketches of Boston and Vicinity (1860-61) p. 83-84.

2. The Influence and History of the Boston Athenaeum from 1807 to 1907 (Bosto Athenaeum, 1907) includes early interior photographs.

3. Douglass S. Tucci, Built in Boston (1978) p. 21-23.

4. Yearbook of the Boston Arch. Club, 1915 (photos of renovation, floorplans(

5. Photographs, BPL Print Dept, also SPNEA & Bostonian Society



THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM, BEACON STREET, 1855

HELIOTYPE CO., BOSTON.

Xeroxed from: The Influence and History of the Boston Athenaeum, from 1807 to 1907
(Boston Athenaeum, 1907)

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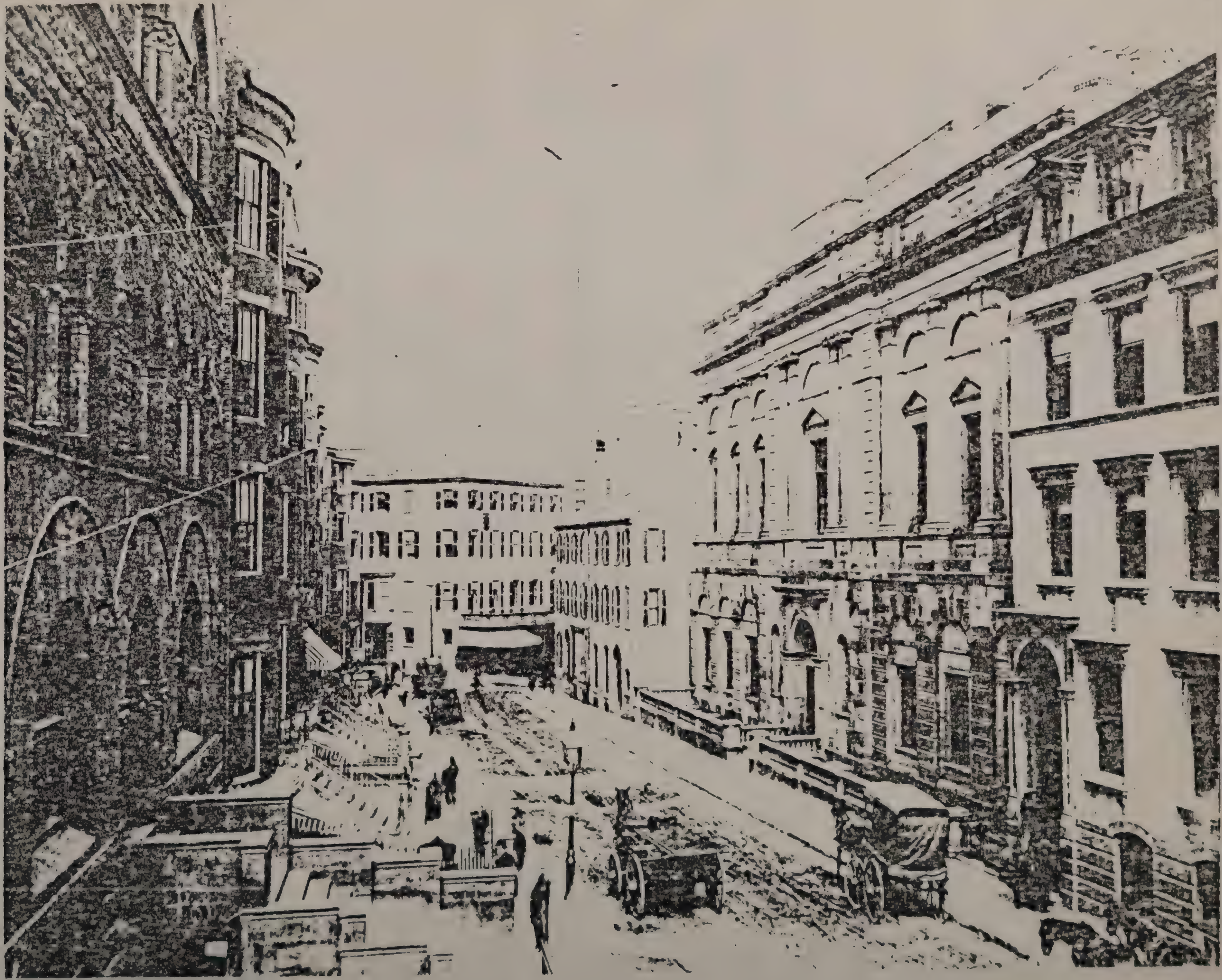
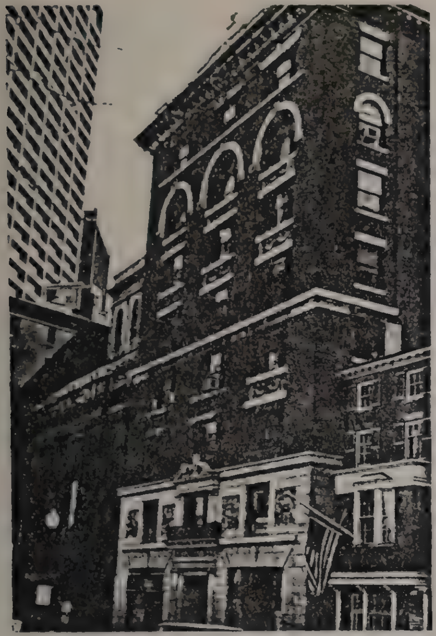


Boston Athenaeum
10½ Beacon Street

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 12-14 Beacon StCOR.

NAME Congregational House (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1897-98 Building permit 7/8/1897
Dedication 2/21/1898
source

ARCHITECT Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge (permit)
source

BUILDER Norcross Brothers (permit)
source

OWNER American Congregational Association /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 3/1*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] institutional office building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] Flemish bond [✓ stone] granite, limestone, marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay *Georgian/Federal* Revival institutional bldg. 2-story granite base, 1-story center entrance flanked by Ionic pilasters, with "Congregational House" on frieze above. At level 2, center window above entrance is emphasized by broken scroll pediment and pineapple finial, and the four 2nd floor piers are carved with bas relief historical scenes. Upper floors of Flemish bond brick w/ black headers. Multi-story piers form arches above level 7. Stone festooned spandrals. Bands above levels 2,4,7. Marble modillion cornice & roof balustrad

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA ? → 9791 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to Boston Athenaeum.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Congregational House was designed by the nationally known firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge to meet the expanding spacial requirements of the American Congregational Association.* The Association was incorporated in 1853 to establish a library to protect the original Puritan literature and to provide housing for Congregational societies and other religious and charitable organizations.[1] Examples of the type of associations which

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

(*previously located at Beacon & Somerset)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal
Agricultural
[✓ Architectural]
The Arts
Commerce
Communication
Community/development
Conservation
Education
Exploration/settlement
Industry
Military
Political
Recreation
Religion
Science/invention
Social/humanitarian
Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

occupied the building in the early years include the following: Boston Se Friend Society, Boston Workhorse Parade Assoc., Congregational Church Bld Soc., Congregational Sunday School & Publishing Soc, Congregational Boarc Pastoral Supply, Congregational Educational Society, Congregational Home Missionary Soc.,Howard Benevolent Soc., Mass. Women's Christian Temperanc Union, Women's Board of Missions, and the Metropolitan Park Commission.[2]

The bas relief carvings along the second floor represent four of the idea of the Congregationalists:

1. Rule under the law by consent of the governed (Scene represents th signing of the Mayflower Compact in 1620)
2. Worship according to conscience (Scene represents the first sabbat on Clarks Island in 1620)
3. Education for leadership (Scene represents the Act of the General of Mass. appropriating funds for a "Schole or Collidge" at Harvarc
4. Community Witness (Scene represents the Apostle Eliot Preaching Am the Indians, 1646)[3]

The architects, George F. Shepley (1860-1903),Charles H. Rutan (1851-1914 Charles A. Coolidge (1858-1936) succeeded to the practice of H.H. Richarc

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) (cont. be

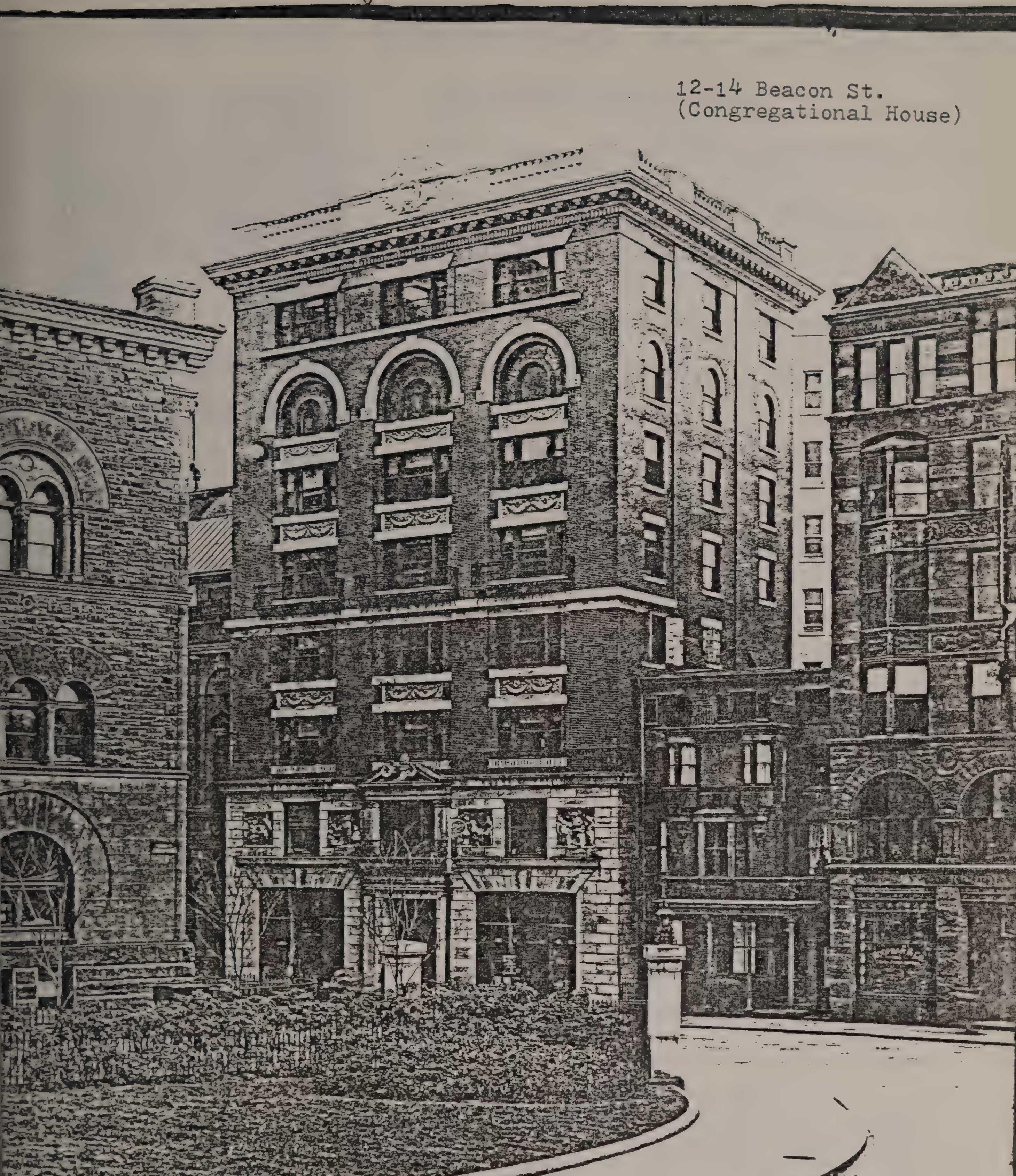
National Register: Part of Park Street District.

Significance (cont): and by the late 19th century were one of the leading firms in the U.S. Among their works in the Central Business District are Ames Building, South Station, Chamber of Commerce, Easton Bldg (11-17 Sta Employers Liability Insurance Co.(33 Broad) and Weld Bldg.(172-180 Federa

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

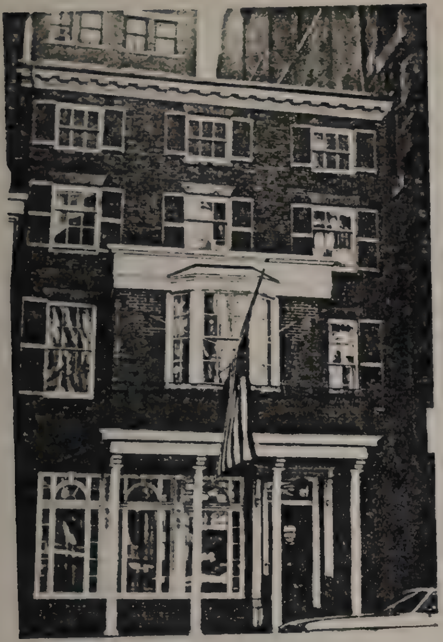
1. National Register Nomination Form, copy on file at the Boston Landmark Commission.
2. 1906 Boston City Directory
3. Plaque on the exterior of the building
4. 38th Annual Report, American Congreational Association, Historical Sketch of its Organization, Thomas Todd, Boston, 1899
5. Am. Arch. and Bldg. News, vol. 64, p. 16, pl. 1215 4/8/1899 (photo of
6. Excellent photo by Baldwin Coolidge, SPNEA,(1-34 Beacon St. file)

12-14 Beacon St.
(Congregational House)



Baldwin Coolidge photo
SPNEA files

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 16 Beacon St. COR. ____

NAME ____ Rufus Amory House
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c.1809 Deed records[4]
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER Robert Fletcher Deed records[4]
source

OWNER Rufus Amory/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 3/3*80

TYPE [✓ residential] [✓ single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ____

ROOF gable across, slight pitch cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] Flemish bond stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Federal rowhouse with later alterations. Colonnade of 4 elongated fluted columns supports a porch with balustrade and a projecting second floor brick central pavillion with center polygonal bay window. 3rd and 4th floors have splayed brownstone lintels and brownstone sills. 3/6 windows on 3rd and 3/3 on 4th, Modillion cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic (window shutters) ground floor totally altered, brick pavillion added at 2nd fl.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2350 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Set back slightly from sidewalk

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

16 Beacon Street is significant as one of the few Federal rowhouses remaining in the CBD survey area, Although its appearance has been considerably altered over the years, additions such as the colonnade and Georgian Revival ground floor windows are sympathetic to the original structure. The house is also of historical interest as the home for a short time of Chester Harding, the popular 19th century portraitist.

PF (June, 1980)NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The original owner, attorney Rufus Amory, bought the house from the builder, Robert Fletcher. He promptly sold it to Samuel Townsend, whose fami owned the house until 1827, when the heirs sold it to Chester Harding. The portraitist, known for his paintings of prominent local and national figures, occupied the house for two years, after which it was sold several more times, in 1863 to merchant Levi Bartlett. Bartlett's daughter, Martha Bartlett Angel lived in the house until 1919 with her husband, Dr. Henry C. Angell, a promin eye specialist.

In the 1880's, the area began changing from residential to commercial. Whe the Claflin Building was erected next door in 1885, it jutted out 6' farther toward the street than the Angell's house and blocked the sun and view. In response, the couple added the columns and built the pavillion* around the original center bay. They also added two oriel windows on the 3rd floor which have since been removed.

In 1919, Mrs. Angell willed the house to the Unitarian Society, which adde the first floor small-paned display windows and painted the trim white, appar ly for the first time. In 1962, the house was sold to the Boston Bar Associa which remodelled it for its headquarters.

*originally a 2-story pavillion, now 1-story

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed on the National Register as part of the Park Street District.
Declared a National Historic Landmark (The Chester Harding Hou

Remodelled by the Boston Bar Association in the early 1960's under the direction of Donald S. Tait, Inc. and Arthur H. Brooks, Jr. Associates of Cambridge, architects.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Globe, 2/3/1963
2. Excellent photographs at SPNEA, and the BPL Print Dept.
3. Boston Bar Journal, Vol. 6, #3, March 1962, p. 6 (SPNEA clipping fi
4. Deeds, Suffolk County Courthouse, 228/164, April 13, 1809, Samuel Dexter to Robert Fletcher, granting "the premises on which said Fletcher has lately built a house, which he now occupies..."

S 16 Beacon St.

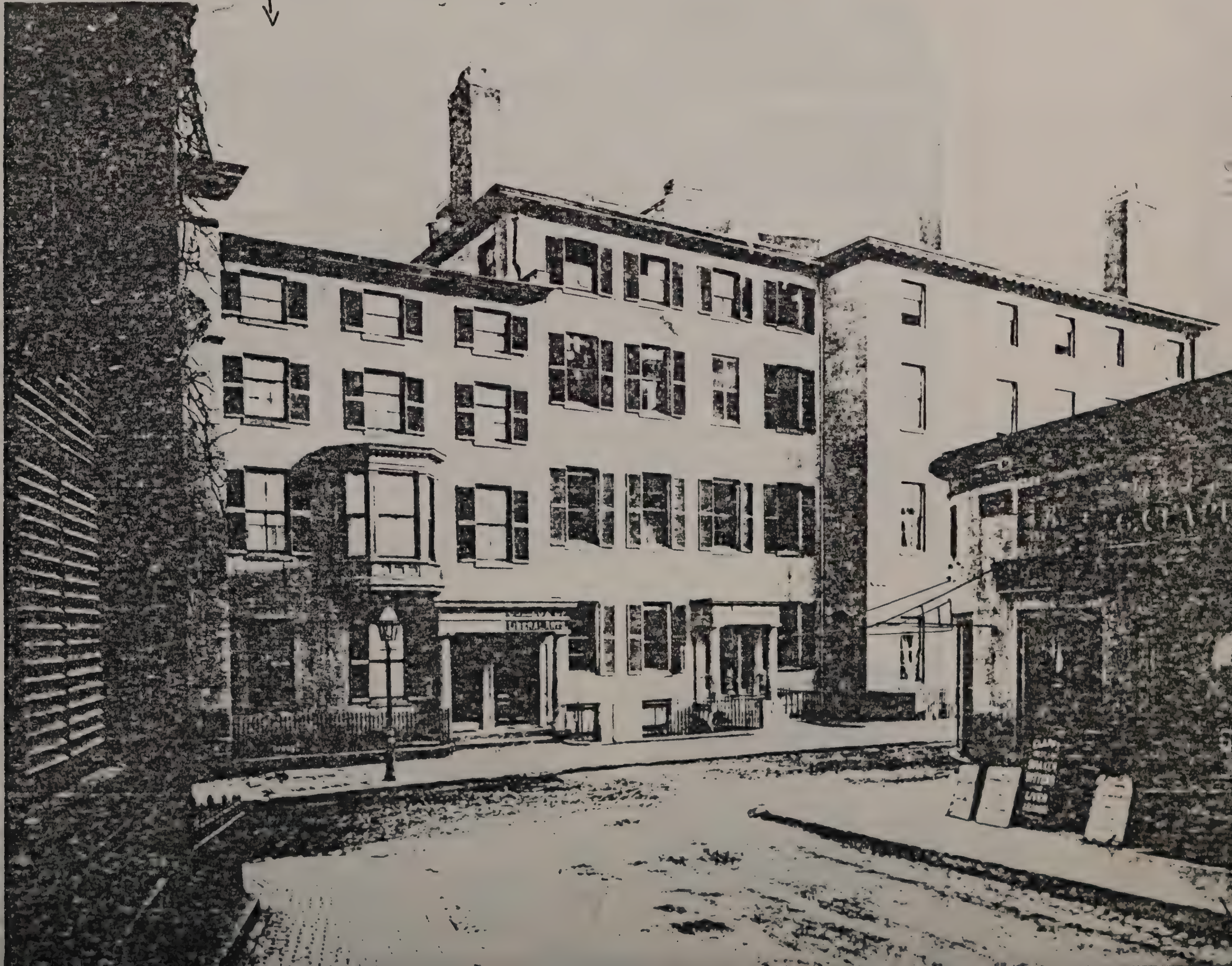
REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
836/33	Emily Wolcott	Levi Bartlett		
443/99	Andiron Chandler	Emily Wolcott		
382/155	Israel Trask	A. Chandler		
349/58	Chester Harding	Israel Trask		
324/33	John B. Brown	Chester Harding		"being the same house erected formerly by Robert Fletcher, Esq. (N.B. Harding also took out a mortgag to John Amory Lowell in 1827)
324/31	Wm. Hale & Samuel Townsend heirs	John B. Brown		same description
231/256	Rufus G. Amory	Samuel Townsend		same description
230/54	Robert Fletcher	Rufus G. Amory (lawyer)		
228/164	Samuel Dexter	Robert Fletcher		"the premises on which said Fletcher has lately built a house, which he now occupies...

n Landmarks Commission By: Pam Fox Date: April, 1980

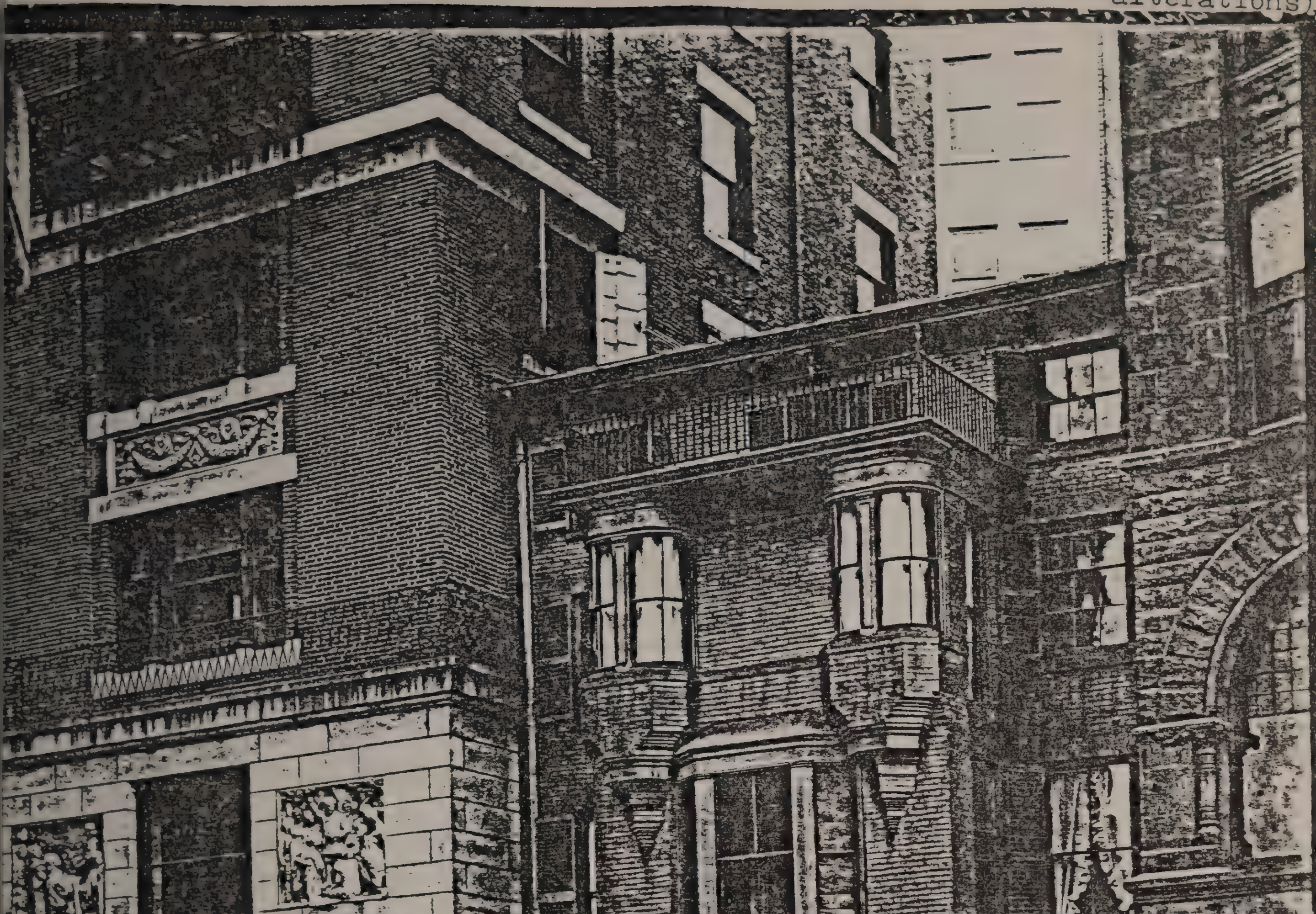
Boston. Address. 16, 18 & 20 B
(corner of Bo

16 Beacon St.

↓ #16

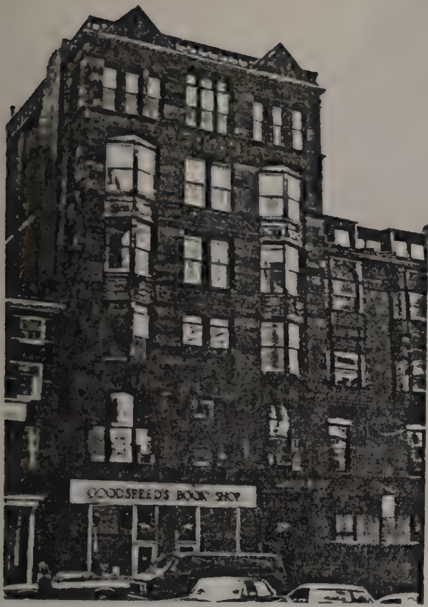


↓ 16 Beacon St. (1880's alterations)



Baldwin Coolidge photo
SPNEA files, undated

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 18-20 Beacon St.COR.

NAME Claflin Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1884 AABN 2
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT William G. Preston AABN 2
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER Boston University/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 3/4*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] store and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Queen Anne commercial building. 2-story rockfaced brownstone base with offset right recessed entrance set off by decorative iron screen & bldg. name. Triple Syrian arches at level 2 with small copper medallion portraits of Jan Van Eyke & Albrect Durer inset into spandrals. Levels 3-5 treated as a unit & feature 3-story copper polygonal bays flanking paired double hung windows with carved spandrals bet/ stories. Top story has 3-3-3 window pattern, w/ triangular pediments over side bays & balustrade over center.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(left 2 storefront bays altered)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 3569 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS One dressed bay along north side. Bldg. set directly at sidewalk, while several neighboring bldgs. have 6' setback.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Claflin Building is one of downtown Boston's finest remaining Queen Anne commercial buildings and demonstrates the skill and versitility of architect Wm. Gibbons Preston, who also designed landmark buildings in the Renaissance Revival, Neo-Grec and Beaux Arts modes. The building is virtually intact and is outstanding in its use of varied colors, textures and materials to enhance visual interest.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Wm. G. Preston (1844-1910) trained under his father, architect Jonathan
Preston, and also at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Among Preston's Bos
works are the N.E. Museum of Natural History (now Bonwit Tellers),Chadwick
Works, International Trust Co. Bldg. and Richardson Block.

The Claflin Building replaced a 4-story brick dwelling which had been pu
chased in 1873 by the newly chartered Boston University[4] for use by its Coll
of Liberal Arts, which had been founded that year. The Claflin Building hous
University offices and served as an investment for B.U.The building takes it
name from the Claflin family. Lee Claflin was one of three founders of B.U.
his son Wm.(Gov. of Mass. from 1869-71) was a long-time B.U.trustee & presid

The Claflin Building had a store at ground level and offices above. The
original ground floor tenant was the Murdock Parlor Grate Co., dealers in g
frames and andirons, which remained there through the 1890's. Koopman & Co.
antique dealers occupied space in the building from 1894 through the 1920's
1930, the entire bldg. was used by the B.U. School of Religious Education.
1933 to the present, the first floor has housed Goodspeeds, one of the nati
finest antiquarian bookshops, established in 1898 at 5A Park St. Goodspeed
altered the left two storefront bays in 1960.

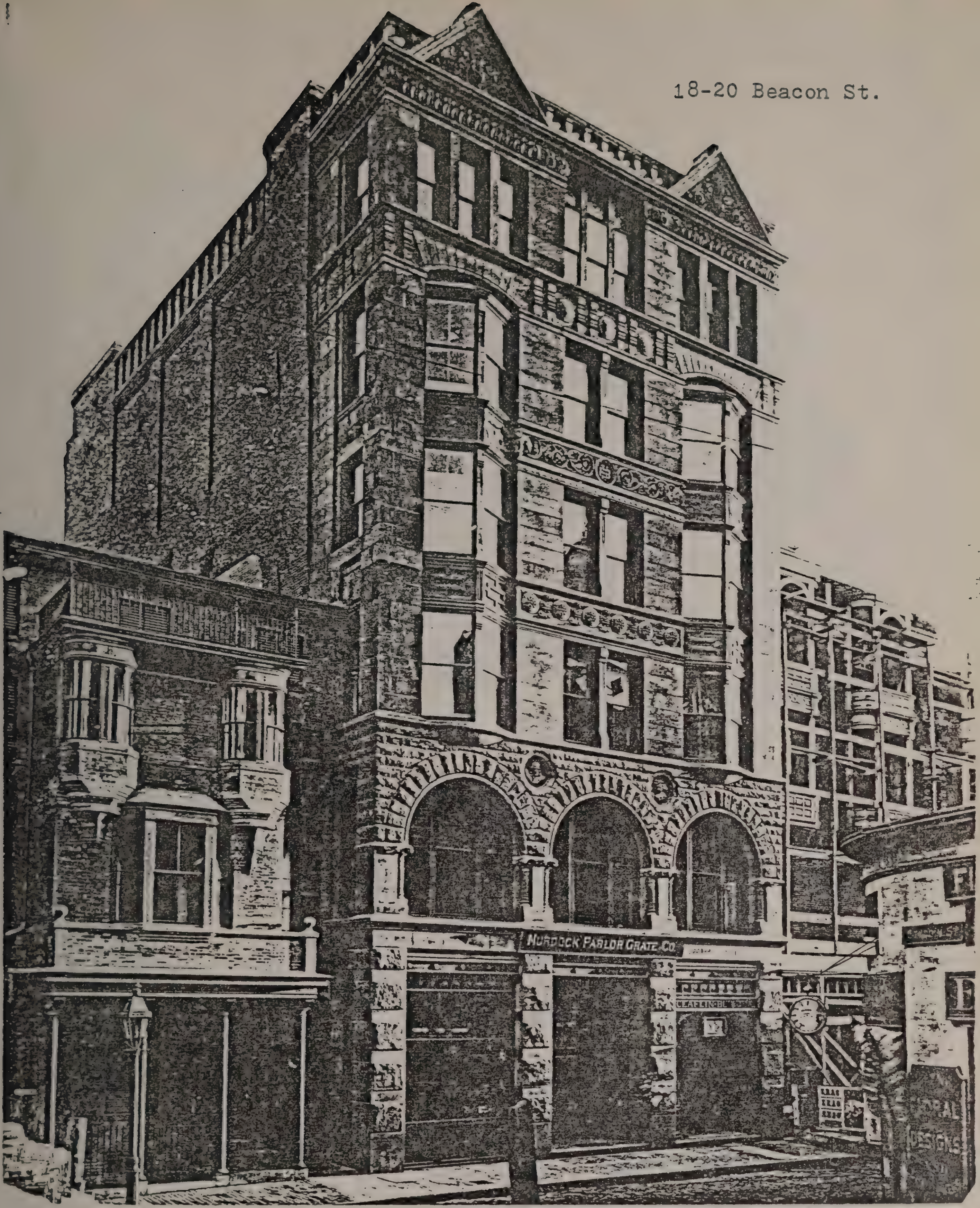
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed on the National Register as part of the Park Street District.
Suggested for further study and research to determine whether the building meets the criteria for listing as a Boston City Landmark

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. M.Chan, L. Holt, and C. Prawdzik, Historical Background and Compositiona
Analysis of the Claflin Building, student paper for Prof. Eduard Sekler,
(fall, 1974)on file at Carpenter Center, Harvard Univ. Includes bibliogr
and original elevation, but no plans.
2. American Architect and Building News, vol.15, p. 294, June 21,1884 (elev
3. Excellent photographs at SPNEA (1-34 Beacon St. file)
4. B.U. was chartered in 1871.

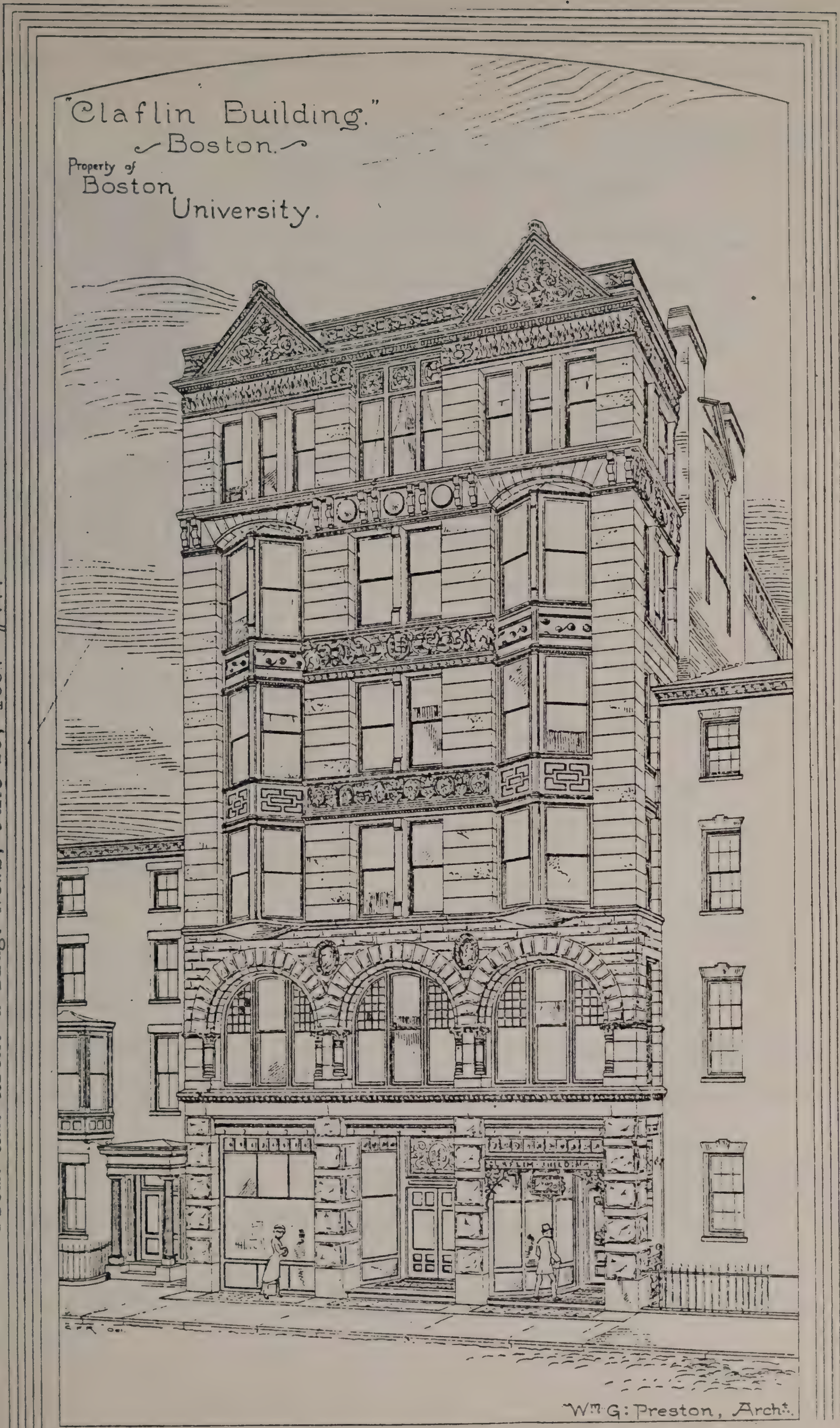
18-20 Beacon St.


MURDOCK PARLOR GRATE CO.
CLAFLIN BL'

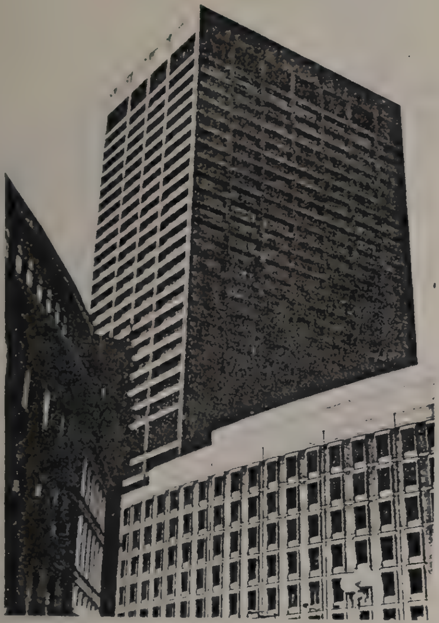
SPNEA files
dated (about 1888-1892)

18-20 Beacon St. (Claf~~f~~lin Bldg.)

From: Am. Arch. & Bldg. News, June 28, 1884 #444


"Claflin Building."
Boston.
Property of
Boston
University.
W^m G: Preston, Arch^t.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS One Beacon St. COR. Cambridge, Somerset & Pemberton Sq.

NAME One Beacon Street
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1969-1974 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York City) "
source

BUILDER Turner Construction Co. "
source

OWNER Employers-Commercial Union Insurance Group/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 4/3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 37 (plus below-grade parking) plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern (Miesian) office tower with grid pattern formed by polished pink granite piers and spandrals and inset horizontal bands of windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 59,106 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building set back from street on sloping corner site, with open space and/or plaza areas on all sides

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

One Beacon Street was constructed as the U.S. headquarters for the Employers Commercial Union, a London-based insurance company which has operated in the U.S. for over

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

100 years and was previously located at 110 Milk St. (See form for the Samuel Appleton Building) According to company literature, the firm's 1700 Boston employees were to occupy 14 floors of the new 37-story buildin

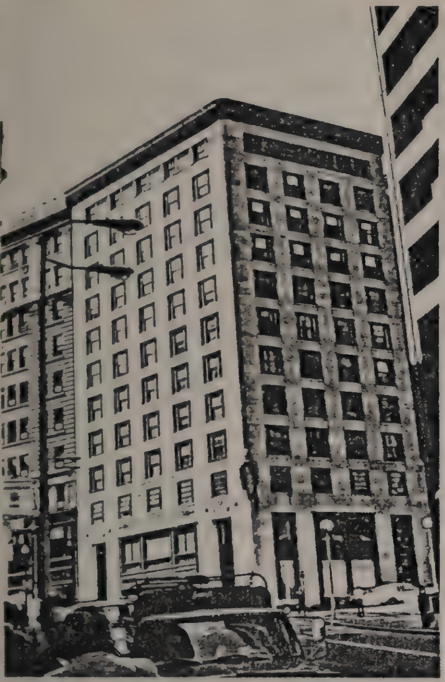
Architecture Boston, a publication of the Boston Society of Architects, criticized the building as having a "heavy handed granite grid" and neglecting the street. ①

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architecture Boston, edited by the Boston Society of Architects, (1976) p. 17, 20 and 21.
2. "Round Table/Employee Owl" May, 1969, Vol 1#6, p. 3-6 (C.U. compa publication, in Tremont St. file of Bostonian Society)
3. Athenaeum files, 2nd fl. Information packet on the new building.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 9-11 Beacon St.COR. 4-8 Somerset

NAME Lawyers Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1922 Building permit 6/14/1922
source

ARCHITECT Coolidge and Shattuck "
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller Co. "
source

OWNER Realty Investment Trust /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 3/5.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] bank on first floor and offices above

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 12 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 X 9 bay Classical Revival office building roughly U-shaped above 3-story base. Principal (5 bay) Beacon St. facade features 2-story offset right and left entrances flanking wide center show windows with cast iron surrounds. Bas relief garlands and shields along Beacon above levels 2 and 3, and shield at corner with lions head and letters L.B. (for Lawyers Building) Upper stories generally flat & unadorned. Projecting metal cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic [Pendant ornaments above doors and letters "LAWYERS BUILDING" removed.]

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 13,416 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Irregularly-shaped building with rear ell projecting into center of block. Corner site. Upper stories designed in U-shape to increase light to interior offices. Important to the streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Stately and well-preserved early 20th century office building with the flat, restrained classical detailing characteristic of Coolidge's commercial work of the 1920's such as the Samuel Appleton Building (110 Milk) and the Fabyan Building (26 West.)

Charles Allerton Coolidge (1858-1936), senior partner in the firm of Coolidge and

PF (June, 1980)NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Shattuck, was one of the city's most eminent architects, a co-founder of the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge (successors to the practic of H.H. Richardson) and later of the firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfi and Abbott. The partnership with George C.Shattuck (1864-1923), draftsman at Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, covered the period between 1914 and 1923. In 1922, Coolidge and Shattuck were awarded the Boston Society of Architects Medal of Honor for the Lying-In Hospital as the most meritorious building erected in the city in that year.[3]

In 1930, the numerous small offices in the Lawyers Building were occupied by some 140 lawyers (presumably attracted by the proximity t the Suffolk County Courthouse), as well as by real estate agents, accountants, building supply and manufacturers agents, architects including the firm of Bigelow, Wadsworth, Hubbard & Smith, and the City of Boston law department.[4]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

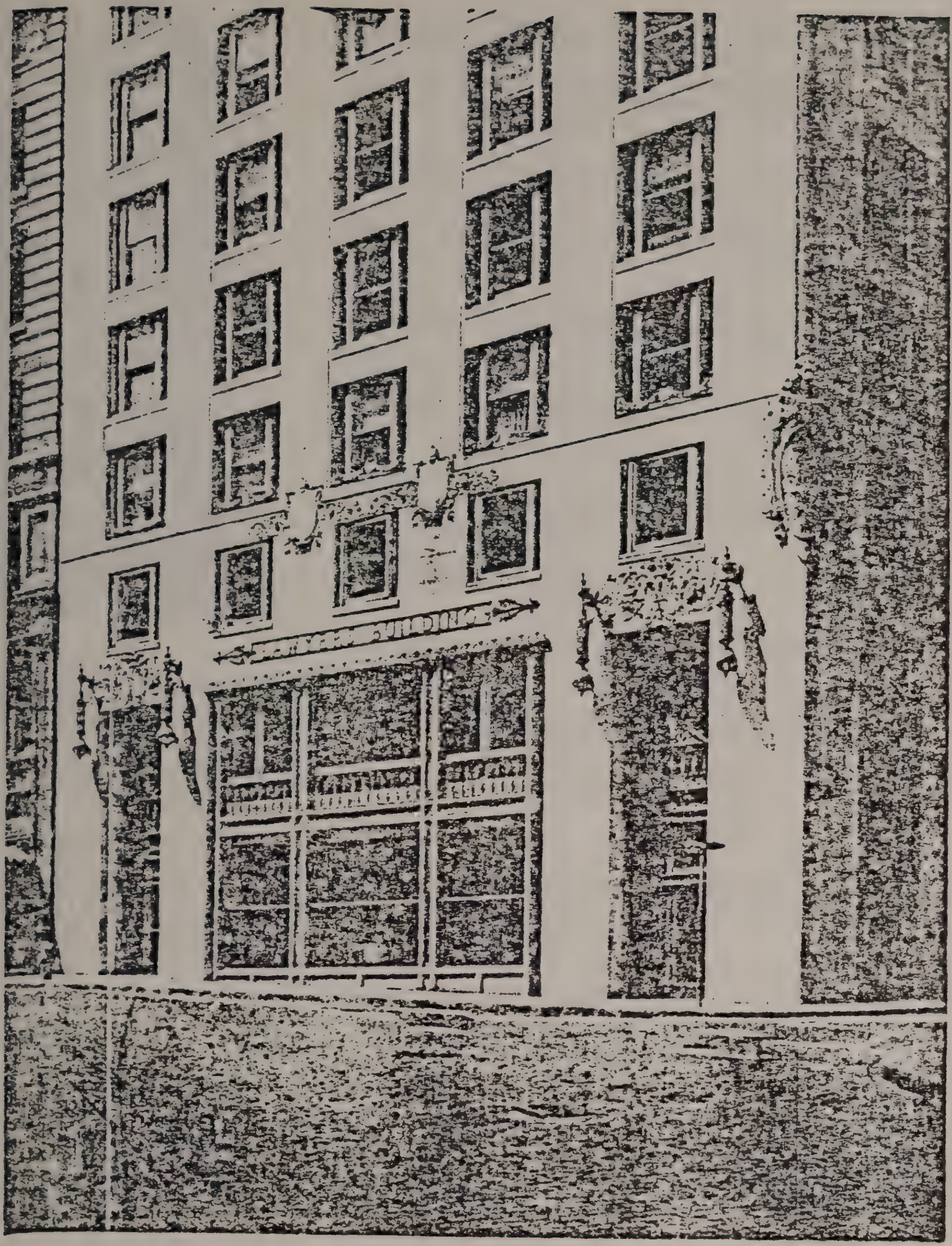
Part of suggested extension of the Park St. District to include the buildings on the west side of Beacon St.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Photos in Architectural Record, vol. 58, 1925, p. 563-576.(no text) Captions list Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott as architects; however, permit lists Coolidge and Shattuck.
2. Illustration and floorplans (undated) in rental brochure, Hayes & Read, agents. Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank Collection.
3. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, p. 136.
4. 1930 Boston City Directory.

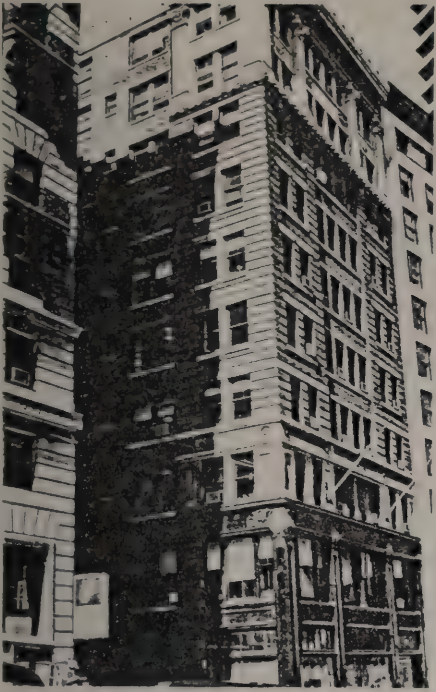
9-11 Beacon St.

The
ARCHITECTURAL
RECORD, v.58, 1925.



LAWYERS BUILDING, BOSTON
Coolidge, Shipley, Bulfinch & Abbott, Architects

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 15,15A Beacon St COR. ___

NAME Boston School Committee/
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1903 Building permit 4/9/1903
source

ARCHITECT William Gibbons Preston (permit)
source

BUILDER Clark Construction Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Beacon Hill Trust/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 4/1*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] "stores and office" (permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ yellow Roman] [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Turn of the century steel frame Commercial Style office building with Beaux Arts accents. 3-bay cast iron storefront with recessed offset right entrance. Gilded shields and swags along cast iron lintel above 2nd fl. 3rd floor is limestone or cast stone; 4th-8th are yellow Roman brick laid in bands along side bays. Window pattern is 2-4-2 with slightly recessed center section. 2 upper stories are stone w/ 2-story fluted Corinthian columns. Heavy projecting copper cornice

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 5111 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Bldg. has a side facade facing a parking lot. The first bay is treated like the front and the rest is red brick.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

15 Beacon Street is a well-preserved example of its style which is important to the streetscape and represents the late work of an important Boston architect.

Wm. Gibbons Preston (1844-1910) was well-known professionally in late 19th century Boston and designed fine buildings in a variety of styles including the Queen Anne, Neo Grec, Classical and Beaux Arts. Among

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

his best works are the Museum of Natural History in the Back Bay (now Bonwit Teller) and the Chadwick Lead Works, International Trust Company Building, Claflin Building and Richardson Block in the Central Business District. Preston trained under his father, architect Jonathan Preston, and at the Eco des Beaux Arts.

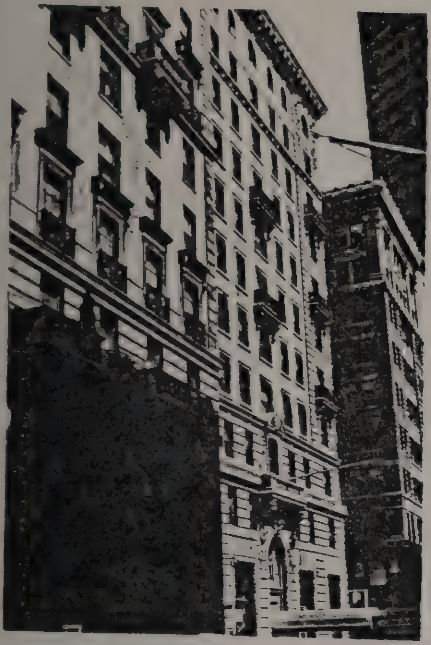
The major original tenants were the Boston Transit Commission (by 1905) and Rapid Transit Commission (by 1906), both state departments. The Boston Schoo Committee has occupied the building since 1923.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register: Suggested for addition to the Park Street District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 19-21 and 21A-23 Beacon COR. Bowdoin

NAME Bellevue Apartments/ Hotel Bellevue
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1) #19-21- 1899 Building permit 1/7/1899
2) #21A-23- 1925 Building permit 12/31/1925
source

ARCHITECT 1) Peabody and Stearns (permit)
2) Putnam and Cox (permit)
source

BUILDER 1) none listed on permit
2) Boyle Robertson (permit)
source

OWNER Wm.Minot & Alfred Bowditch,Trustees / of the Hotel Bellevue Trust
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 4/2 (side view),11 2/1*2/2.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] hotel

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) #19-21 11 #21A-23 10 plus -

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] limestone & cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7 bay Beaux Arts hotel with 5 X 8 bay addition at #21A-23. Original section has 3-story stone banded rusticated base with arched center entrance flanked by cartouches at sides and one in keystone position surmounted by a stone balustrade supported on heavy console brackets. Semi-circular broken pediment over window above. Tan brick and stone-trimmed shaft with occasional balconies at bays 1,4,&7.Bands or cornices above 2nd, 3rd & 9th fl. Heavy painted metal modillion cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 19,518 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site. Earlier section is set back slightly from the sidewalk. Parking lot to east. Across from Athenaeum.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Bellevue has been providing "homelike", comfortable, quiet accomodations for permanent and transient quests for over 100 years, the last 80 in the dignified Beaux Arts structure designed by the prominent architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns.

The hotel first appears in the city directories in 1870. In 1895 it was described as "first class in every respect" with a favorable

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

location, "unsurpassed" cuisine and large, airy rooms.[1] The hotel maintaine its good reputation after construction of the much larger facility designe by Peabody and Stearns in 1899. The new Hotel Bellevue was described as having a commodious library, handsome dining room and good management.[2] Ear brochures show luxurious interiors and praise the quietness of the area and its proximity to Boston attractions.[3] Among the notable figures who have maintained apartments at the Bellevue was John F. Kennedy.[4]

The firm of Peabody and Stearns has been termed "the most important arbite of building taste after H.H. Richardson."[5] During their many years of partnership (1870-1917) the firm produced many fine buildings in New Engla and throughout the U.S. including the following in the Boston Central Business District: Exchange Bldg, Fiske Bldg, Boston Post Bldg, Boston Insurance Company Bldg, Monks Bldg, Cunard Bldg, India Bldg, Albany Bldg, Minot Block, Library Bureau and Tufts Bldg. The addition by Putnam and Cox is compatible in style and materials but is less detailed.

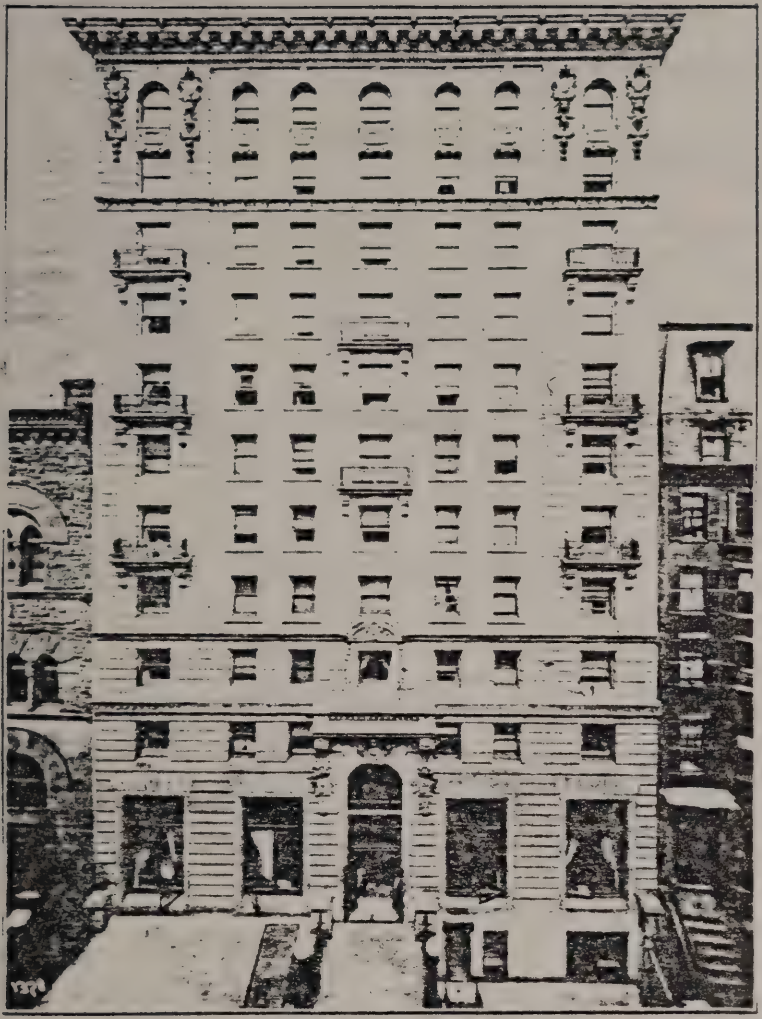
The 1899 building replaced a row of bowfront houses previously occupied by the hotel. The 1925 addition replaced the American Unitarian Society Build

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register: Suggested for addition to the Park Street District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Charles Damrell, A Half Century of Boston's Buildings (1895) p. 458.
2. Edm. Bacon, The Book of Boston (1916) p. 487 (text & ext. photo)
3. Brochure at SPNEA (Beacon St. clipping file) dates between 1899 and 19 includes four interior photos.
4. M.Smith and P. Harrell, Victorian Boston Today, p. 92.
5. Wheaton A. Holden, "The Peabody Touch..." SAH Journal, May, 1973. (Holden is quoting Karl Putnam of Smith College,who was writing in the

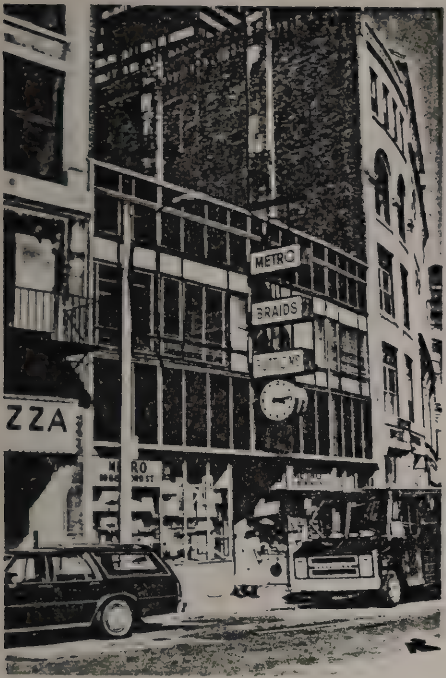


HOTEL BELLEVUE, BEACON STREET, BEACON HILL

Hotel Bellevue (1899)
19-25 Beacon Street

Photo from Bacon's The Book of Boston (1916)
p. 487

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS ~~72~~ 76-82 Bedford COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1937 Building Permit 3/4/1937
source

ARCHITECT Homer Kiessling (permit)
source

BUILDER Geo. B.H. Macomber (permit)
source

OWNER Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 1/2·80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Contemporary commercial curtain wall facade of black panels and show windows in alternating continuous horizontal bands.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 2220 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Detracts from streetscape.

PF (June, 1980)(M-)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

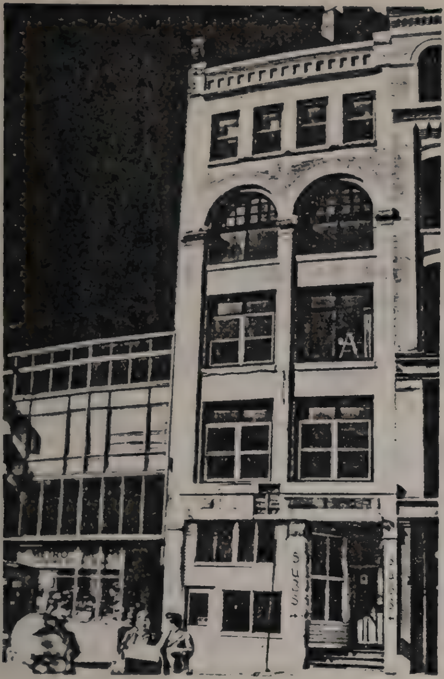
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 86-88 Bedford St COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1890 Building Permit 4/2/1890
source

ARCHITECT Lewis & Phipps (permit)
source

BUILDER Charles R. Morgan (permit)
source

OWNER David W. Cheever/ Stephen H. Daly 86-88 Bedford St.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 1/5*, 10 4/1.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] (Roman, painted) [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-bay Richardsonian Romanesque commercial building in Roman brick with brownstone trim; rounded brick piers at storefront level terminated by carved brownstone Romanesque capitals which are repeated at level four at the springline of paired brick rowlock arches; rectangular windows at level five with brownstone sill course; brick corbel cornice

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront appears intact beneath "modern" sheathing

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 827 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Last of a row of nine 19th century commercial buildings of similar scale and massing stretching from Kingston to Bedford Street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This building is one of four contiguous brick structures built just after the City of Boston widened the intersection of Bedford and Kingston St. in 1890, taking the facades of previous buildings on the site. It forms an integral

(Map)

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

part of a row of largely-intact 4-6-story mercantile buildings along Kingston and Bedford, all of which retain some or all of their original storefront piers.

The building was owned by a physician, David W. Cheever, and design by architects G. Wilton Lewis and Sanford Phipps. Lewis was born in New York state in 1845 and opened an office in Boston in 1872. Phipps was a native of Massachusetts who started in practice in 1881, worked with Lewis in the late 1880's and later with George F. Loring, with whom he designed the Masonic Temple at Boylston and Tremont Stree the Somerville Public Library, Divinity Hall at Tufts, and other commercial, public and masonic structures.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

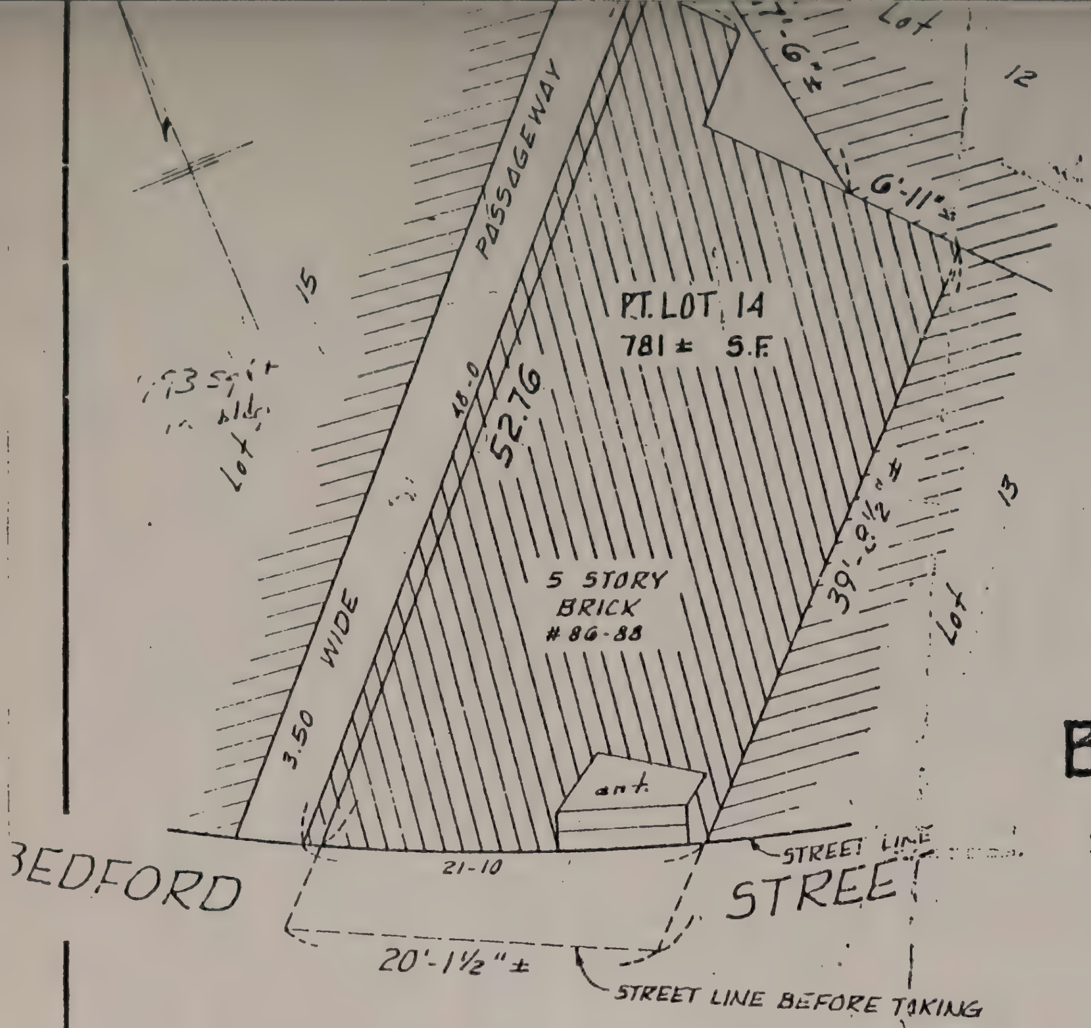
Nominated for the National Register as part of the "Church Green" district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Courthouse, Book 1933, page 349 (plan for the taking of land for street widening, April 28, 1890)

Book 500 Page END
Plan By A. Wadsworth, Sur.
Dated May 17, 1843
Taking Plan: Book 1943 Page 20
Plan By W. H. Whitney
Dated April 7, 1890

THIS PLOT PLAN WAS NOT MADE FROM AN INSTRUMENT SURVEY AND IS FOR THE USE OF THE BANK ONLY. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE OFFSETS TO BE USED FOR FENCES, WALLS, HEDGES, ETC.


PASSAGEWAY
3.50 WIDE
18.0
52.76
PT. LOT 14
781 ± S.F
5 STORY BRICK #86-88
ant.
39'-8½"±
6'-11"±
7'-6"±
Lot
12
13
15
Lot
133 sq ft in bldg
21-10
20'-1½"±
STREET LINE
STREET LINE BEFORE TAKING
BEDFORD STREET

PLAN OF LAND
IN
BOSTON MASS.

SCALE: 1 IN. = 10 FT. APRIL 5, 1978
EVERETT M. BROOKS CO. — CIVIL ENG'RS
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

if open
no storage right

I hereby certify that the buildings as shown on above plan complied with the zoning laws of the City of Boston when constructed.

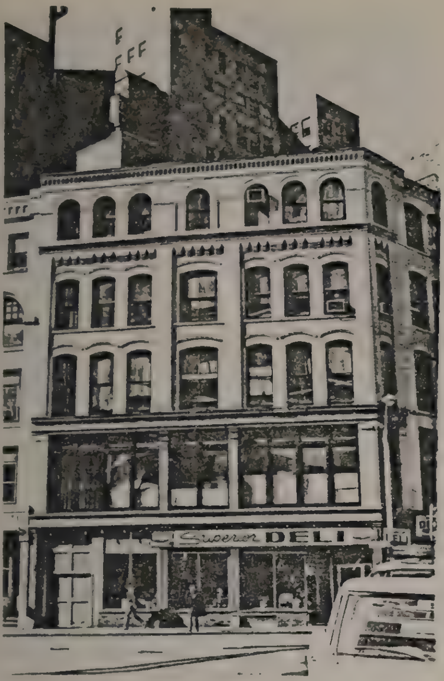
NOTE: This plan is not to be recorded.

Everett M. Brooks Co.
RNB.
Surveyor

64963

86-88 Bedford

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 90-92 Bedford COR. 47 Kingston St.

NAME ____________
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1890 Building Permit 5/26/189
source

ARCHITECT W.F.Goodwin (permit)
source

BUILDER Emery and Stuart (permit)
source

OWNER Hannah & Mary Carney / Richard M. Forgione,Tr 92 Bedford St.,Boston
original present (1979 owner)

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 1/4, 8 2/6*·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick-red] [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
(painted blue-gray) /Victorian style

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7 x 1 bay Panel brick Victorian commercial style building with largely-intact 2-sto
storefront with original fluted cast iron pilasters supporting simple ca
iron lintels above levels 1 & 2. Above, the 7 windows on Bedford are divi
by brick piers into a series of 3 slightly recessed sections alternately 3
and 1 bay wide, set off by corbelling above level 4 and along the flat
roofline above a 5th fl. arcade. Stiled segmental arched windows at leve
3 &

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 750 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner building at irregularly-shaped Kingst
Bedford intersection; one of row of nine late 19th c. mercantile buildin
of similar mass and scale, most with largely-intact storefronts.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 90-92 Bedford S
is one of four contiguous brick facades erected
just after the City of Boston widened the
intersection of Bedford and Kingston in 189
taking facades of previous buildings on
the site (the interior of the building may

PF (June, 1980)NRD/C

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

be earlier in date). The building is important to the Bedford/ Kingston streetscape.

Little information is available on architect W.F. Goodwin. His only other known work within the CBD survey area is 76-86 South St. 90-92 Bedford St. is largely intact and is a fine example of the late use of the Panel Brick style, influenced by Richardsonian Romanesqu

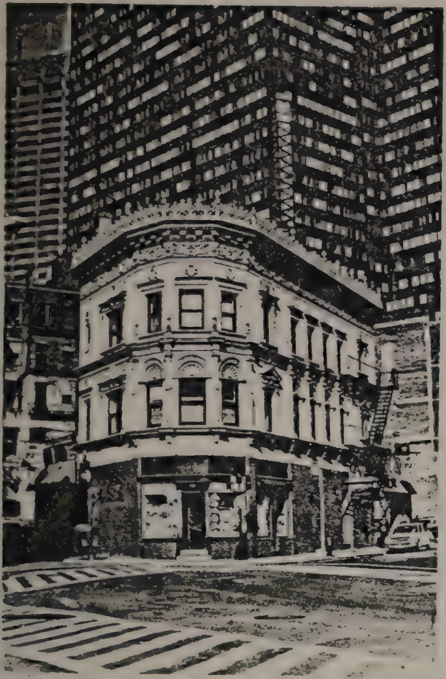
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the "Church Green" district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Courthouse, Book 1929, page 527 (record of the taking of the land for street widening, 1890)
2. Blueprints dated 1919, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection) Sho building connected on interior with 43-45 Kingston.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 100-106 Bedford COR. Kingston

NAME ____________ Proctor Building
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1896-7 Building permit 12/31/1896
source

ARCHITECT Winslow & Wetherell (permit)
source

BUILDER James Smith (permit)
source

OWNER Thos.E.Proctor Estate /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5^1/3.80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus -

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[✓ (Other)] [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ yellow terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small but unusually ornate commercial bldg with elaborate yellow terra cotta facade inspired by Spanish Renaissance arch tecture, 6 bays on Bedford & 2 on Kingston plus 3 at corner, 2nd fl. windows capped with triangular pediments or scolloped fan arches flanked by Ionic pilasters or colonettes of the composite order; frieze above 2nd fl. with heads of winged putti & shells; 3rd fl. floral motifs & cartouches over windows; elaborate frieze & cornice at roofline

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (original storefront appears to have been destroyed in modernization)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 998 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Roughly Triangular-shaped building at corner site
Parking lot to north.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Called by some "a piece of urban jewelry", the Proctor Building is a dazzling display of late 19th century architectural terra cotta. Its small scale, high relief sculptural quality, remarkable craftsmanship and unusual use of the Spanish Renaissance style give this structure unique significance in the city's architectural heritage, representing the most elegant and

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

extensive use of terra cotta on a small commercial structure. The Proctor Building is also an excellent example of the influence of building materials and technology on architectural form.

The building was designed by the well-respected and prolific Boston firm of Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909), George H. Wetherall (1854-1930) and Henry F. Bigelow (1867-1928) for the estate of Thomas E. Proctor, a prominent Boston lawyer.

The inspiration for the choice of Spanish Renaissance style appears to have been the recently-published book Renaissance Architecture and Ornament in Spain by Andrew N. Prentice, particularl plates 23, 32 and 48 representing the Alcazar at Toledo, the Universi of Alcola de Henares and the Monastery of Foblet.[1] The lavish use of ornament, which would have been prohibitively expensive to execute in stone, was possible with terra cotta sculptured panels, and the building represents the culmination of 20 years of developments in terra cotta technology. This expertise would soon become obsolete whe concrete and pressed metal became the building materials of the 1920's and 30's.[1]

Beginning in 1903, the first floor was leased by the United Cigar Stores Co, which opened 11 other Boston stores that year & was to bec

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity (cont.be for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

- Nominated to the National Register as part of the "Church Green" district (nomination form completed, fall, 1979)
- Recommended for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

* (significance-cont) the largest retail cigar dealers in the world. In 1903 the second floor was used for a hat bleachery. By the 1920's, 100 Bedford was the home of the Triangle Cigar Store.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Request for Determination of Eligibility to the National Registe of Historic Places, Boston Federal Complex." Report prepared for t GSA by Bldg. Conservation Technology, July 1979. Copy at BLC.
2. Excellent 1903 photo at SPNEA (Bedford St. file)
3. Brickbuilder, Vol.6, Aug.1897, p. 155-6; Vol 8, March 1899, p. 61.
4. Margaret Floyd, "A Terra Cotta Cornerstone for Copley Square," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, 32, May 1973,p

1. Name

Historic: Proctor Building

Common: Triangle Cigar Store

2. Location

100 Bedford Street
Boston, Massachusetts (Suffolk County)

3. Classification

Category: Building
Ownership: Private
Status: Occupied
Accessible: Restricted
Present Use: Commercial & Residential

4. Owner of Property

A. W. Perry, Inc.

5. Location of Legal Description

Registry of Deeds
Suffolk County Courthouse
Pemberton Square
Boston, Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of the Historic Assets of the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1976

7. Description

100 Bedford Street, the "Proctor Building," is located within the central business district of Boston, Massachusetts. The triangular-shaped property is bounded on the south by Bedford Street and on the west by Kingston Street. The northeast wall abuts an adjoining building. The facade is continuous along the street elevations with the entrance to the first floor shop at the north end of the west elevation and the street corner, and the entrance to the upper floors at the east end of the Bedford Street elevation.

The plan measures 62 feet along the south wall by 29 feet along the west wall by 55 feet along the northeast wall. The building is three stories high with seven bays on the south wall and three bays on the west wall. The roof is flat. There have been no additions to the plan or height of the building.

The entire building is faced with yellow terra cotta, molded in elaborately detailed elements. The majority of the first floor was originally large shop windows separated by piers covered with terra cotta and topped by molded Doric capitals, paneled blocks and brackets. Those have been covered by modern surface material and the windows have been encased. A fire escape has also been added along the east end of the Bedford Street elevation.

The ornate detailing of the upper floors, extremely unusual for a commercial urban building in Boston, remains intact.

The terra cotta entablature for the first floor remains exposed, leading up to a molded sill course around the second story.

The fenestration at the second floor is decorated in several ways. On the Bedford Street facade, the east window is flanked by Ionic pilasters with foliated relief in the shafts and capped by a triangular pediment. The next four windows are grouped between colonettes of the composite order and capped by scalloped fanned arches and floral swags. The sixth window repeats the triangular pediment design, and the group of three windows continuing around the corner repeat the colonette and scallop design. On the Kingston Street facade, the windows have pilaster with ornate entablatures across the flat window heads. The frieze of the entablature above the second floor is decorated with the heads of winged putti over the center of each window and shells above the colonettes.

The organization of detail at the third floor matches the pattern established at the level below. The first window along the east side of the Bedford Street wall is shorter than the rest, but framed by decorated pilasters and entablatures. The next four windows have molded architraves with a floral motif, and cornice supporting cartouche. Finials with an acanthus motif protrude above the sill course in line with the colonettes below.

The building is capped by a large ornate entablature. The frieze is decorated with mythical birds and urns. The cornice has metopes, egg-and-dart molding and dentils, and is surmounted by high copper torch cresting. The overall design is robust in ornament and, remarkably, in excellent condition.

8. Significance

The Proctor Building at 100 Bedford Street is an excellent example of the influence of building materials and technology on architectural form. It was designed in 1897-98 by the prominent Boston architectural firm of Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909), George H. Wetherall (1854-1930) and Henry F. Bigelow (1867-1928) for the estate of Thomas E. Proctor 1/ a prominent Boston lawyer. Fitting into a small triangular lot and dwarfed by the massive five and six story commercial blocks which originally surrounded it, the Proctor Building is a dazzling display of late 19th century architectural terra cotta.

Kiln-fired clay products of varied shapes and colors first came into use in the United States after the Civil War and played an important role in the development of the skyscraper, both as fireproof cladding and as decorative panels masking the steel frame. Boston had a significant part in the development of the material, for Sturgis and Brigham made the first large-scale use of

architectural terra cotta, imported from England, on the old Museum of Fine Arts (1870-71), and James Taylor, an English worker sent over to supervise the installation, is credited with going on to found the first American manufacturing company in Chicago. 2/

The popularity of terra cotta was attributed to a number of factors - it was fireproof, durable and allowed, elaborate endlessly, multiplied sculptural detail at a fraction of the cost of carved stone - and all must have been considered by Winslow, Wetherall and Bigelow in their design of 100 Bedford Street. The area around Kingston and Bedford Streets had been the scene of at least three fires in the previous 25 years, the last of which destroyed the building formerly on the site. The Brickbuilder reported in 1899 that the Proctor Building was one of several by the architects being fireproofed by the Boston Fireproofing Company. 3/

Aesthetic and economic considerations were equally important, however, judging from the completed facades. The architects chose to dress it in motifs derived from Spanish Renaissance architecture, a style distinguished by the lavish use of classical details on wall surfaces and uniquely suited to the problems of a small building on an oddly-shaped lot. The inspiration for the choice appears to have been the recently-published book Renaissance Architecture and Ornament in Spain by Andrew N. Prentice, 4/ particularly plates 23, 32 and 48 representing the Alcazar at Toledo, the University of Alcola de Henares and the Monastery of Foblet. A contemporary critic remarked that "after inspection of the small building in Bedford Street . . . by Wetherall, Winslow and Bigelow, one feels that Prentiss's (sic) Spanish trip was not in vain, for its facades . . .show a high appreciation of his labors." 5/

Such ornament would have been prohibitively expensive to execute in stone. The supplier of the sculptured panels has not been established, but the architects employed the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company, one of the largest and oldest in the country with Waldo Brothers acting as Boston agents, for another building in the neighborhood soon afterwards. 6/ The building clearly represents the culmination of 20 years of developments in terra cotta technology, an expertise which would soon become obsolete when concrete and metal cladding became the building materials of the 1920's and 30's.

Although Boston's business district contains a wealth of terra cotta structures, the small scale, high relief, remarkable craftsmanship and the unusual use of the Spanish Renaissance style give this structure unique significance in the city's architectural heritage. Despite the alterations to the street level facade, the excellent condition of the upper levels has preserved the integrity of the original design. Representing the most elegant and extensive use of terra cotta on a small commercial structure in Boston, the Proctor Building should be listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

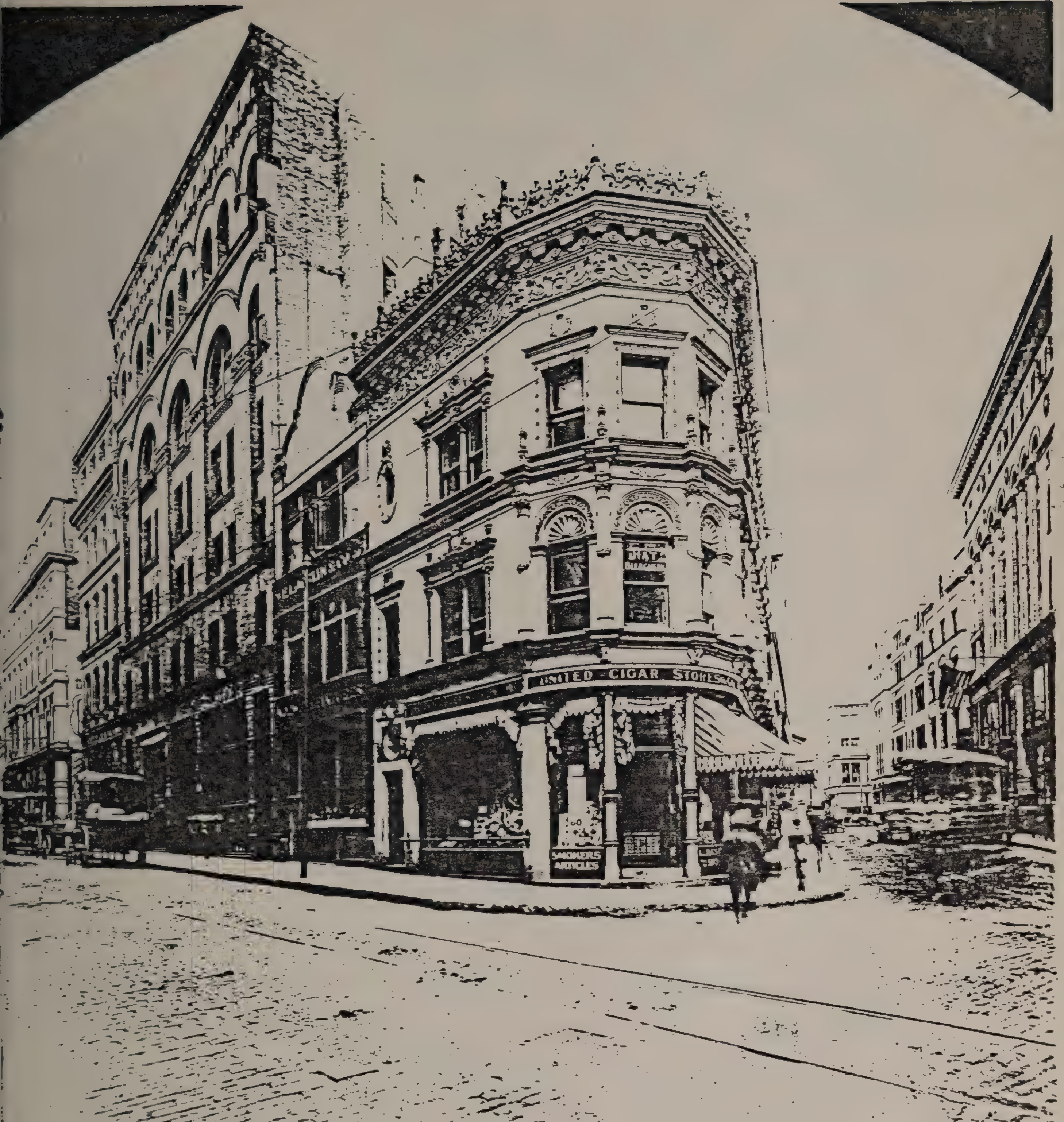
9. Notes

1/ Herndon, p. 362.
2/ Margaret Floyd, "A Terra Cotta Cornerstone for Copley Square," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, 32, May 1973: 83-103.
3/ *Brickbuilder*, 8, March 1899: 61.
4/ Kilham, p. 100.
5/ *Brickbuilder*, 6, August 1897: 155-156.
6/ *Brickbuilder*, 8, March 1899: 61.

398.

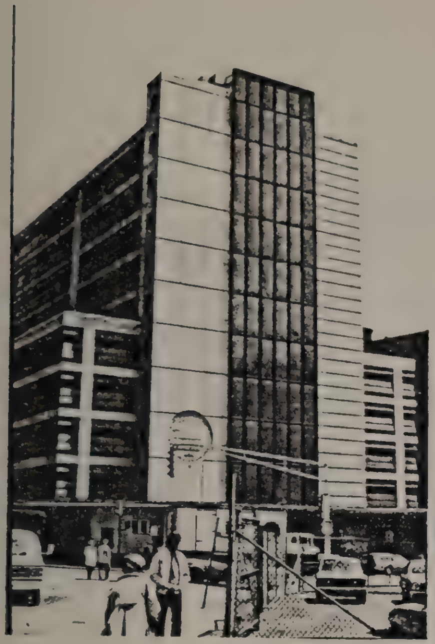
Proctor Building
100-106 Bedford St.

↓


UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.
SMOKERS ARTICLES
E. side of Kingston N. side of Bedford Sts.
July 28.1903
34

SPNEA files

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 71-85 Bedford St. COR. 1-13 Columbia St. 62-78 Kingston

NAME Bedford Street Mechanical Garage
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1958 Bldg. permit 2-12-1958
source

ARCHITECT S. S. Eisenberg "
source

BUILDER Wexler Construction Co. Inc. "
Newton Highlands source

OWNER City of Boston, Real Property Dept.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *29 4/6

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Parking facility

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ten plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow stone [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Multi-level parking garage of concrete and yellow brick, decorated with aqua metal panals.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 27426 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS freestanding building with facades on three streets, located across the street from the Bedford Building.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts from Streetscape in scale, materials, and design.

M- MHK 6/80.

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/ development ______

Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/ settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______

Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/ invention ______
Social/ humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

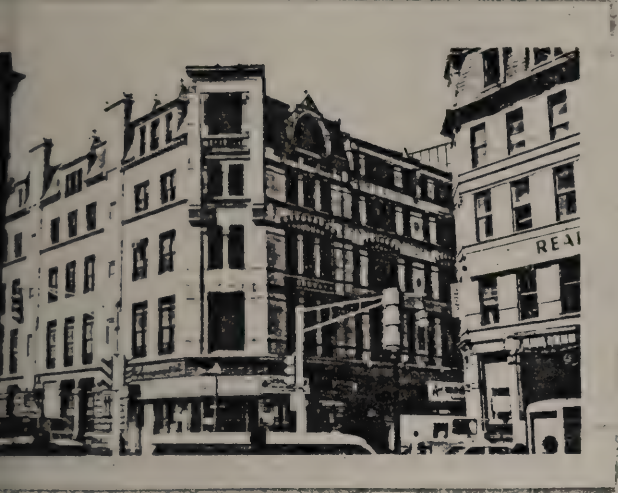
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Buildings Department records
2. "Request for Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Plac Boston Federal Complex." Report prepared for the G.S.A. by Building Conservation Technology, July 1979. Copy at B.L.C.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 89-103 Bedford COR. 17 Lincoln St. Columbia St.

NAME Bedford Building (same)
present original



MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1874-6 Am. Arch. & Bldg. News 3
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Cummings and Sears "
source

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER Henry & Francis L. Lee / Bay-Bedford Co. 184 High St., Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 2/3·80, 28 1/3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF mansard cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] & terra cotta [✓ stone] granite, marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Polychrome High Victorian Gothic commercial bldg. with dressed bays on Lincoln (9) and Bedford (12) and secondary 9-bay Columbia St. facade. Principal entrance at truncated Bedford/Lincoln corner. Ground floor originally rough-hewn rusticated red granite (partially intact on Lincoln), upper walls of polished white Vermont marble with bands of red polished granite, terra cotta panels & red pressed brick.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic 1st fl. partly modernized, entrance tower roof removed.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 15,971 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large structure free-standing on 3 sides located at major "Church Green" intersection.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The Bedford Building is significant as one of the outstanding examples of High Victorian Gothic commercial architecture in the Boston Central Business District, as one of the best of Boston's post-fire "commercial palaces" and as the only remaining documented example in downtown Boston of the Ruskinian Gothic commercial work of the well-regarded Boston firm of Cummings & Sears. The building is notable for its polychrome design, fine craftsmanship, and use of materials,

PF (June, 1980) NRI

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

particularly the red granite from St. George, New Brunswick used here for th first time in downtown Boston. The building also exemplifies the new fire-resistent construction methods instituted by the Boston Building Department after the Great Fire of 1872, including the use of full-height party walls t divide the interior into several distinct spaces.

The Bedford Building was built for Mssrs. Henry and Francis L. Lee, membe of a wealthy and prominent Boston merchant family. The building was located and the junction of two major commercial "zones," the shoe & leather and dry goods areas, both leading Boston industries. Early tenants included representatives of each trade, such as Friedman brothers, makers of boots an shoes, and B.W. Kendall & Co, dry goods. In his 1877 Schedule of the Buildings Their Occupancy..., John Whiting lists the following tenants: #89-91 (B,1,5) Whittemore, Cabot & Co., commission hosiery; (2,3,4) John B. Babcock &Co, commission straw goods; #93-97 (B,1) Danforth, Clark & Co, commission dry goods; (2,3,4,5,) vacant; #99-103 (B,5) Perry, Cook & Tower, jobbers of dry goods and small wares; (2,3,4,5)vacant; #105-107 (B,1,5) Perry,Cook & Tower (2,3,4)vacant.

Architects Charles A. Cummings (1833-1906) and Willard T. Sears (1837-192 were partners from 1870-1889, during which time they executed numerous publ and residential buildings including Old South Church in Copley Sq(1876) and Cyclorama Bldg. in the South End (1884). Most of the firm's downtown commercia works hav been dest

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1979-individual listing

Adjacent to "Church Green" District (proposed National Register District.)

Building scheduled to be renovated by Bay-Bedford Co. as office space.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. National Register nomination form (copies at Boston Landmarks Commission Massachusetts Historical Commission & U.S. Dept. of Interior, National Park Service) Submitted 1979. Includes a bibliography.
2. Student paper for Prof. Eduard Sekler, filed at Carpenter Center, Harvar University.
3. American Architect and Building News, Vol. 1, July 8, 1876, p. 220.
4. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy in the Principal Streets and Wharves of the City of Boston (Boston, 1877)

1. Name

Historic: Bedford Building

Common: " "

2. Location

99 Bedford Street
Boston, Massachusetts (Suffolk County)

3. Classification

Category:	Building
Ownership:	Private
Status:	Occupied
Accessible:	Restricted
Present Use:	Commercial

4. Owner of Property

A. W. Perry Inc.

5. Location of Legal Description

Registry of Deeds
Suffolk County Courthouse
Pemberton Square
Boston, Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of the Historic Assets of the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1976

7. Description

The Bedford Building at 89-103 Bedford Street is located within the central business district of Boston, Massachusetts on the north half of the block between the intersections of Columbia and Lincoln Streets at Church Green. Polygonal (almost rectangular) in plan, the building measures approximately 120 feet along Bedford Street by 110 feet deep. The principal facades extend for 12 bays along Bedford and 9 bays along Lincoln Streets. The main entrance was originally at the corner bay at their intersection. The rear or south wall of the building abuts a modern parking garage structure.

Five stories high including the mansard, the design is an ornate Ruskinian Gothic, a style popular in urban England and America in the 1870's. The polychrome character of the facades is achieved by the use of white marble, and red granite and terra cotta along the Bedford and Lincoln Street elevations, and pressed red brick, red granite and terra cotta along the secondary Columbia Street elevation.

404.

The street level was originally all clad with a heavy, rusticated rock-face granite base. The southernmost entrance on the Lincoln Street facade demonstrates the original treatment for the doorways, with tooled faced granite used in a Gothic design. The central pointed arched doorway dominates between a pair of lower flat arched doors. The door on the left retains its original iron grill-work. A marble course above the portal, decorated with a stylized acanthus design, continues around the first floor level in alternating patterns of foliated decoration and circular designs. The original windows as seen on the Columbia Street facade had rectangular masonry openings which extended above the marble course to a small cornice marking the second floor level.

Most of the first floor along the Lincoln and Bedford facades has been altered by the addition of modern storefronts. The window bay at the Columbia Street corner is clad with copper and appears to date from the early 20th century.

Beginning at the second floor, the principal wall surface material changes to marble accented with tooled red granite, red mortar joints and terra cotta. The first and last three bays along the Bedford Street facade project slightly, establishing a pavilion effect that characterizes the design. Along Lincoln Street the articulation of the wall plane is achieved through the slight projection of the chimneys, which are decorated with inset panels of terra cotta. The window openings are rectangular with pairs of one-over-one sash, each with a transom light. Cast iron balustrades above the sill level remain within some window openings. A coursing of red granite continues the horizontal line established by these balustrades, and another course divides the marble surface just above the level of the transom rail. A heavy course of the red granite forms a line along the lintels of the windows and visually separates the floor levels.

The third floor level is continuous with the wall plane of the second floor without the interruption of a cornice. A sill course underlines the row of rectangular window openings, shorter in height than those on the second floor and without transom lights. Within the pavilion bays along the Bedford Street facade, the granite and marble is combined in a geometric pattern below the sill line and on a segmental arch and infill above the windows. The arch treatment is repeated two more times across this elevation. On the side elevations the arched motif is reduced in size and executed only in red granite. At the corner bay facing Church Green, the window is divided in two by a colonette of polished granite. This bay was originally a clock tower topped by a pyramidal roof which has since been removed. However, the name of the building carved in the stone is intact.

The fourth floor level is established by a projecting molded sill course. At this level, many of the original two-over-two sash have been retained. The design elements of the third story, without the arch motif, are repeated, but in slightly diminished height. At the corner bay, projecting vertical supports for the clock tower rest on corbel blocks.

On the top floor, stylized dentils carry the cornice and gutter which surround the roof of the pavilions and the Lincoln Street facade. A continuous dormer spans the pavilions on the Bedford Street elevation. Also on this side,

a dormer window with a Gothic arch opening within a gabled roof is centered above each of the pavilion bays. All the other dormers have flat arches. The chimneys project above the Lincoln and Columbia Street facades, with vertical indentations of the masonry producing a columnar effect. The tops are slightly corbeled out below the caps. The original slate roof has been replaced with asphalt and the cresting along the ridges has been removed, but the overall effect of the original design remains intact.

The entryway from the center of the Bedford Street facade is a small passage with a panelled ceiling opening onto a large lobby with a barrel vaulted ceiling framed by an acanthus cornice. Marble wainscotting has been added. A wrought iron rail with a floral motif is on the stair leading to the mezzanine level and a bank of elevators line the rear wall of the lobby. At the upper floor levels, a pierced metal screen encases the open cage cabs. The floors are white tile with a black border and a marble base.

8. Significance

The Bedford Building at 99 Bedford Street is an exceptionally fine example of style, craftsmanship and technology developed for commercial architecture in England and America in the last half of the 19th century. Due to the reactionary tastes of the first half of the 20th century against this type of high Victorian design, its survival in Boston is unusual.

Completed shortly after the Great Fire of 1872 which destroyed the surrounding commercial district, the building is sited in an area that endured as Boston's dry goods wholesale center from the 1860's through to the 1930's. Though reduced in importance by modern suburbanization and changes in marketing techniques, the area has continued in its function as the site for smaller commercial enterprises, and is immediately adjacent to the major banking and business neighborhood of the city. Remarkably, many of the post-fire structures have survived and the historic character of the area remained essentially intact.

Among these structures, the Bedford Building structure stands out both in size and quality of design and detailing. Noted as being the first instance in the city 1/ of the use of red granite from New Brunswick combined with the Vermont marble and Philadelphia brick, the stone is rough cut at the base, tooled along the upper face of the building and polished when used for a column shaft or panels.

The building was designed by the Boston firm of Cummings and Sears for prominent Boston merchants, Henry and Francis Lee. 2/ Charles Amos Cummings (1833-1905) and Willard T. Sears (1837-1920) both started their careers in Boston working for Gridley J. F. Bryant, one of the city's leading architects at that time. They formed their own partnership in the early 1860's and were among the group of local architects responsible for Boston's quick recovery after the fire. The new Old South Church built in 1876 on Copley Square are two of their best known works, both National Historic Landmarks.

As a result of the fire, the city of Boston passed the "Building Act" in December of 1872, for "the more effectual prevention of fire." 3/ Notably, this act called for the subdivision of interior spaces, which resulted in the

Bedford Building being divided into four large stores with interior party walls running up the entire height of the structure. Other regulations such as the use of noncombustible materials within the storefronts and the restricted height of the mansard are exemplified here as well.

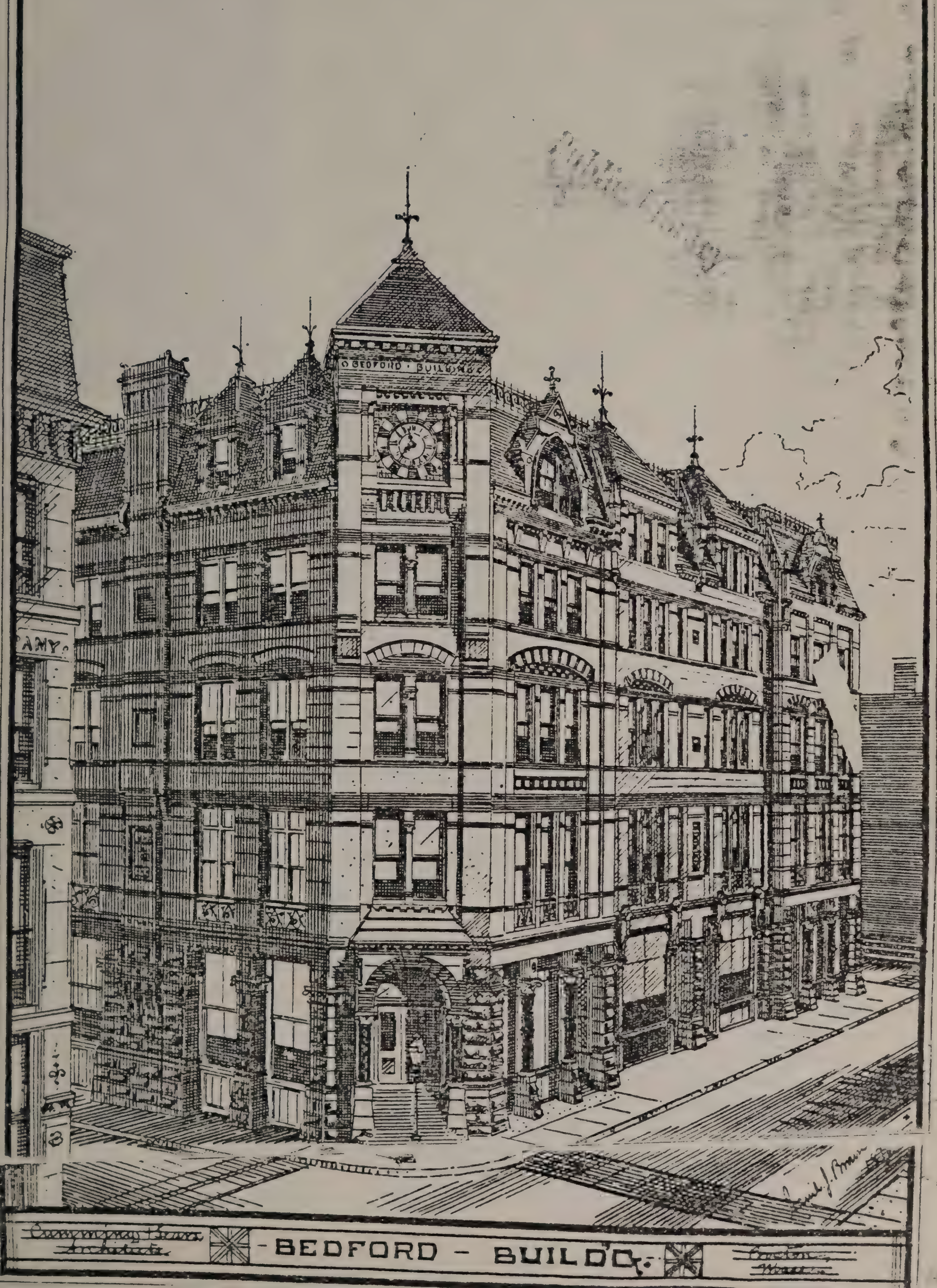
The Bedford Building is individually significant as an excellent example of High Victorian architecture by a locally distinguished architectural firm incorporating building technology devised as a result of the historic fire of 1872. Thus, it merits individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.[4] In addition, it is an important part of an historic neighborhood of commercial structures built during the short recovery period after the fire, which continued to be the center for the dry goods trades up until the 1930's, and is still an integral part of the downtown area. Highly visible from the Church Green intersection, the Bedford Building provides an important link in scale, size and rhythm to the visual character of the neighborhood, and should also be regarded as an essential element in the surrounding environment.

9. Notes

1/ "Bedford Buildings, Boston, Mass., Cummings and Sears," American Architect and Building News, 8 July 1876.
2/ Ibid.
3/ F. E. Frothingham, The Boston Fire (Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1873).
4/ The nomination of the Bedford Building to the National Register of Historic Places was processed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission on June 11, 1979.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. JULY 8. 1876.

89-103 Bedford St.
(Bedford Building)


BEDFORD BUILDING
Emil J. Braun
Cummings & Sears Architects
-BEDFORD - BUILDG.-
Boston Mass.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 72-86 Blackstone COR. Creek Square

NAME ____ Blackstone Market
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c.1857
source (no permit(

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 32 4/2 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Metal storefronts and low brick parapet with cast stone cap.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] storefronts, & upper levels missing.

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] LOT AREA 6383 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS faces expressway

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts.

Probably constructed in the late 1850s, this structure originally stood 2 stories high, its angled facade punctuated by tall windows with projecting segmental window caps, and a similarly dormered mansard roof. Of brick construction, it featured a widely projecting bracketed cornice and stone quoined corners.[1] Termed the Blackstone Market on the 1874 Atlas, the 1858 Boston Almanac lists the "New Blackstone

NRD/NC MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Market" at #78, indicating a possible construction date just prior to 1858.

In 1937, the upper three stories of this building were razed. The rear of the buildi a post 1874 addition, features dressed granite trabeated openings, now bricked in.

The Blackstone Market was once part of a thriving block of buildings constructed c.1835-1870, dealing primarily in produce, meats, clothing, and furniture. Along wit the Blackstone Market, the occupants in 1858 were George H. Hull, furniture dealer; A. Parker, willow worker; and Davis & Chase, produce.

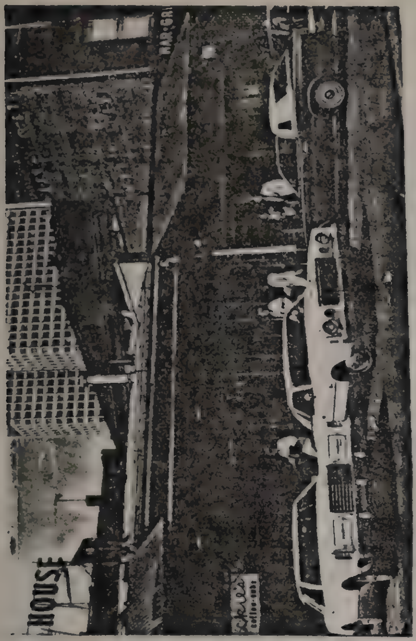
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of the National Register Blackstone Block District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Photo file, Oversize Box #2, 1921 streetscape of Blackstone St
2. " " " " 1933 Photo.
3. 1858 Boston Almanac.
4. 1874 Atlas.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 100 Blackstone St,COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1869-70 Boston Transcript 1.

source

ARCHITECT unknown

source

BUILDER unknown

source

1874 Atlas

OWNER Mathias Rich

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *32 3/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.

[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus

ROOF shed cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl

(Other) [✓ brick] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small structure with wooden storefronts which slide up to create open storefront area.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] storefronts, & upper levels missing

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 401 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS faces expressway

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts.

Photographic evidence show that this was once a 3 bay Mansard style structure of 5 stories (including roof), featuring windows with segmental arched caps & 2 flat-roofed dormers.[2] In 1937, the upper 4 stories were razed. Its early origins are still evidenced on the rear facade, which retains its windows with segmental rowlock arches.

A newspaper clipping of Jan. 1, 1870, documents the

NRD/NC MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

constructiondate as 1869-70: "At NO. 100 (Blackstone St.) G.W. Gorrish has a new 4-story & French-roof building nearly finished."[1] In 1877, the occupants of #100 were George W. Squire, pork dealer; a cleaners; and B. F. Bowen, pop corn manufactu who also lived on the premises.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Transcript Suppliment, Jan. 1, 1870, p. 1. BPL ref.
2. Bostonian Society Photo File, Oversize Box #2, 1921 streetscape of Blackstone S
3. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 88-98 Blackstone COR.

NAME ____ present Powars Block original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c.1850 source (no permit)

(Photo)

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Edward G. Lucas original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 324/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION metal storefronts and low stepped brick parapet with copper cap.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] storefront, & upper levels missing

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 4606 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS faces expressway.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts.

Probably constructed c. 1850, this building was originally 6 stories high, with 8 bays, featuring rectangular fenestration with stone sills & lintels, and a flat roof. A 1921 photo pictures the name "Powars Block" inscribed on the facade.[1] The rear facade features large windows with rock faced granite sills and lintels, and trabeated granite entries, all bricked in. In 1937, the upper 5 stories of the

NRD/NC MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Once part of a thriving block of buildings constructed c.1835-1870, and largely devoted to produce, meats, clothing and furniture, the 1858 Boston Almanac lists the occupants as M. Keith, hatter; A.P. Ellis, produce; Wendell & Janvrin, W.I. goods and groceries; Wm. Horton & Co., produce; and S. Kimball, stoves & grates.

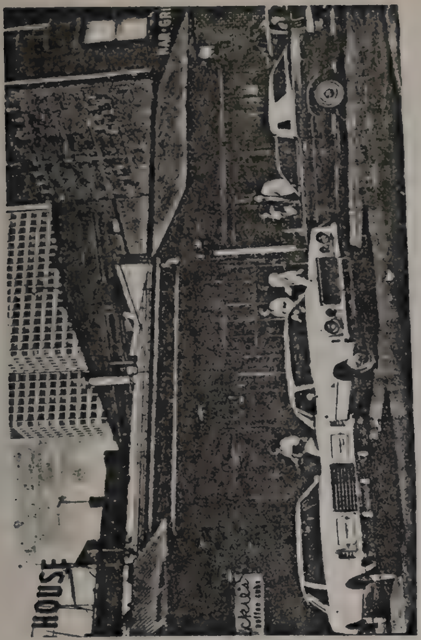
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Photo File, Oversize Box #2, 1921 Streetscape of Blackstone S
2. " " " " "Blackstone St.," 1933 photo.
3. 1858 Boston Almanac.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 102-106 Blackstone COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c.1835-45
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER George F. Parker
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *32 3/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Anodized aluminum storefront with doors which slide up to create open storefront area. Corrugated metal awning.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] storefront, & upper levels missing.

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] LOT AREA 346 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS faces expressway

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts.

Building originally a 3 bay Greek Revival style structure of 4 stories with pitched roof, its rectangular fenestration featuring stone sills & lintles. In 1966, its upper 3 1/2 stories were removed.

Oncd part of a block of brick stuuctures constructed c. 1835-1870, it housed in 1858 a realestate broker named S. Spooner. In 1877, the occupants were

NRD/NC MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

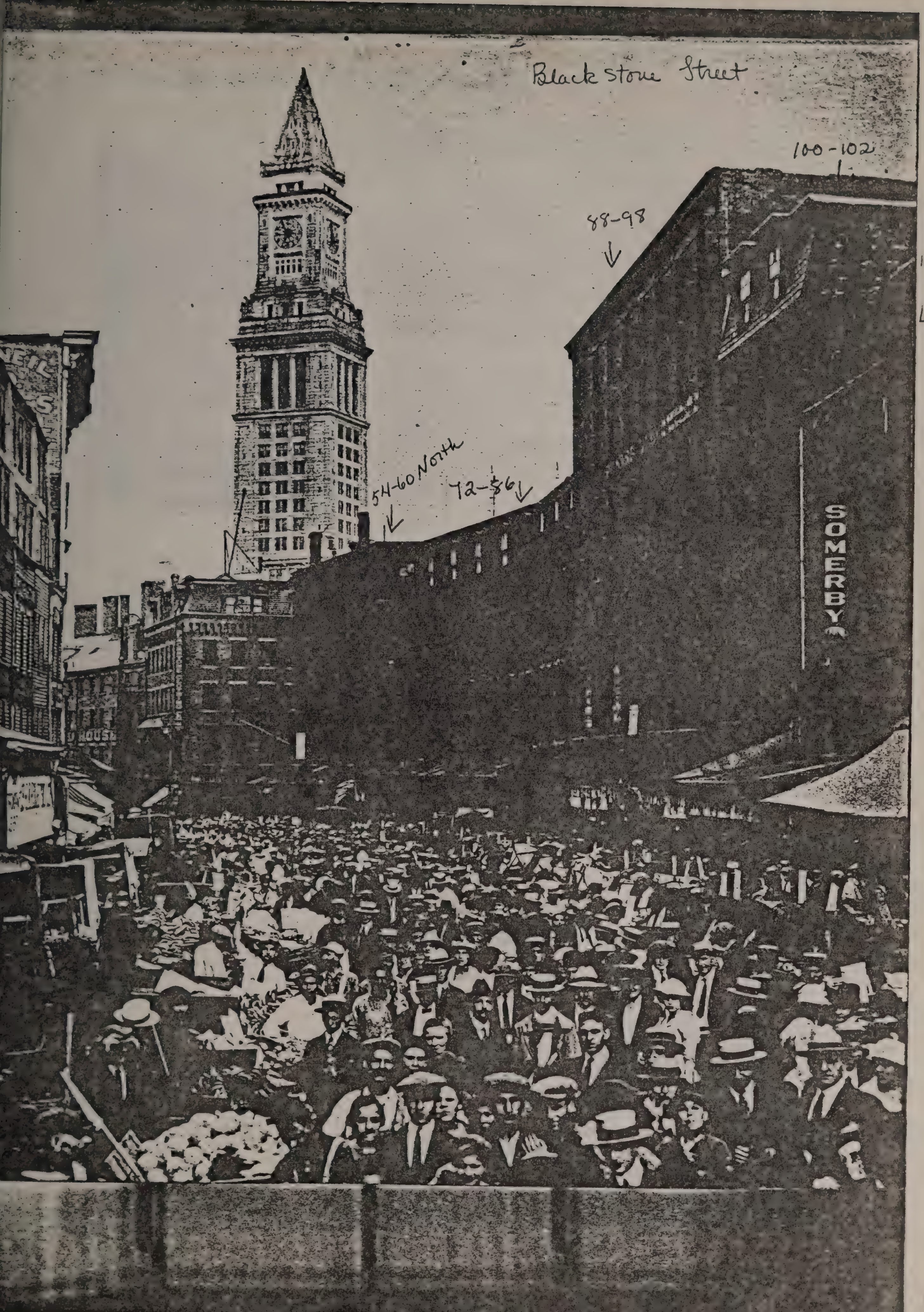
Tirrell & Whitcomb, provisions; bootmakers; and an employment office.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block District.

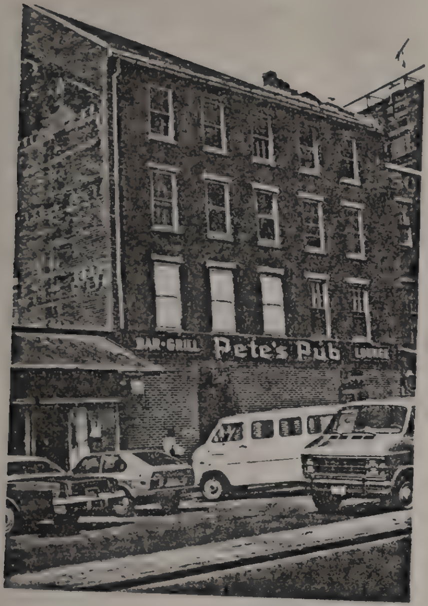
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Photo File, Oversize Box #2, 1921 Streetscape of Blackstone St
2. " " " " "Blackstone St.," 1933 photo.
3. 1858 Boston Almanac.
4. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings & Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.


Blackstone Street
100-102
88-98
102
10
54-60 North
72-86
SOMERBY

Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 108-112 Blackstone COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c.1835-45

source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown

source

BUILDER unknown

source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Heirs of James Davis

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *32 3/2 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus 1/2

ROOF pitched cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
pressed

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 bay Greek Revival style structure, totally remodelled at storefront level. Rectangular fenestration with brownstone sills and lintels; partial retention of 6/6 sash. Cornice of angled brick headers. Rear of building appears to have been sliced off at roof's peak, although 1874 Atlas configuration same as present building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 774 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS faces expressway.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This structure now known as Pete's Pub, is architecturally significant as last remaining building on Blackstone Street which, through its largely intact quality, characterized Blackstone Street as it appeared prior to the mid-1800s, during its heyday as a thriving market area. This type of building was typical of the original Blackstone streetscape, a street laid out in 1835.

Along the course of Blackstone Street originally

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

ran the Mill Creek, a small mill race used to connect the Mill Cove & Town Cove. When the Mill Cove was filled in beginning in 1804, the mill race was no longer need and by 1833 had disappeared. Blackstone Street was established by 1835, and in the same year, the first new building was completed.

The earliest known occupant of 108-112 Blackstone St. was the eating house of Daniel B. Knox and N. Corning, located there first in 1848-9. In 1850 the establishement was run by Knox and J. Wadsworth, but by 1852, Knox alone was the owner. He was loca in this building at least through 1858. (Prior to 1853, the buildings is numbered 64 Blackstone Street; between 1852-3, the numbering on Blackstone Street changed.) In 1877, the upper 3 stories were apparently used as an adjunct to the Marshall Hous (Ebenezer Hancock House), for it is so listed in Whiting's Schedule.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

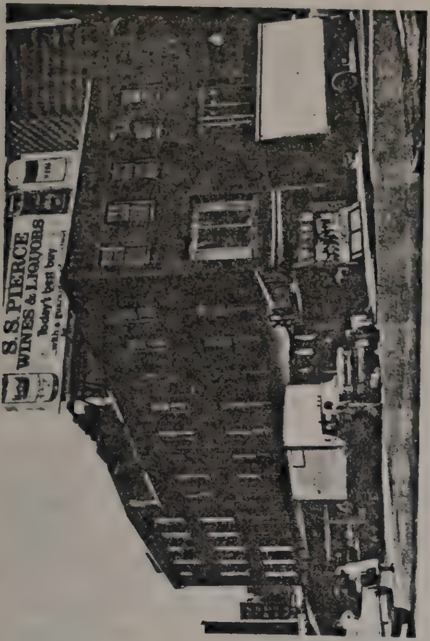
Located in the National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Gomez-Ibanez, Miguel, "Preserving Three Hundred Fifty Years of Change in the Blackstone Block," Old-Time New England, vol. LXVIII, NOs. 1-2, Summer-Fall 1977, pp. 19-31.
2. Boston City Directories.
3. 1858 Boston Almanac.
4. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.

5. Deed research may uncover further information.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area CBD



ADDRESS 114-120 Blackstone COR. 151-153 Hanover
7-9 Marshall
Alley

NAME Blackstone Block
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1835 Broadside[1.]
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Heirs of James Davis
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *31 5/5, 32 3/1 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
pressed

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8x5x6x7 bay structure in Greek Revival style, extensively remodelled at storefront level. Rectangular fenestration above, decreasing in height at each level; features brownstone sills & lintels & retains 6/6 sash. Fenestration at 2nd level on Hanover St. remodelled into 2 picture windows. Some star-capped iron tie rods. 1 bay bevelled corner at Marshall & Alley, & retains trabeated granite storefronts down Marshall St. "Boston Cigar Factory" painted on Blackstone & Hanover facades.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] Storefronts, & upper stories removed.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 3356 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS 5-sided polygon in plan; sited at end of block.
Has four facades. Faces expressway ramp & vacant area across Hanover St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although it is missing its upper stories, this structure architecturally significant as what may be 1st building constructed on Blackstone St. after its laying-out in 1835. It is historically significant as repository for the Boston Stone.

Along the course of Blackstone St. originally ran the Mill Creek, a small mill race used to connect the Mill Cove & Town Cove. When the Mill Cove was filled in beginning in 1804, the mill race was no longer needed, & by 1833 had disappeared. Blackstone St. was established by 1835, & in the same year, the first new building was completed- possibly 114-120 Blackstone,

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

called the Blackstone Block. SPNEA archives contain a broadside, dated 1839, which state that the Boston Stone, owned by a painter who occupied an old mansion at the end of Marshall St., had been removed in 1835 "for the more modern block now stnnding;" the Boston Stone was relocatedon this building in 1836,[1] pointing to a probable constructi date of 1835. The stone is the mill-stone, along with its trough, which was used by Thomas Child, a painter who located his business in the Blackstone Block in 1692. It was established as the zero milestone of Boston & is the point from which all distances are measured.[2]

Although a 20th c. photo pictures the Blackstone Block as stnading 4 stories plu mansard, the original roof configuration was undoubtedly hipped, the mansard being a later modification. At some point later in the 20th c., the upper stories were removed; Building Dept. records indicate a possible c. 1952-1966 dating.

One of the earliest known occupants was confectioner Jesse Bradshaw, "having taken new store just erected on the site of the Boston Stone, No. 9 Marshall St.," in 1839. Another early occupant wss Wm. P.B. & A.B. Brooks, furniture, first located here in 183 This firm, eventually becoming Brooks & Walbridge Bros., was located in this building until at least 1890. (Because the numbering on Blackstone St. changed between 1852-3, prior to 1853, the company s address was 66 Blackstone & 9 Marshall.) Also in 1858, the occupants were J. Moran, liquors; C.B. Mason, hats, caps furs, etc.; (cont. below)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

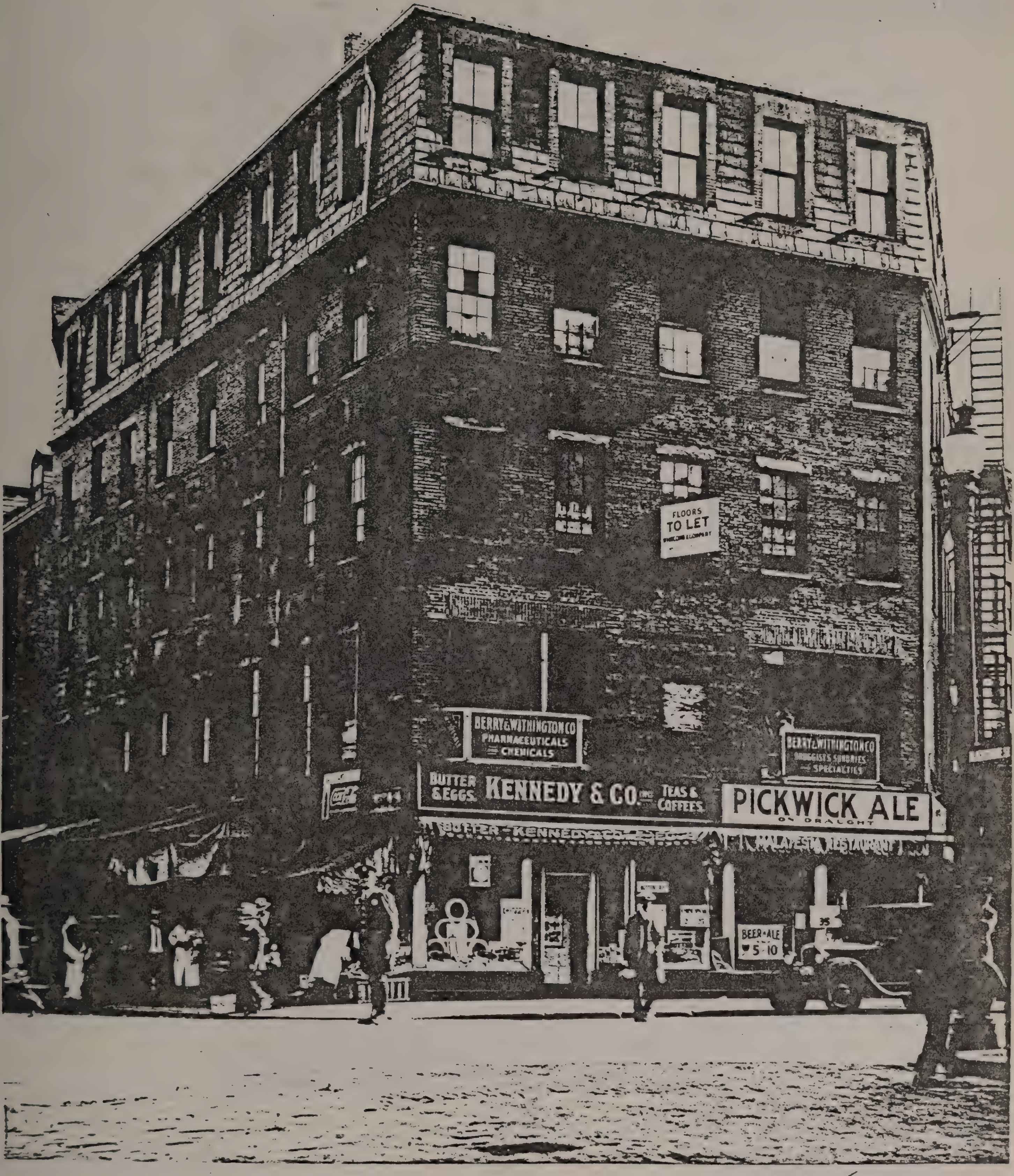
Located in National Register Blackstone Block.

(cont.)
Powers, Coo & Co., truckmen; and T. G. Whytal, tea dealer. A spot check of directories from 1875-1917 does not locate the Boston Cigar Factory at this address.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Spnea Photo File, "Creek Square," 1839 broadside.
2. Gomez-Ibanez, Miguel, "Preserving Three Hundred Fifty Years of Change in the Blacks Block," Old-Time New England, vol. LXVIII, Nos. 1-2, Summer-Fall 1977, pp. 19-31.
3. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Hanover St.," undated photo c. 1930.
4. SPNEA Photo File, "Creek Sq.," 1839 Broadside.
5. Boston Directories.
6. 1858 Boston Almanac.
7. Deed research may uncover further information

114-120 Blackstone


FLOORS TO LET
BERRY & WITHINGTON CO PHARMACEUTICALS CHEMICALS
BERRY & WITHINGTON CO DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES SPECIALTIES
BUTTER & EGGS
KENNEDY & CO. INC
TEAS & COFFEES
PICKWICK ALE ON DRAUGHT
BUTTER KENNEDY & CO.
RESTAURANT
BEER ALE 5 10

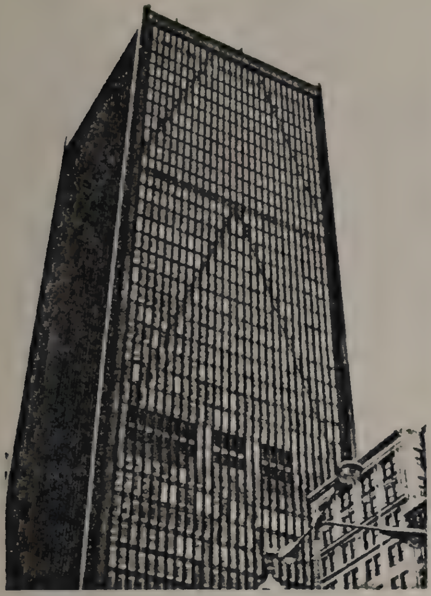
Bostonian Society

114-120 Blackst

USE
URANT,
OSITE.

Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS One Boston Place COR. Washington and Court St. & Court Sq.

NAME Boston Company Bldg. / same
present original

MAP No. 25N-13E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1970 footnote #1
source

ARCHITECT Emery Roth & Sons w/ Pietro Belluschi footnote #1
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 3/3*, 15 2/1, 2/2 ·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] office

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 41 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete iron/steel/[✓ alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION A Modern commercial structure set back from the street. The base is six sided, above which rises a 41 floor square tower of dark aluminum sheathing. The windows read vertically. There is an entrance to the tower proper on Washington Street, an entrance to the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. on Court Street and a service entrance on Court Square.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 48,133 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On the corner of Court St., Washington St. and Court Square, across from the Old State House and the Ames Building.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This modern commercial structure is an abrupt change in scale, especially to its historic neighbors the Old State House and the Ames Building and to the City Hall Annex in Court Square. The Boston Society of Architects publication Architecture Boston comments on this building and states, "...sheathed in dark aluminum instead of more compatible cementitious materials, the Boston Building stands askew on a bleak plaza offering little to the pedestrian".(1) It also comments that, like the First National Bank of Boston, it also is "in neglect of the street".

YB (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

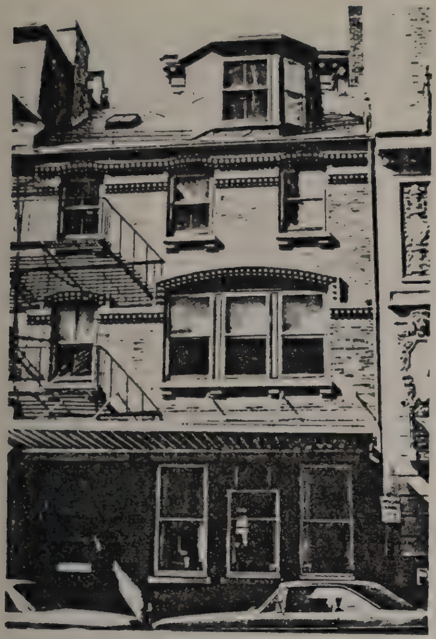
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architecture Boston, Boston Society of Architects, 1976. p. 20 &21.

X-reference 41-43 Bromfield St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 12 Bosworth St. COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c.1870s
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Agnes B. Williams
original present

4
PHOTOGRAPHS *34 /1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) unknown

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus 1/2

ROOF pitched cupola ___ dormers large octangonal

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.
common w/ Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay panelled brick structure, extensively altered at street level. Entry in first bay, with group of 3 rectangular windows located in bays 2-3; cast stone sills & lintels. At 2nd level, bay one contains segmental arched window, & bays 2-3 contain triple connecting windows within large segmental arch; brick dentil molding forms cap & connecting lintel course. 3 segmental arched windows at 3rd level, treated in similar fashion.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic street level

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 1137 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS structure extends from Bromfield to Bosworth St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as highly decorative example of Victorian design, which makes significant contribution to streetscape. Probably exemplifies type of structure typical of Bosworth St. (Montgomery Place in 1874) during the latter 19th c. Significant historically as the office & bookstore for the Massachusetts Bible Society, the oldest ecumenical Bible Society in the United States & the 4th oldest in the world.

N- YB 6/80

Moved; date if known

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal
Agricultural
Architectural x
The Arts
Commerce
Communication
Community/development

Conservation
Education
Exploration/settlement
Industry
Military
Political

Recreation
Religion
Science/invention
Social/humanitarian
Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Society occupied rooms on the Bosworth Street side of this building in 1889; in 18 it purchased the building & occupied the entire structure.

For further information, see 41-3 Bromfield St.

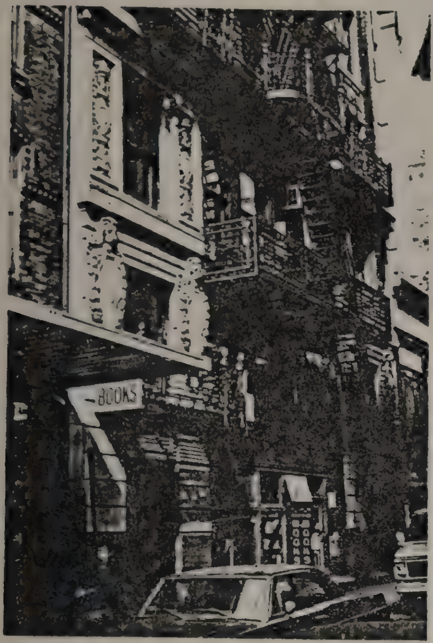
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1874 Atlas
2. Massachusetts Bible Society, undated information sheet.
3. Massachusetts Bible Society, Centennial Souvenir Booklet, 1809-1909.

Cross reference 45-51 Bromfield St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 13-14 Bosworth St. COR. ____

NAME Sargent Bldg. / Sargent Bldg.
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1912 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns with Frank A. Kendall bldg. permit
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller & Co. bldg. permit
source

OWNER Sargent Trust /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *343/5, 343/6 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] retail and stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] brown[✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Commercial building, with 2nd Renaissance Revival detailing, 6 bays. Rusticated limestone 3 story base. Large lion & shield designed cast stone reliefs on each side of 2nd floor end bays. Classical motif panel reliefs flanking windows of end bays on 2nd & 3rd floors. Projecting dentil course over 3rd floor. Plain tan brick shaft w/ slightly projecting end bays featuring ornamental spandrels inset w/ diamond shapes. Heavy brackets supporting denticular cornice; brick parapet. Ornate cast iron fire escape up bldg.'s height.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic 1st floor altered

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 2338 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On a narrow plot of land extending from Bromfield to Bosworth St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
SEE CROSS REFERENCE: 45-51 Bromfield Street

N- YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

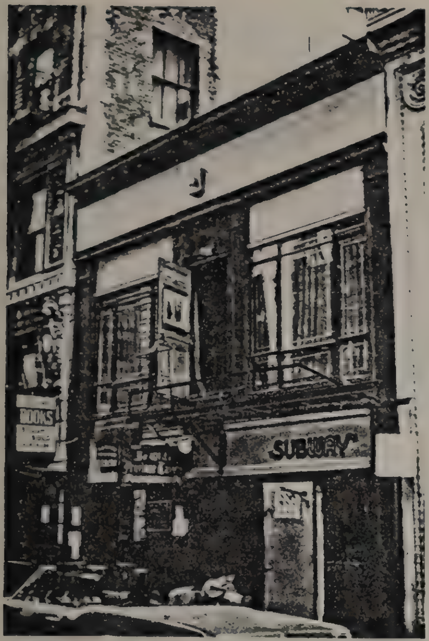
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Cross Reference 53-55 Bromfield St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 15 Bosworth St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE ____ source

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER ____ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 31 3/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete [✓ iron]/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay, shallow cast iron side pilasters, incorporating full height of bldg., 1st floor windows covered over. 2nd floor windows have one narrow middle window with two picture style windows on each side, shallow pilasters between windows. Modillion block metal cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic]

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] LOT AREA 1253 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Bldg. goes through to Bromfield St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Drastically altered building which does not add to the street scape.

Originally this was a five story building, built around the turn of the century or shortly before. The upper three stories were removed in 1935 per records in the building department. This facade on Bosworth gives some indication of the design of the five floor building, whereas the facade on Bromfield has been totally altered.

M+ YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

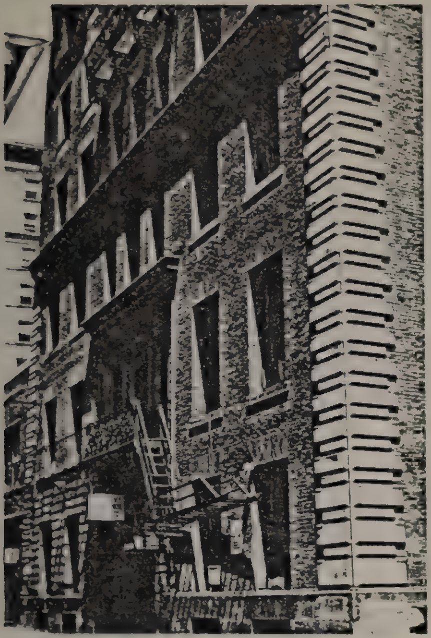
Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area C.B.D



ADDRESS 5 Bosworth St. COR. Chapman Place

NAME Parker House Annex / Parker House Annex
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1885-1898 Atlas
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *35 3/4, 35 3/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] Hotel

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2nd Renaissance Revival style. 7 bay facade on Bosworth St. Rusticated stone entrance in center bay. Three center windows on 2nd floor directly over entrance which are framed with the entrance by elaborate and heavy carved stone in classic motif. Stone quoins from 1st to 3rd floors. Denticular cornice course between 3rd and 4th floors and 9th and 10th floors. Rectangular fenestration w/ flat guaged lintels. Heavy modillioned cornice w/ classical moldings. Ornate cast iron balconies.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 26,852 including Parker House sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to the Province House Steps.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

A Second Renaissance Revival building built before 1900 as hotel rooms for the Parker House . It is the only significant structure on the north side of Bosworth Street and is in keeping with other commercial structures in the Central Business District.

See 56-72 School St. for history of Parker House.

N- YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

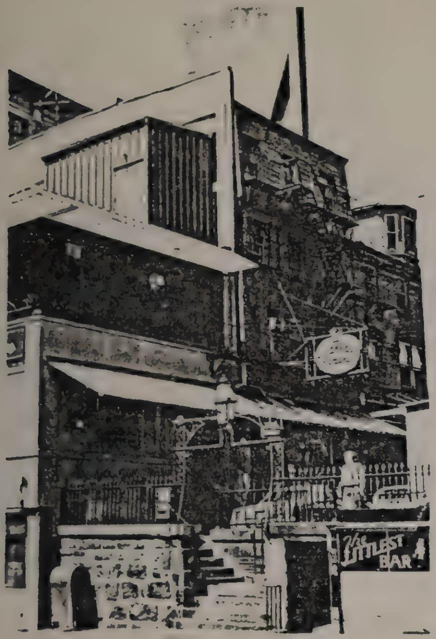
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. City of Boston Atlas, G.W. Bromley Co. Phil. for 1885 and 1898.

Cross Reference 37-39 Bromfield St
and 10 Bosworth St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 11 Bosworth St. COR. ____

NAME Marliave's Resturant/
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE pre-1874
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Charles Rollins
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *353/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) unknown

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus -----

ROOF mansard cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
common w/ Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three bays. First floor, door on left with picture window on right. Second and Third floors have rectangular, double-hung windows with 6/6 sash & flared brick lintels. Cornice of angled bricks.
The mansard roof may possibly be a later addtion.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic first floor

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1094 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building extends from Bosworth to Bromfield St.
Adjacent to the historic Province House Steps.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Significant historically as the location of Marliave's Resturant since 1882.

Clemence Marliave started a small resturaant in the back of the United States Hotel in 1868. He was burnt out by the Great Fire of 1872 and reopened in Van Rensselair Place. He closed his business in 1878 for health reasons and went to Hot Springs, Arkansas. He returned to Boston in 1882 and reopened his resturant at the present site, which included a small hotel on the upper floors. It was known as an establishment with a "French Bohemian atmosphere". The Marliave enjoyed a diversified clientele, from building contractors to members of the Boston Stock Exchange, as well as the poet, John Boyle O'Reilly, who had a favorite table that became known as

N- YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/-settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

"The Poet's Corner" where he held meetings of an informal club called "The Powers at Play". Mr. Marliave died in 1895, followed by his wife in 1904. Mr. Marliave's nephew, Mr. E. W. Wight carried on the business. In 1934 Anthony Rossetti and Albert Amadei purchased the business, giving the resturant an Italian/American menu. It continues under the management of these two families.

Originally the hotel and resturant occupied only the building at 11 Bosworth Stre which extends through to 37-39 Bromfield Street. The building next door at 10 Bosworth Street, extending through to 31-33 Bromfield Street was an identical but seperate building. When the resturant changed hands in 1934, 10 Bosworth/31-33 Bromfield was acquired. Due to structual problems the top floors of 10 Bosworth/31-33 Bromfield Street were removed and in 1935 a new "streamlined" facade was put on the remaining portion of the building.

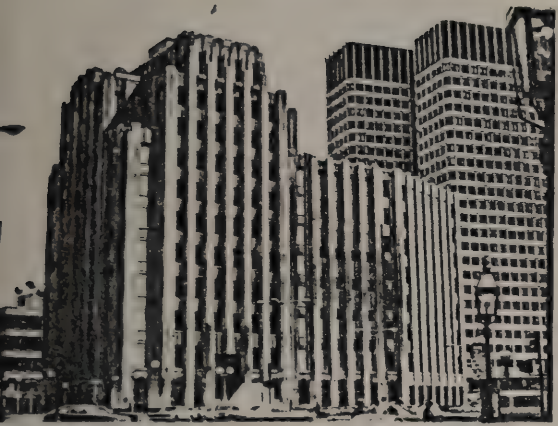
The Atlas for the City of Boston suggests that the two buildings were on the site as early as 1874.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Marliave Brochure. Written by Alan Frazer reprinted from the Boston Eve. American, Monday, March 14, 1960.
2. Atlas of County of Suffolk, Boston Proper, Vol. 1, G.M. Hopkins & Co. 1874.
3. City of Boston Atlas, G. W. Bromley Co., Phil. for 1885.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 6 Bowdoin Sq. COR. Brattle Way
New Sudbury
Bulfinch Pl.

NAME New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.
present original (same)

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1)original section:1930 (permit Jan.1930)
2)addition: 1970 (permit 11/6/1970)
source

ARCHITECT 1) Densmore, LeClear & Robbins(permit)
2) Hoyle, Doran & Berry (permit)
source

BUILDER 1) not listed on permit
2) Jackson Const. Co. (permit)
source

OWNER New England Telephone (same)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 3/1; 11 1/1·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] telephone switching machinery and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8-11 plus ____

ROOF stepped cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive, vertically-oriented Moderne commercial/industrial building, 21-bay principal facade follows curve of street & has assymetrical 1-6-6-8 fenestration because of later additions. Elevated 1st fl. windows with Art Deco metal architraves at bays 1-13. Offset left entrance flanked by eagles on pinnacles, w/polished black granite surround. Rising piers terminating at level 8 except at bays 2 & 7 (10 stories) and 3-6 (11 stories) No windows

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic except at ground level at bays 1,8,12, and 15-19.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 20,281+7553 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Irregularly-shaped freestanding building which follows curve of Cambridge St. Plaza and subway entrance in front. Rear on Bulfinch Place.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Substantial , generally intact Moderne commercial building with compatible addition and notable Art Deco entrance and metal window enframements, constructed to house telephone switching machinery.

The firm of Densmore & LeClear also designed 5-23 Doane St. in the Central Business District

PF (June, 1980) (N)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/
development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/
settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/
invention ____
Social/
humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

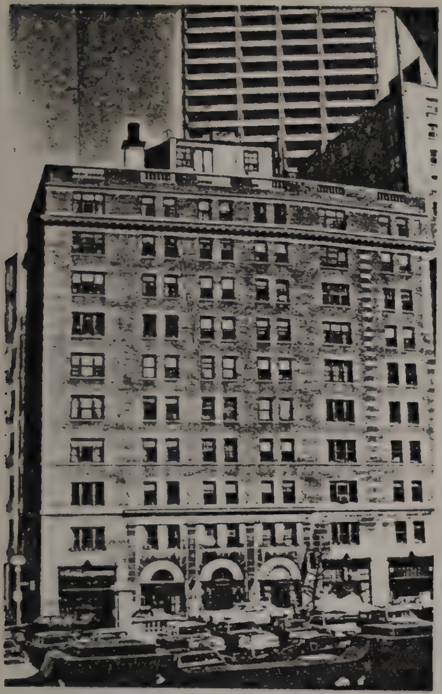
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building stands on the site of the wood frame house of Thomas Bulfinch, where his grandson Charles was born in 1763. Also the site of the Bowdoin Square Church.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 122-126 Bowdoin St. COR. 22-26 Ashburton Pl.

NAME ____________ Beacon Hill House
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE c. 1927 publications[1]
source

ARCHITECT Whitten and Gore publications[1]
source

BUILDER ____________
source

OWNER ____________
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 4/5*80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten [✓ apt.]
[✓ non-residential] commercial uses at ground level

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 plus ____________

ROOF flat cupola ____________ dormers ____________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red Flemish bond [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Assymetrical Federal Revival apartment building, 6 bays on principal (Bowdoin) facade and 3 on Ashburton Pl. 1st and 2nd floors are limestone. At ground level, bays 2,3, and 4 have fanlights over the storefront windows and bays 1,4, and 6 have metal storefront surrounds with Adamesque detailing. Levels 3-9 are brick with an irregular 3-2-2-2-3-2 fenestration pattern.Quoin motif used to set off bay 7. Cornice above level 9 & stone balustrade with brick pedestals at roofline

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____________ LOT AREA 5238 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site across from State House parking lot. Bldg curves to follow curve of street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This Federal Revival apartment house retains much of its original Adamesque storefront detailing and contributes to the streetscape but is not a distinctive example of its style. Architects R.B. Whitten and H.W. Gore are listed in the 1920's Boston City Directories . No other works by the firm are indexed in the Boston Public Library architectural file.

PF (June, 1980) (N)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/ development ______
Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/ settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______
Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/ invention ______
Social/ humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

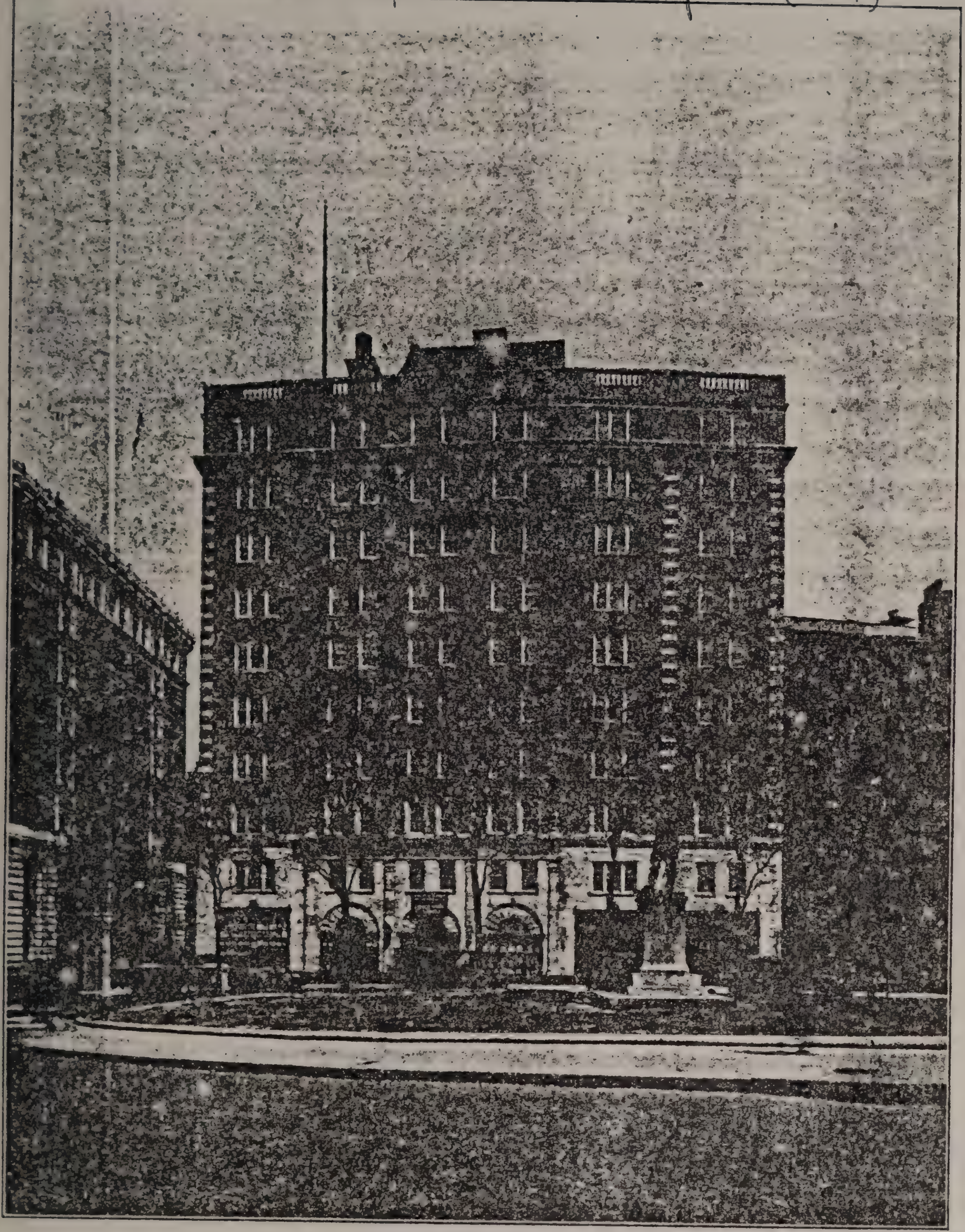
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Achievements of New England Architects and Engineers, Vol. 1 (Boston, 1927) p. 241. (photo with caption giving architect's name)

122-126 Bowdoin St.

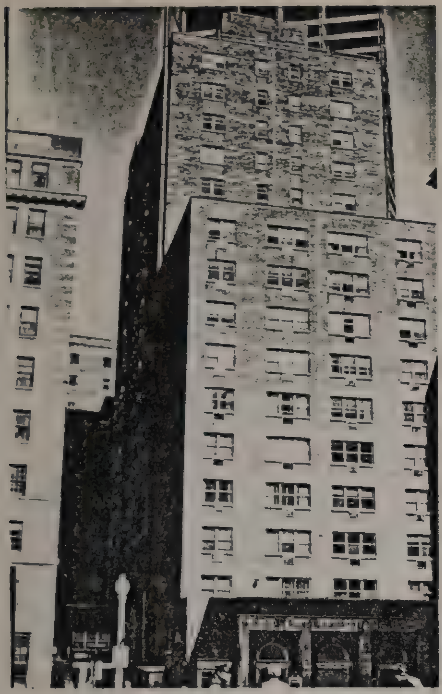
Achievements of New England Architects & Engineers (1927)



WHITTEN & GORE, *Architects*, Boston

BEACON HILL APARTMENTS, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 130-140 Bowdoin St. COR. ____

NAME Church of the New Jerusalem & Boston View Apts.
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1963 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT George S. Idel (Philadelphia)
source (permit)

BUILDER R.M. Shoemaker Co (permit)
source

OWNER Church of the New Jerusalem /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 4/4*80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten [✓ apt.]
[✓ non-residential] church and apartments

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 18 (10 plus an 8 story tower set back from street) plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Contemporary utilitarian apartment building with Colonial Revival detailing along the ground level only. First floor is 5 bays wide, with semi-circular fanlights over the center entrance and flanking windows. Upper levels are 4 bays wide with no detailing. Building rises to 10 stories with an additional 8-story tower set back from the street (in the center of the block)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 12,643 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Does not contribute architecturally.

Erected on the site of the New Jerusalem Swedenburg Church.

(Map)

PF (June, 1980) (M)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

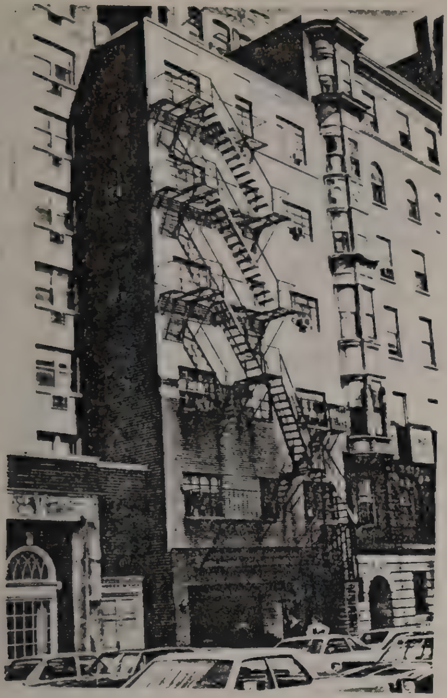
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 142-144 Bowdoin COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE c. 1960 (style, no permit)
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 $^{4}/3$, 13 $^{3}/2$*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] apartments and one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Contemporary yellow brick 3-bay residential building with no architectural detailing and no design interest. Much of the unadorned facade is covered by fire escapes.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1212 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ____

Does not contribute architecturally

(Map)

PF (June, 1980) (M-)

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

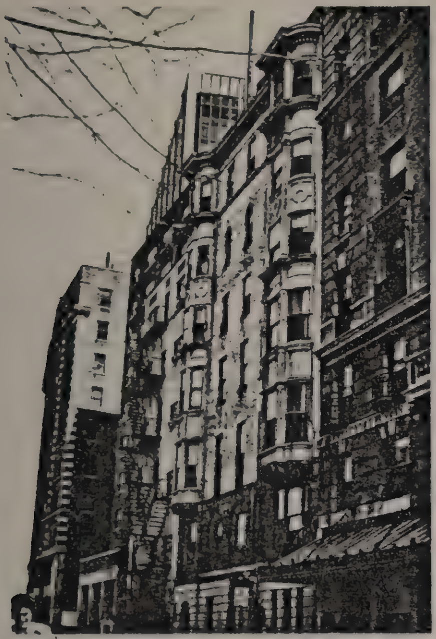
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 146-150 Bowdoin COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE present facade:1902-1908 Atlas
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 3/2*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] [✓ (?)]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick (painted)] red [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5-bay Second Renaissance Revival commercial building. 1st fl. rusticated stucco, 2nd fl. of rusticated brownstone, levels 3-7 of brick with splayed stone window keystone lintels except at 6th fl. arcade. 5-story polygonal metal oriel windows at 1st and 5th bays, dentil cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ground floor alterations. 2nd fl. window openings altered

CONDITION [✓ good]-[✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 2100 (est.) sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Across from side of Mass State House

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
146-150 Bowdoin St. contributes to the streetscape and is notable for its 5-story metal oriel windows. The present facade appears to date between 1902-and 1908, during which time the Atlases record a change from 6 to 7 stories and the addition of the right metal oriel.

The building has been used as part of the Bellevue Hotel since at least 1938.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

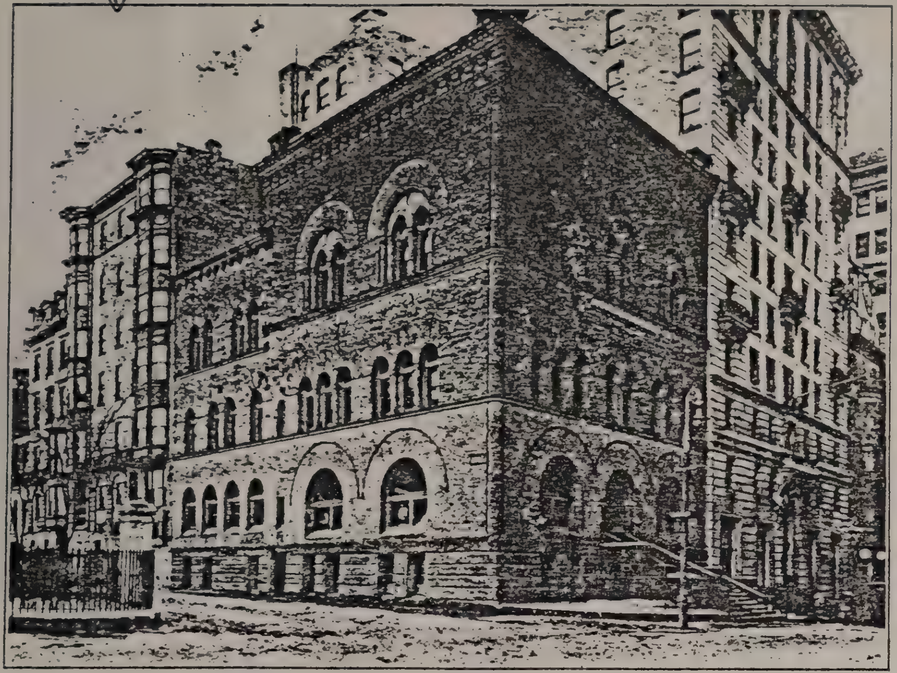
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested extension of the Park Street National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

146-150 Bowdoin St.

Hotel Bellevue



Old HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION

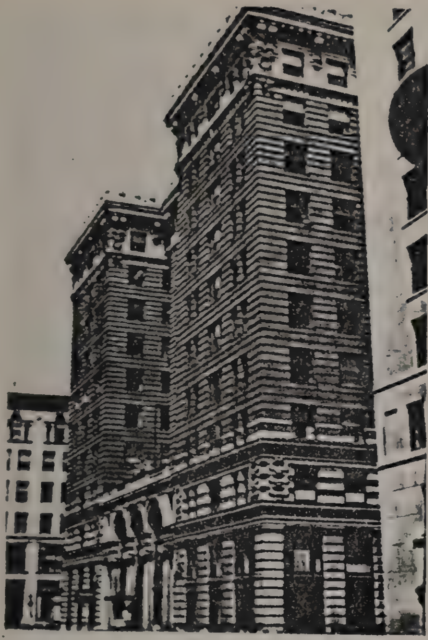
Bradford Beacon

identified by R. Severy 6.13.72

~ dates between
1899 & 1925

—SPNEA files

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 2-22 Broad Street COR. Central St.
1-9 India St.
125-35 State St.

NAME Board of Trade Building/ same
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House|Markets

DATE 1901 permit 10-14-1901
source

ARCHITECT Winslow & Bigelow permit
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller Co. "
source

OWNER Board of Trade Building Trust
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 20^4/3, *20^4/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] office building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stret-[✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.
her bond w courses of headers & Flemish (caststone ornament

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 18x7 bay early skyscraper in Beaux Arts style. 3 story rusticated base of limestone, featuring classically ornamented 3 bay arcaded entrance, arches springing from polished granite Corinthian columns. Above entry is balustrade surmounted by figures of Poseidon & Mercury flanking Globe. Projecting stone image of prow of ship with Mercury's head at left corner & flanking entrance. Central section of shaft set back, forming H-shaped plan; features rectangular fenestraion incorporating single & triple window bays, and banded brick rustication. Capped by heavy, classically ornameted modillioned & bracketed (cornice of terra cotta, with (copper cresting.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
modern entry canopies

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 13593 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Incorporates entire block; ghtly trapezoidal plan at ground level, conforming to shape of block. Broad & India Street facades virtually identical. Faces Custom House.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as design by prominent Boston firm as well as distinguished example of Boston's Beaux Arts style, and as example of Boston's turn of century steel frame skyscraper construction. Historically significant as home of successor to Boston Board of Trade, as well as many of Boston's trade related firms, merchandise brokers, etc. Also, signifies continued financial growth of Boston at turn of century, and continued expansion of CBD.

In 1906, article praises Board of Trade Bldg. as one whose "features distinguish it as one of most modern

RDC MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal
Agricultural
Architectural x
The Arts
Commerce x
Communication
Community/development
Conservation
Education
Exploration/settlement
Industry
Military
Political
Recreation
Religion
Science/invention
Social/humanitarian
Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

office buildings in Boston,"[1] For example, its recessed fronts give greater number c corners offices, as well as outside windows for every office. Has own power & ecectric light plant, running its 6 elevators. A marvel of engineering, was completed within 12 months.

In 1854, Boston Board of Trade established, resulting from effort to concentrate b iness energies of city, then greatly divided, so that consistant policy could be devel in reference to ports. Board never succeeded in restoring Boston to her former maritim rank,yet served to maintain fraternal spirits among Boston merchants, acting as meetin point for discussions abouts port's foreign & domestic commerce, & acting as organ & spokesman for entire body of business men.[2] Although no specific history of Board's evolution appears to exist, it last appears in 1885 directory. In 1886, Boston Executi Business Assoc. was established, composed of various trade organizations in city; it mame was changed to Boston Associated Board of Trade in 1891, & was located in Board c Trade Building upon construction. No longer entirely port related, the purpose of this latter organization was to protect & advance "the general interests of Boston through combined action by various business associations."[3]

Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) and Henry Forbes Bigelow (1867-1929) maintained a partnership from 1901-1908. Winslow studied architecture under Nathaniel J. Bradlee, completed his studies in Paris, and subsequently became Bradlee's junior partner; after Bradlee's death, he practiced from 1888-98 as Winslow & Wetherell. Bigelow studied at MIT as well as in Europe, joining Winslow & Wetherell from 1898-1901, the firm's name becoming Winslow & Bigelow Wetherell's retirement. The National Shawmut Bank Building on Water St. is another notable building by this firm. Other buildings by them located within CBD are the Compton Building and Post Office Square Building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

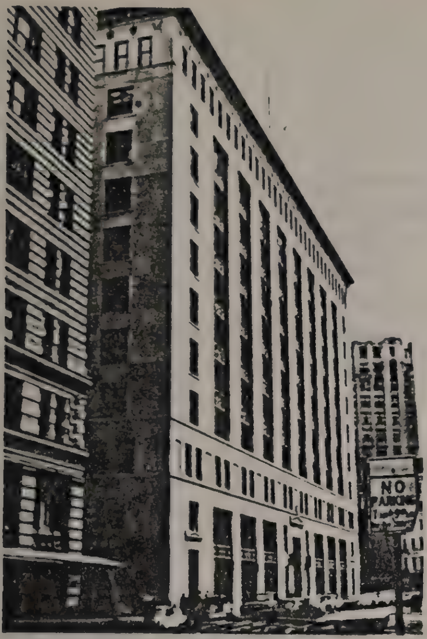
Located within National Register Custom House District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Commercial and Financial New England, 1906; p. 250. Bostonian Society.
2. Windsor, Justin, Memorial History of Boston, v. 1V, 1881, p. 169.
3. Bacon, Edwin M., Book of Boston, 1916, p. 74, photo p. 71.
4. American Architect & Building News, v. 77, July 19, 1902, p. 23, pl. 1386: 1st & 8th floor plans & perspective sketch.
5. American Architect & Building News, v. 80, May 30, 1903, p. 71, p,. 1431: illus.
6. Brickbuilder, v. 12, April 1903, unnumbered plate at end of volume: exterior photo.
7. Boston Picture File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section, early photo from State & Broad corner, as well as contemporary photo of upper stories.
8. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, BPL, Fine Arts Section.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area CBD

124-140 Milk
11-24 India



ADDRESS 24-44 Broad St. COR. Central St.

NAME Insurance Exchange Building / same
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Market

DATE 1923 permit 3-1-1923
source

ARCHITECT Coolidge & Shattuck permit
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller Co "
source

OWNER Insurance Exchange Trust
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS $20^{6}/1$, $20^{6}/2$, *$20^{6}/3$-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices & stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone & cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 10x9x7x5 bay steel frame Classical Revival office building. Ground floor features pedimented central entry with shell acroteria, simplified secondary entries in end bays, & large windows with classically decorated metal spandrels & mullions. Shaft articulated by piers with gilded capitals & vertical bands of windows with metal spandrels. Rectangular fenestration of 2nd level repeated at 11th. Surmounted by frieze with large Greek fret band, denticular cornice, & swag decorated parapet, all gilded.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 26,760 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding, of trapezoidal plan, occupying entire block. All facades similar. Adjacent to Board of Trade Building and Custom House. Makes significant contribution to streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Monumental Insurance Exchange Building architecturally significant as notable design by one of Boston's most distinguished firms, as well as fine example of the more austere, flattened version of Classical Revival architecture characteristic of the period. Historically, it exemplifies the expansion of Boston's burgeoning insurance industry, and the recognition of need for large-scale concentration of companies, agencies, and brokers.

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

A pamphlet advertising a serial bond issue notes that the ground floor was to be occupied by stores and the upper floors by insurance companies and agencies.[1] The 1930 Boston Directory confirms this type of occupancy.

Coolidge & Shattuck, a partnership lasting foom 1914-1922, was successor firm to Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. Charles Allerton Coolidge (1858-1936), educated at Harvard and MIT and trained in office of H.H. Richardson, formed the partnership of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge after Richardson's death, in order to complete his work. Subsequent to the death of Shepley and Rutan, Coolidge formed a partnership with George C. Shattuck (1864-1923), a member of his firm. Shattuck had graduated from MIT in 1888, and had begun his architectural career as a draughtsman for Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. Other notable designs by Coolidge & Shattuck in the CBD are the Lawyers' Building and Samuel Appleton Building, as well as the Boston Lying-In-Hospital, for which they won the "1922 Medal of Honor of the Boston Society of Architects as the most noteworthy building erected in the city during that year."[2]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located within the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

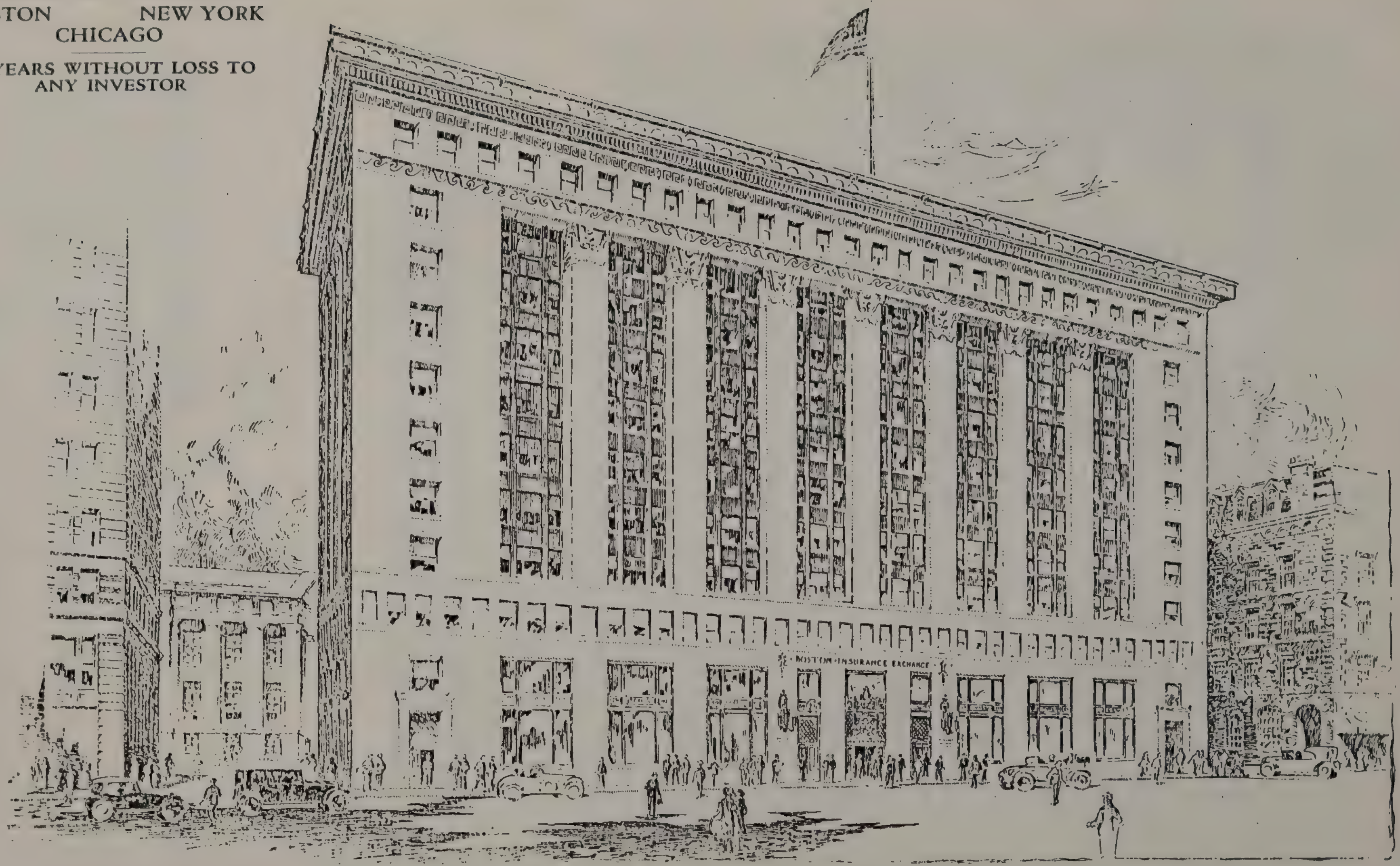
1. SPNEA, "Clipping File-Broad Street," Pamphlet on serial bond issue for Insurance Exchange Building. Illustration.
2. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.
3. Rice-mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Alteration at 40 Broad St. for Preferred Accident Ins. Co. of N.Y.," 1944, Eugene Schwender, architect. Plan of 1st floor.
4. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Reference.
5. 1930 Boston Directory.
6. Building Dept. Records.

SPNEA 'Clippings" - Broad St.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
BOSTON NEW YORK
CHICAGO

40 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO
ANY INVESTOR

24-44 Broad St.

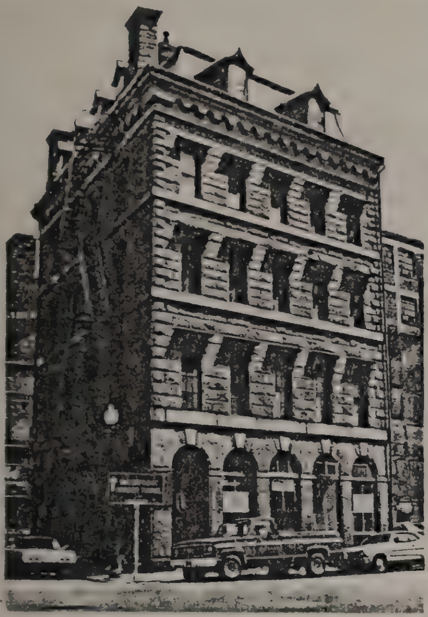

BOSTON INSURANCE EXCHANGE

INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING

Security for

$3,000,000 Straus Protected First Mortgage 6% Serial Bond Issue

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 50-54 Broad St. COR. 157 Milk St.

NAME ____________
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House Markets

DATE c. 1862
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER J. B. Bradlee
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 5/1

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] warehouse & store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus mansard

ROOF mansard cupola ____ dormers 6 - curved roof

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x4 bay rock-faced granite ashlar warehouse in the Mansard style, featuring first level round arched keystoned openings and corner entrance. Verticality emphasized by rectangular fenestration decreasing in height at each floor; dressed granite sill courses provide horizontal balance. Windows feature bracketed lintels & original 6/6 sash. Quoined corners & dressed granite arcaded corbelled cornice; slated mansard with dormers & granite corner chimneys.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1730 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corner site; trapezoidal plan; currently free-standing resulting from surrounding demolition.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as Boston's only remaining example of a granite warehouse in the Mansard style. Of the four granite warehouses remaining in the CBD it is the most ornamental as well as the smallest. Historically significant as example of the large scale granite construction prevalent in Boston in the mid-19th c., only a handful of which survive today.

RD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known _______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The property containing a brick store, a part of the Broad Street Assoc. project, was purchased in 1853 by James Bowdoin Bradlee (643:24). Bradlee owned the property until at least 1874, and therefore was responsible for the current building. It has been suggested that because Bradlee was related to Boston architect N. J. Bradlee, the latter may have designed this building.[1.]

A double vaulted brick platform between the 2nd & 3rd stories and abutting the Broad St. wall, was undoubtedly used to protect the floor from intense heat, such as roasting coffee beans. And indeed, a photograph from the Bostonian Society which can be dated 1869, shows the occupant to be Flint Bros., coffee & spice merchants. This firm moved here in 1863 from 97 Broad St, and was succeeded in 1870 by Maynard & Co., coffee & spice merchants. Because there was no other such merchant previously located at this address, and because of stylistic indicators, the building can be tentatively dated c. 1862.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the Custom House National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Student paper for Prof. Sekler on file under 157 Milk St. at Carpenter Center, Harvard U.
2. Suffolk Registry of Deeds, 643:24.
3. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper
4. Bostonian Society photo file, oversize box # photo, 1869.
5. BPL Print Dept., "Street Views #6," 153 Milk St. photo (identical to 4.)
6. Boston City Directories.

DRESS 50 Broad St.

TE	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
06	215-160	Broad St. Assoc.	James Lloyd Jr.	$7,250	land - Same as below Subj. to conditions: 1) 4 stories 2) good brick store built within 9 months acc. to plan of Chas. Bulfinch Sept. 5 1805
10	234-1	James Lloyd	Stephen Higginson Jr.	$12,000	SAME
5	246-90	Stephen Higginson Jr. Samuel G. Perkins	Edward Dwight	$10,000	SAME
6, 7	433-169	Edward Dwight	Horace Gray	$20,000	SAME
)	433-170	Horace Gray	John Gray	$20,000	brick store Same
49	600-43	John Gray	Hooper, Coffin, Bullard assignee of Horace & Gray	$15,500	brick store - Same as below
123 52	643-24	Robt. Hooper Wm. E. Coffin Wm. S. Bullard assignees of estates Horace Gray Nathaniel Francis underfirm of Horace Gray & Co	James Bowdoin Bradlee	$25,000	brick store on corner of Milk [illegible] St. bounded: W. by Broad St 42' S. by land of John Joy mid. of brick partition wall 41' E. land of Boylston mid. of br. part. wall 27' to Milk N. by Milk St 55'6" Subj. to conditions [illegible], contained in original deed from [illegible]
0	[illegible]		J. B. Bradlee		

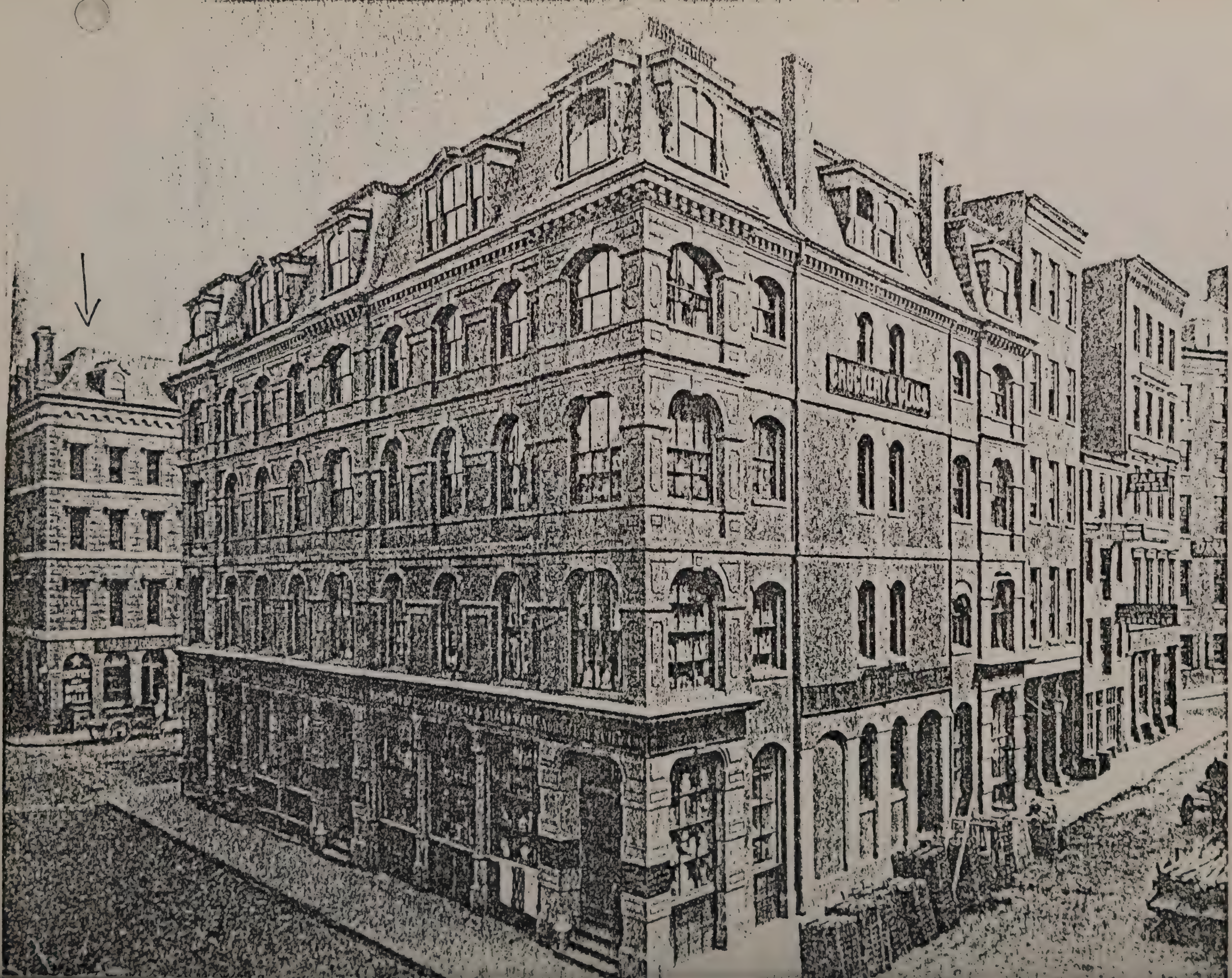
STON LANDMARKS COMMISSION BY DATE

SS 50-54 Broad

	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
16	643:24	Robert Hooper Wm. E. Coffin Wm. S. Bullard, assignees of Est. of Horace Gray + Nathaniel Francis, copartners = Horace Gray + Co.	James Bowdoin Bradlee	$25,000	parcel of land w/ brick store at corner Broad & Milk subj. to conditions as to building contained in original deed from Broad St. Assoc.

ton Landmarks Commission By: M. Koch Date: 12/79

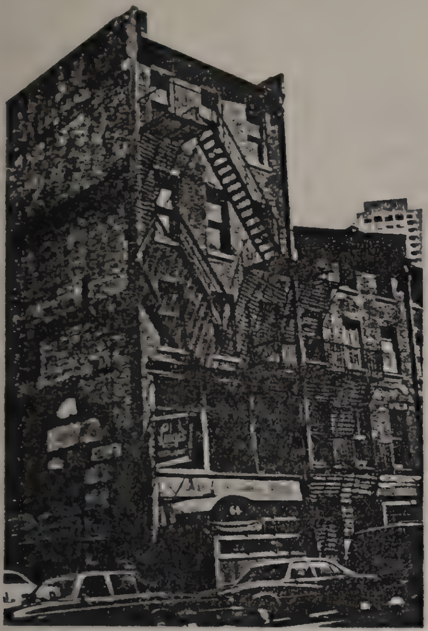
50-54 Broad St.


CROCKERY & GLASS

Bostonian Society photo file, oversize box #8.

1869

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 64 Broad St. COR.

NAME ________ present Broad St. Association Project original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1805-1807 Kirker source

ARCHITECT/PLANNER: Charles Bulfinch Kirker source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER James Lloyd original ________ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 4/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
painted

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Extensively altered 3 bay structure in Federal style. Ground floor has been altered. 2nd level has continuous tripartite fenestration with sheet metal lintel. 3rd level retains original rectangular fenestration with flared brownstone lintels. 4th level windows have been enlarged, and a fifth floor has been added. Flemish bond up to middle of 4th level & stretcher above.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] storefront, fenestration, & added story.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 850 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Member of now freestanding trio of Federal structures, adjacent to vacant lot.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as work of nationally known architect, as well as being one of few remaining examples of Federal commercial style in downtown Boston. Historically significant as one of few survivors of project developed by Broad Street Assoc., whose improvements "contributed to the transformation of Boston into one of the leading centers of trade and commerce in the United States".1

Broad St. was part of plan to improve Boston's waterfront south of Long Wharf, instigated

RD|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce	x	Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

by her highly successful shipping industry. Broad St. Assoc. was incorporated in 1805, its members being Harrison Gray Otis, Rufus G. Amory, James Lloyd, Uriah Cotting, and Francis Ca Lowell. Bulfinch's association with project corroborated by entry in Otis papers dated Augu 24, 1804, which states that "owners of land in and near Batterymarch St." paid Bulfinch $100 plans".[2] In 1807, a visitor described Broad St. as containing "sixty warehouses of uniform exterior, four stories high".[3] These warehouses integral to Boston's position as leading po Eastern Seaboard during first half of 19th century.

Charles Bulfinch (1763-1841) was educated at Harvard, and traveled to Europe in 1785. Hig influenced by English architects Robert Adam and William Chambers, he returned to Boston and applied Neo-Classical vocabulary to his design commissions. He was largely responsible for changing architectural face of Boston, not only through own designs, but also through influe on other architects and builders. Among Bulfinch's most well-known projects are Massachuset State House and three Harrison Gray Otis houses.

In 1821, a 4 story brick structure on this site was sold by James Lloyd, one of the origi Assoc. proprietors, to Daniel D. Rogers, "under the occupancy of J. Seaver."[6] No such individual is located on Broad St. in the directories. The earliest known occupant of the building was in 1849-50, when Phillips & Mosely, iron & steel dealers, were located here & in adjacent building at #66. In 1858, the East Boston Pottery Co. occupied a portion of the building, along with Coe & Co., fertilizers; Gilman & Plummer, coal agents; and D.T.Mills & Co., manufacturers & dealers in camphene and burning fluid.[5]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.
Nominated for designation as Boston Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potential Designation of 5 Broad Street as a Landmark under Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975.
2. Kirker, Harold, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, 1969, p. 240.
3. Boston Almanac for 1858.
4. Boston City Directories.
5. American Portrait Gallery, v.iii, 1955, p. 181. Advertisement for D.T. Mills & Co. Located at Society for Preservation of N.E. Antiquities.
6. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 273:209.

DRESS 64 Broad St.

TE	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
08	225-97	Indenture - Plan of Broad St. Assoc.			
2, 821	273-209	James Lloyd	Daniel D. Rogers		4 story brick Store #64 bounded Southwesterly on Store #66
1, 831	352-9	John Rogers Son of Daniel Dennison Rogers	Minot Jr. & al		Store #64 Broad St.
e 6 573	1152-236	Minot Jr. & al Wm. P. Mason Trustees of will of Wm. P. Mason Boston will giving land to Eliz R. Cabot	Eliz. R. Cabot		Large parcel in C. Store 64 Broad bounded 19 77/100' SW on 40 24/100 NW - land of Eau 13 8/100 NE J M Hoffman 40 29/100 SE Dunlap 6' SW
76	473 F[illegible]		Wm P. Mason		

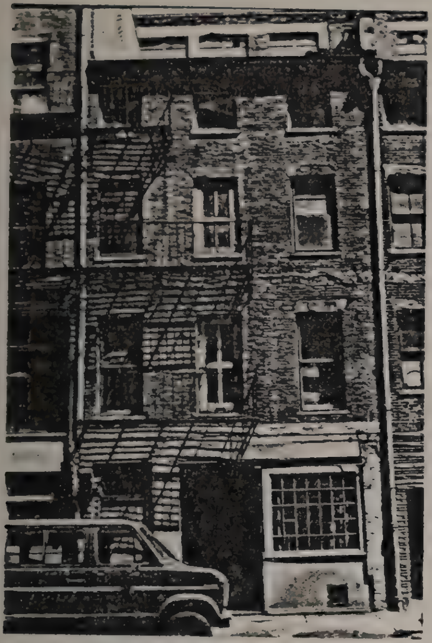
STON LANDMARKS COMMISSION BY DATE

ESS 64 & 68-70 Broad St.

	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
2 -	273: 209	James Lloyd	Daniel D. Rogers	$7,000	2 parcels on Broad 1) land w̲ 4 story brick store, now in occupancy of John F. Farber, bounded on S̲ by Custom House St. W̲ by Broad St. [#68-70 Broad] 2) land w̲ 4 story brick store, in occupancy of J. Seaver "numbered 64 Broad St." Bordered on W̲ by Broad St. S̲ by Store #66 N̲ by store adjoining

ston Landmarks Commission By: MHK Date: 12/79

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 66 Broad St. COR.

NAME ______ (present) Broad St. Association Project (original)

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House / Markets

DATE 1805-1807 Kirker (source)

ARCHITECT/PLANNER: Charles Bulfinch Kirker (source)

BUILDER unknown (source)

OWNER James Lloyd (original) ______ (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS *214/1

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF hipped cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay structure in Federal style. Ground floor has been altered, although off-center entry in 1st bay may be early. Retains characteristic rectangular fenestration with flared stone lintels; small square windows at 4th level. Stone belt course over 1st & 2nd levels, and delicate dentil cornice. Fire escapes located on facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] partially vacant; delapidated LOT AREA 880 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Member of now freestanding trio of Federal structures adjacent to vacant lot.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as work of nationally known architect, as well as being one of few remaining examples of Federal commercial style in downtown Boston. Historically significant as one of few survivors of project developed by Broad Street Assoc., whose improvements "contributed to the transformation of Boston into one of the leading centers of trade and commerce in the United States".1

Broad St. was part of plan to improve Boston's waterfront south of Long Wharf, instigated

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	x	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

y her highly successful shipping industry. Broad St. Assoc. was incorporated in 1805, its embers being Harrison Gray Otis, Rufus G. Amory, James Lloyd, Uriah Cotting, and Francis Cab owell. Bulfinch's association with project corroborated by entry in Otis papers dated Augus 24, 1804, which states that "owners of land in and near Batterymarch St." paid Bulfinch $100 lans".[2] In 1807, a visitor described Broad St. as containing "sixty warehouses of uniform xterior, four stories high".[3] These warehouses integral to Boston's position as leading po Eastern Seaboard during first half of 19th century.

Charles Bulfinch (1763-1841) was educated at Harvard, and traveled to Europe in 1785. Hig influenced by English architects Robert Adam and William Chambers, he returned to Boston and applied Neo-Classical vocabulary to his design commissions. He was largely responsible for changing architectural face of Boston, not only through own designs, but also through influe on other architects and builders. Among Bulfinch's most well-known projects are Massachuset State House and three Harrison Gray Otis houses.

In 1815, James Lloyd, one of the original Assoc. proprietors, sold a brick store on this site to Matthew M. Hunt. The deed states that Lloyd had "formerly occupied" the building,[8] but no such record can be found. In 1816, Hunt & Sprague, merchants, were located there. In 1858, the Phoenix Glass Co. was located there. By 1877, T.J. Dunbar & Co., liquors, had expanded into #66 from its location at #70, and were still occupying the building in 1855 under the name of H.W. Huguley & Co. An early 20th c. view of the building shows its original fenestration and belt courses over 1st & 2nd levels.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.
Nominated for designation as Boston Landmark.

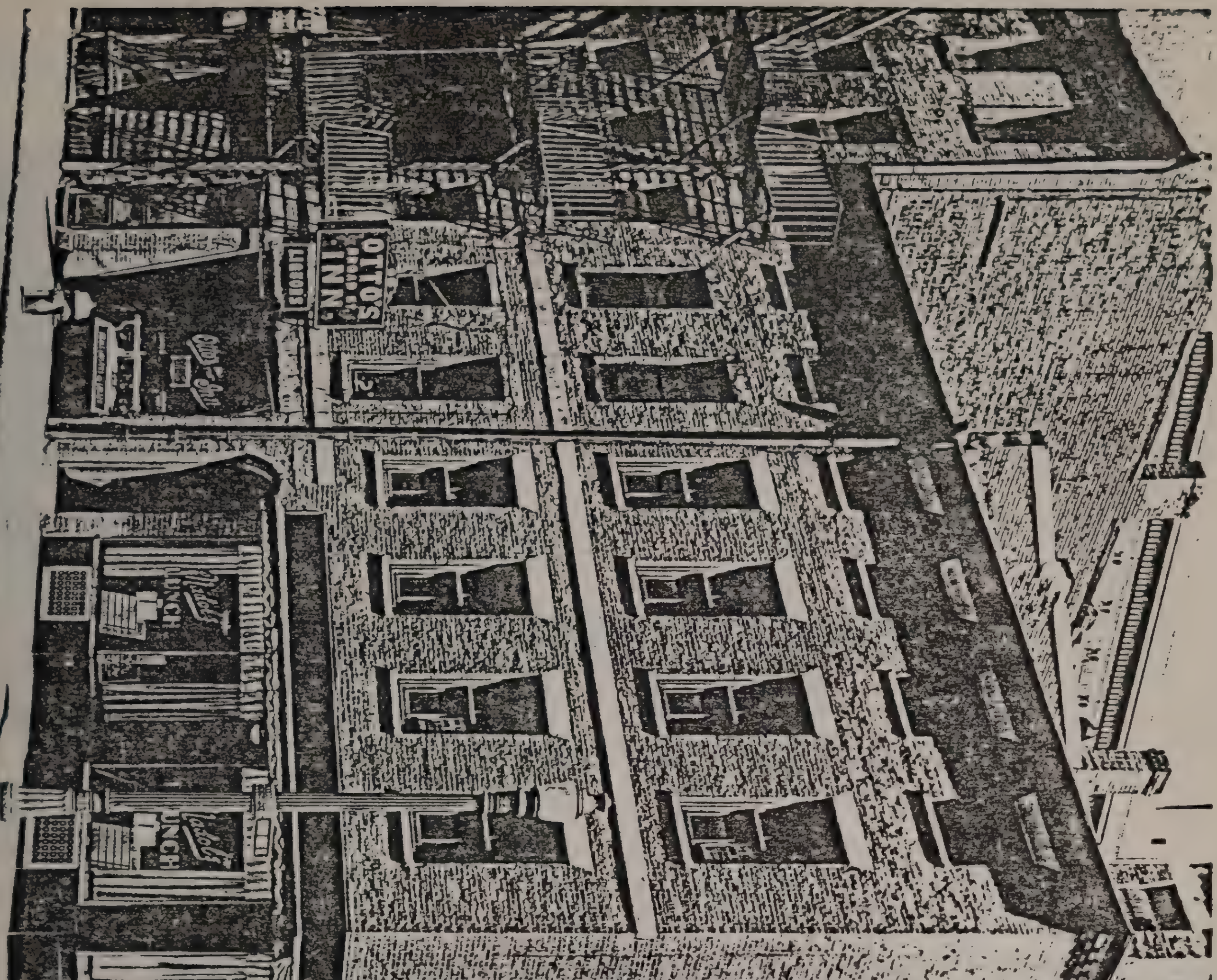
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potential Designation of 5 Broad Street as a Landmark under Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975.
2. Kirker, Harold, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, 1969, p. 240.
3. Boston Almanac for 1858.
4. Boston City Directories.
5. SPNEA Photo File, "Broad St.," 1934 photo.
6. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
7. Leading Manufacturers and Merchants of Boston, 1885, p. 95. BPL ref. F73.5.L4.
8. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 246:5.

SS 66 Broad St.

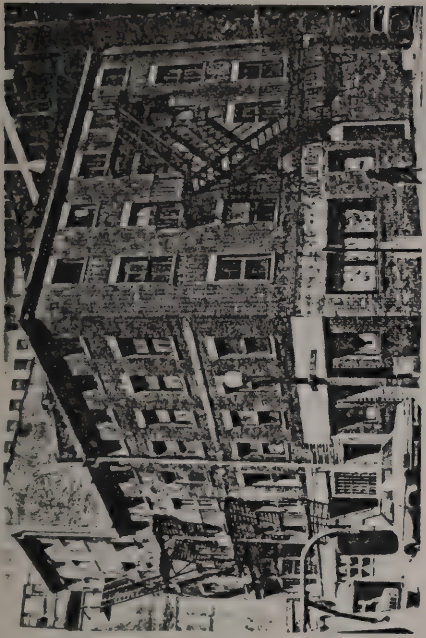
	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
-	246:5	James Lloyd	Matthew M. Hunt	$5,000	#66 Broad St. Brick store bounded on S by store #68 in occupancy of Plympton & Marett N by store #64 #66 formerly occupied by said Lloyd

66 & 68-70 Broad St.


OTTOS
INN
LIQUORS
LUNCH
LUNCH
LUNCH

Broad Street - Guinea photo file

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 68-70 Broad St. COR. 2 Custom House St.

NAME ______ Broad St. Association Project
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1805-1807 Kirker
source

ARCHITECT/PLANNER: Charles Bulfinch Kirker
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER James Lloyd
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 3/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus ______

ROOF hipped cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish Bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Fairly intact 4x5 bay structure in Federal style; ground floor has been altered, but still retains early brick piers, and a stone lintel is visible over bays 2 & 3. Rectangular fenestration, symmetrically organized, featuring flared stone lintels, & small square windows at 4th level. Stone belt course between levels 2 & 3 on Broad St. facade, and remnant over 1st bay of ground floor. Delicate brick dentil cornice. Metal fire escape located on Custom House St. facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor dilapidated LOT AREA 1040 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site; member of now freestanding trio of Federal style buildings adjacent to vacant lot.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as work of nationally known architect, as well as being one of few remaining examples of Federal commercial style in downtown Boston. Historically significant as one of few survivors of project developed by Broad Street Assoc., whose improvements "contributed to the transformation of Boston into one of the leading centers of trade and commerce in the United States".1

Broad St. was part of plan to improve Boston's waterfront south of Long Wharf, instigated

VRD\C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce	x	Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

y her highly successful shipping industry. Broad St. Assoc. was incorporated in 1805, its embers being Harrison Gray Otis, Rufus G. Amory, James Lloyd, Uriah Cotting, and Francis Cab owell. Bulfinch's association with project corroborated by entry in Otis papers dated Augus 4, 1804, which states that "owners of land in and near Batterymarch St." paid Bulfinch $100 lans".[2] In 1807, a visitor described Broad St. as containing "sixty warehouses of uniform xterior, four stories high".[3] These warehouses integral to Boston's position as leading po astern Seaboard during first half of 19th century.

Charles Bulfinch (1763-1841) was educated at Harvard, and traveled to Europe in 1785. Hig influenced by English architects Robert Adam and William Chambers, he returned to Boston and pplied Neo-Classical vocabulary to his design commissions. He was largely responsible for hanging architectural face of Boston, not only through own designs, but also through influe n other architects and builders. Among Bulfinch's most well-known projects are Massachuset tate House and three Harrison Gray Otis houses.

A 1934 photo shows round-arched brick entry, possibly original, in 1st bay, and partial belt course over 1st level. An earlier, post-1918 photo of Custom House St. facade pictures storefront with brick piers & stone lintel , and stone belt course over 1st level. In 1821, James Lloyd, an original Assoc. proprietor, sold this building, along with another, to Danie D. Rogers. The deed states that the building was occupied by John D. Farber, but no such lis can be found. The earliest known occupant was Plimton & Marett, auctioneers, who were locate here in 1816. T.J.Dunbar & Co., liquors, was located here in 1858, remaining until at least (1885 unde (the name of H.W. (Huguley & Co.

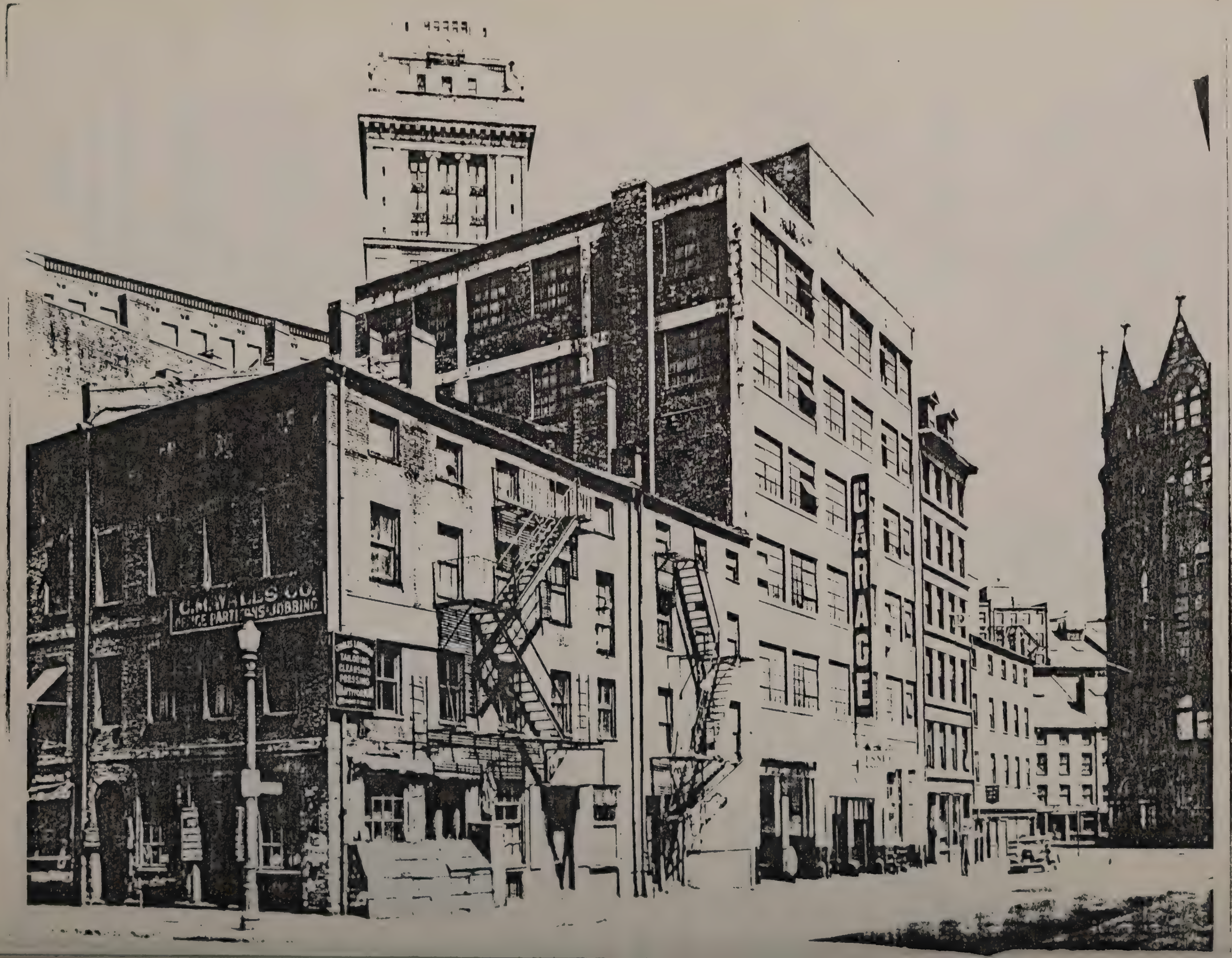
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.
Nominated for designation as Boston Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

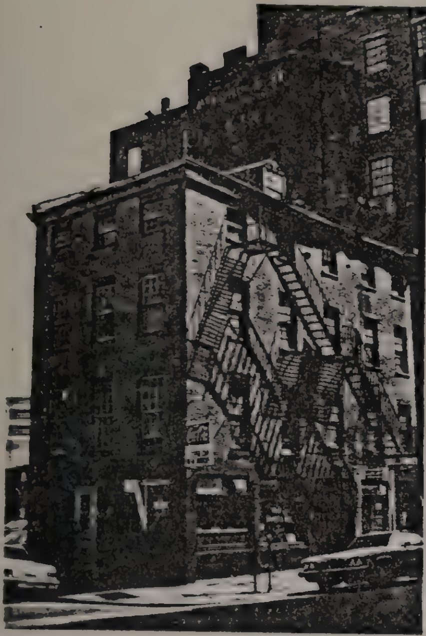
1. Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potential Designation of 5 Broad Street as a Landmark under Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975.
2. Kirker, Harold, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, 1969, p. 240.
3. Boston Almanac for 1858.
4. Boston City Directories.
5. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 273:209. (see 64 Broad St.)
6. Leading Manufacturers & Merchants of Boston, 1885, p. 95; BPL ref. F73.5.L4.
7. SPNEA Photo File, "Broad St.," 1934 photo.
8. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Custom House St..," 2 photos, 1934 & post-1918.

68-70 Broad St.


C. M. WALLS CO.
OFFICE PARTITIONS & JOBBING
TAILORING
CLEANSING
PRESSING
GARAGE

Bostonian Society photo file
Custom House St. corner Broad.
Taken 5-27-1934

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 72-72A Broad St. COR. 1-3 Custom House St.

NAME present ___ original Broad St. Association Project

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1805-1807 source Kirker

ARCHITECT/PLANNER: Charles Bulfinch source Kirker

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER original Francis Cabot Lowell present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 3/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF hipped cupola dormers one - triangular pediment

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] Flemish bond [✓ stone] brownstone painted concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Fairly intact 5x3 bay structure in Federal style. Early granite trabeated storefront. Rectangular fenestration with small square 4th story windows, featuring flared stone lintels; 9/9 and 6/6 sash appears to be original. Projecting brick frieze at cornice level. Iron tie rods with caps missing. Metal fire escape mars Broad St. facade. Dormer is later addition.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor broken windows; partially vacant or used for storage LOT AREA 962 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site; parking lots border structure on north and east.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as work of nationally known architect, as well as being one of few remaining examples of Federal commercial style in downtown Boston. Historically significant as one of few survivors of project developed by Broad Street Assoc., whose improvements "contributed to the transformation of Boston into one of the leading centers of trade and commerce in the United States".1

Broad St. was part of plan to improve Boston's waterfront south of Long Wharf, instigated

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce x
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

by her highly successful shipping industry. Broad St. Assoc. was incorporated in 1805, its
members being Harrison Gray Otis, Rufus G. Amory, James Lloyd, Uriah Cotting, and Francis Ca
Lowell. Bulfinch's association with project corroborated by entry in Otis papers dated Augu
24, 1804, which states that "owners of land in and near Batterymarch St." paid Bulfinch $100
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applied Neo-Classical vocabulary to his design commissions. He was largely responsible for
changing architectural face of Boston, not only through own designs, but also through influe
on other architects and builders. Among Bulfinch's most well-known projects are Massachuset
State House and three Harrison Gray Otis houses.

According to the 1808 indenture & plan of the Broad St. Assoc.[6], the property was originally owned by Francis Cabot Lowell. Little further information is available about the early history of this building. The first known occupant was C.D. Brooks, pickles, preserves etc., who was located there in 1877.

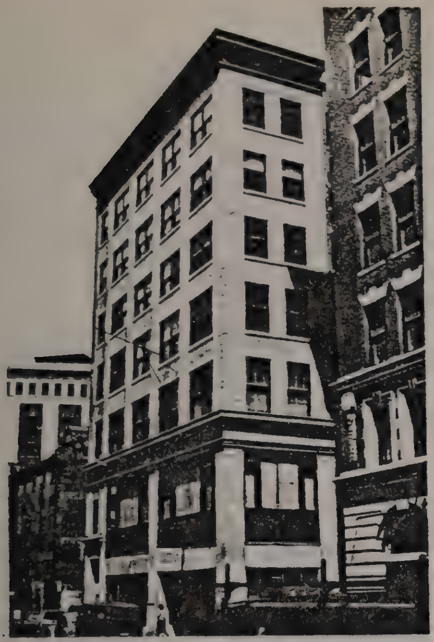
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.
Nominated for designation as Boston Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potential Designation of 5 Broad Street as a Landmark under Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975.
2. Kirker, Harold, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, 1969, p. 240.
3. Boston Almanac for 1858.
4. Boston City Directories.
5. Whiting John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877. Boston Publi Library, Fine Arts Section.
6. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds., 225:97.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 80-86 Broad St. COR. Franklin St.

NAME ________ Franklin Broad Building (1930)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1922-28 no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1928 Atlas
OWNER Willaim J. Stober
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 21 3/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) seven plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.
red:minor facades granite: minor facades

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x7 bay structure decorated with classical motifs. 2 story cast stone base, with doorway in 1st bay, featuring denticular cornice & scrolled vine frieze; piers articulate center and right corner; window openings divided by classically ornamented metal spandrels. Upper five stories feature single window in first bay and coupled in remainder. Metal bracketed cornice with paterae ornamented frieze.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ________

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA 5400 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding;facade treatment extends around 2 bays on Franklin St. Granite slab sidewalk on Broad St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although not the best example of its type, 80-86 Broad Street contributes to the streetscape in its scale, materials, massing & design. It forms a complementary unit with the adjacent Broad Exchange across Franklin St. Its significance lies in its evolutionary character, and as exemplifying the desire down the ages to "modernize."

The architectural features of 80-86 Broad St. point to an interesting evolutionary history. The

D bc-ULHK-6/80

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Franklin St. upper wall is constructed of pressed brick, generally a 19th c. brick type; the large, modern windows have clearly been cut into the facade. In addition, a trabeated system of rock-faced granite piers & lintel extends down the latter 5 bays of Franklin St. & across the rear. At the rear, granite sills & lintels trim the windows of levels 2-5, the top two levels having been added. Also at levels 2-5, bricked-in segmental arched windows are evident on the N/W wall. Research indicates that a 5 1/2 story structure with stone facade, of identical configuration, occupied this site as late as 1922, but by 1928, it was the present height. In 1860, a granit fronted 5 story structure with dormers & perhaps a mansard, similar to that now standing at 50-54 Broad, occupied this site. All of these facts combined point to the conclusion that the current structure utilized the side and rear facades of an 1850s granite front warehouse, constructed a new facade, & added 2 stories to its height.

In 1930, the occupants of this building were a chemical works, many real estate agents, Mass. Auto Rating Bureau, & several other miscellaneous companies.

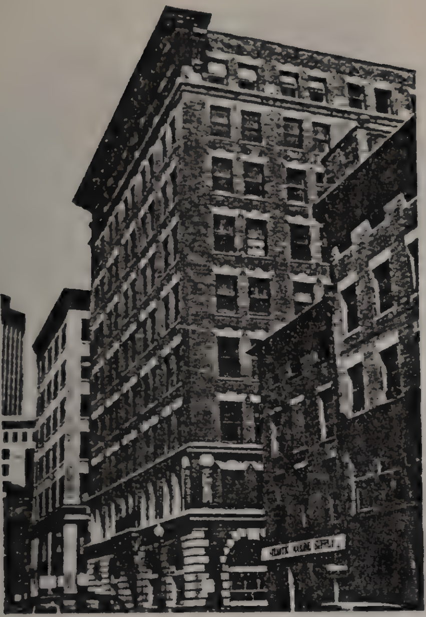
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Sketches & Business Directory of Boston, 1860-1, Bostonian Society.
2. Atlases of Boston Proper
3. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 88 Broad St. COR. Wharf St. Well St. Franklin St.

NAME Broad Exchange / same
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1903 permit 6-23-1903
source

ARCHITECT Charles E. Park permit
source

BUILDER W. L. Morrison Co. permit
source

OWNER John L. Benekehe et al.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 3/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt:
[✓ non-residential] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) nine plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th c. 5x6 bay 2nd Renaissance Revival skyscraper featuring rusticated sandstone base with 5 round-arched keystoned openings. Central door surmounted by iron balcony supported by scrolled consoles. 2nd level windows have rectangular keystoned enframements enriched by relief pendant decoration between. Windows organized into pairs at all levels. Splayed keystoned lintels at levels 3-8. Square windows at 9th level, set off by band course of bound leafy rods. Bldg. surmounted by iron & terracotta modillion block cornice supported by wreathed console brackets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 7436 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building occupying entire block. Faces 19th c. granite warehouses across Broad St. Contributes to the streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Broad Exchange Building is an example of the turn-of-the-century skyscraper, which is somewhat retarditaire in its apparent use of iron rather than steel frame.¹ Historically, it signifies the continued expansion of the downtown business district out from the central core area, reflecting Boston's prosperity at the turn of the century.

Little is known of the architect, Charles E. Park, other than his appearance in the directories for

o|c MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	X	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	___	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1902 -1904 He also designed the building at 11-13 Edinboro St.

In 1904-5, occupants of the building included a merchant broker, coffee dealer, tea dealer, and the Employers Assoc. of Boston. By 1910, several publisheng companies were also located there, and in 1930, in addition to food brokers were importers, supply companies, and machinery related businesses. A later rental brochure (n.d.)[2] noted the building's particular suitability for architects, engineers and brokers, an indication of the continuing change of the Broad Street occupancy.

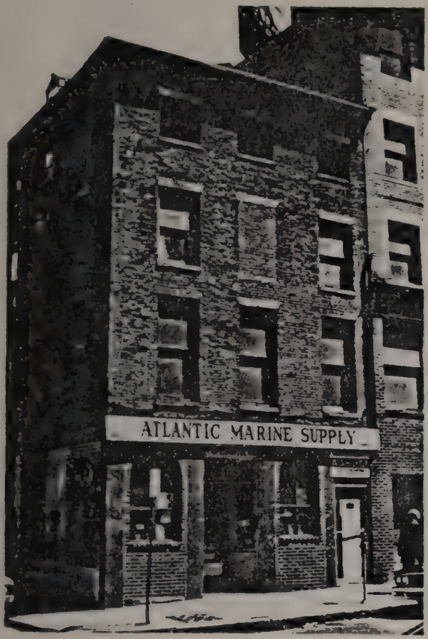
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Broad Exchange Building" rental brochure. n.d.
3. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
4. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
5. Boston Directories.

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 102 Broad St. COR. Wharf St.

NAME ______ present Broad St. Association Project original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1805-1807 Kirker source

ARCHITECT/PLANNER: Charles Bulfinch Kirker source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER Uriah Cotting original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 21 3/1 -80

YPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus ______

OOF hipped - slate cupola ______ dormers ______

ATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

RIEF DESCRIPTION 3x9 bay structure in Federal style. Early granite piers & lintels at storefront. Round-arched window & door openings may be attempt to restore building according to extant Bulfinch drawing. Rectangular fenestration at upper levels, with small, square 4th story windows, featuring flared stone lintels. Some windows bricked in. On Wharf St. facade, large opening at street level appears to be for loading goods. Rear bay extends upward into tower, possibly for ventilation.

XTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront, bricked-in windows.

ONDITION good fair [✓ poor] needs general repair LOT AREA approx. 1116 sq. feet

OTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site, adjacent to early 20th c. structure, and ocated at point where expressway cuts through Broad St. Faces mid-19th c. granite arehouses.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as work of nationally known architect, as well as being one of few remaining examples of Federal commercial style in downtown Boston. Historically significant as one of few survivors of project developed by Broad Street Assoc., whose improvements "contributed to the transformation of Boston into one of the leading centers of trade and commerce in the United States".1

Broad St. was part of plan to improve Boston's waterfront south of Long Wharf, instigated

2D|C MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce x
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

y her highly successful shipping industry. Broad St. Assoc. was incorporated in 1805, its embers being Harrison Gray Otis, Rufus G. Amory, James Lloyd, Uriah Cotting, and Francis Ca owell. Bulfinch's association with project corroborated by entry in Otis papers dated Augus 4, 1804, which states that "owners of land in and near Batterymarch St." paid Bulfinch $100 lans".[2] In 1807, a visitor described Broad St. as containing "sixty warehouses of uniform xterior, four stories high".[3] These warehouses integral to Boston's position as leading po astern Seaboard during first half of 19th century.

Charles Bulfinch (1763-1841) was educated at Harvard, and traveled to Europe in 1785. Hig nfluenced by English architects Robert Adam and William Chambers, he returned to Boston and pplied Neo-Classical vocabulary to his design commissions. He was largely responsible for hanging architectural face of Boston, not only through own designs, but also through influe n other architects and builders. Among Bulfinch's most well-known projects are Massachuset tate House and three Harrison Gray Otis houses.

According to the Broad St. Association's indenture & plan,[5] Uriah Cotting, an original proprietor, owned this site in 1808. The earliest known occupant was Lothrop & Mosely, iron dealers, located there in 1864-6.

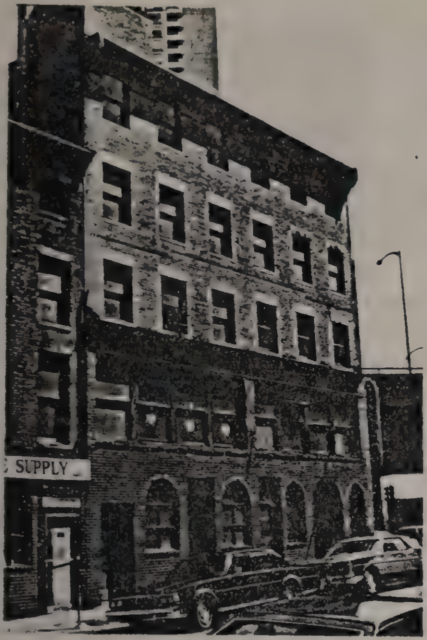
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.
Nominated for designation as Boston Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potential Designation of 5 Broad Street as a Landmark under Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975.
2. Kirker, Harold, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, 1969, p. 240.
3. Boston Almanac for 1858.
4. Boston City Directories.
5. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 225:97.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 112 Broad St. COR. Surface Road

NAME
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House Markets

DATE c. 1905-1915 no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1917 Atlas:
OWNER Charles C. Cotting, Tr.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 3/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile and/or industrial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6 bay mercantile building, storefront with later veneer of red brick. 8 windows in groups of four at second level, with wood enframements and sheet metal lintel. Upper three levels have rectangular fenestration with stone sills and lintels. Galvanized iron cornice with acanthus brackets at building's corners. Square ventilator extension at left front corner of roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 3184-approx. sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located at point where expressway cut through Broad St. Adjacent to a remaining Broad St. Assoc. building, & faces granite warehouses.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Except for its scale, building does not contribute to the streetscape.

Little information is available concerning its occupancy except for 1930; at that time, the Aetna Engineering Co., manufacturer of pumps, was located here, an indication that the building was at least partially industrial-related.

NRD/NC UHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building was constructed sometime in the early 20th c., for the 1902 Atlas indicates a 4 story building on the site, while the 1917 Atlas shows one of 5 stories.

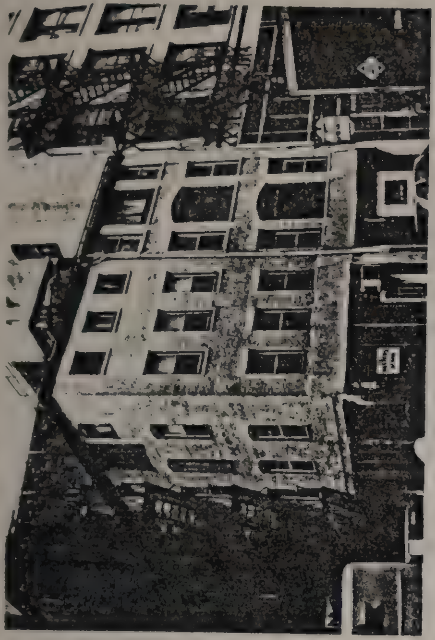
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Directories.
2. 1912 & 1917 Atlases of Boston Proper.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 5 Broad St. COR. 30 Doane St.

NAME ______ (present) Broad St. Association Project (original)

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1805-1807 Kirker (source)

ARCHITECT/PLANNER: Charles Bulfinch Kirker (source)

BUILDER unknown (source)

OWNER Alonson Tucker (original) (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS *19 2/6, 19 3/1 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus ______

ROOF hipped cupola ______ dormers one

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-shaped structure having 3 bays on Broad and 3 on Doane, in Federal style. Ground floor of building has been altered. Retains characteristic fenestration with rownstone sills & flared lintels in outer two bays of 2nd & 3rd levels. Both Broad & Doane St. facades have paired windows joined by a segmental arch in central bay, undoubtedly a later alteration. Also, windows at 4th level have been enlarged.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront & fenestration

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ______ LOT AREA 1350 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS One of pair of early 19th c. structures located in rea of mixed large and small scale buildings, dating from 19th & 20th c.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as work of nationally known architect, as well as being one of few remaining examples of Federal commercial style in downtown Boston. Historically significant as one of few survivors of project developed by Broad Street Assoc., whose improvements "contributed to the transformation of Boston into one of the leading centers of trade and commerce in the United States".1

Broad St. was part of plan to improve Boston's waterfront south of Long Wharf, instigated

RD|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce	x	Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

by her highly successful shipping industry. Broad St. Assoc. was incorporated in 1805, its members being Harrison Gray Otis, Rufus G. Amory, James Lloyd, Uriah Cotting, and Francis Cab Lowell. Bulfinch's association with project corroborated by entry in Otis papers dated Augus 24, 1804, which states that "owners of land in and near Batterymarch St." paid Bulfinch $100 plans".[2] In 1807, a visitor described Broad St. as containing "sixty warehouses of uniform exterior, four stories high".[3] These warehouses integral to Boston's position as leading po Eastern Seaboard during first half of 19th century.

Charles Bulfinch (1763-1841) was educated at Harvard, and traveled to Europe in 1785. Hig influenced by English architects Robert Adam and William Chambers, he returned to Boston and applied Neo-Classical vocabulary to his design commissions. He was largely responsible for changing architectural face of Boston, not only through own designs, but also through influe on other architects and builders. Among Bulfinch's most well-known projects are Massachuset State House and three Harrison Gray Otis houses.

An 1869 Illustration[5] shows the 1st bay of this building, which originally contained an entry. In 1805, a parcel of land subject to the Broad St. Assoc. specifications was sold by Mary Foster to Alonson Tucker for $3700, and in 1815, Alonson Tucker sold a brick store at 5 Broad St. to Beza Tucker for $11,000.[7] The earliest known, and perhaps the first, occupant, was Stark & M'Kinstry, merchants, in 1807. Edward Winslow Co, commission merchants, were located there in 1840, known as Winslow Bachelder & Co. by 1858.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.
Nominated for designation as Boston Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

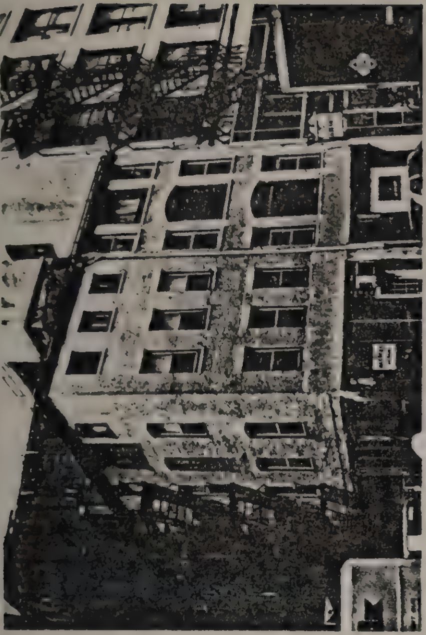
1. Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potential Designation of 5 Broad Street as a Landmark under Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975.
2. Kirker, Harold, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, 1969, p. 240.
3. Boston Almanac for 1858.
4. Boston City Directories.
5. Official Monthly Bulletin of the Great National Celebration of Peace & Musical Festival, 1969, illus. Located at Society for Preservation of N.E. Antiquities.
6. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Broad St.," photo 1934.
7. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 214:109 & 247:237.

ss 5 Broad St.

	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
	214:109	Mary Foster	Alonson Tucker	$3700	Parcel of land subject to Broad St. Assoc. specifications
15	247:237.	Alonson Tucker	Beza Tucker	$11,000	Sale of brick store at 5 Broad St.

on Landmarks Commission By: Date:

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 7-9 Broad St. COR. 32 Doane St.

NAME ____ (present) Broad St. Association Project (original)

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1805-1807 Kirker (source)

ARCHITECT/PLANNER: Charles Bulfinch Kirker (source)

BUILDER unknown (source)

OWNER John Grew (original) ____ (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS *19 2/6, 19 3/1-80

YPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus ____

OOF hipped cupola ____ dormers one -triangular pediment

ATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

RIEF DESCRIPTION 3x5 bay structure in Federal style. Ground floor has been altered. etains characteristic fenestration with brownstone sills & flared lintels at levels 2 3. 4th floor windows have been enlarged. Doane St. façade has segmental arched windows nd double doors at 2nd bay of levels 3 & 4, for loading goods into upper storage area.

XTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront & fenestration

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 715 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS One of pair of early 19th c. structures located in rea of mixed large and small scale buildings, dating from 19th & 20th c.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as work of nationally known architect, as well as being one of few remaining examples of Federal commercial style in downtown Boston. Historically significant as one of few survivors of project developed by Broad Street Assoc., whose improvements "contributed to the transformation of Boston into one of the leading centers of trade and commerce in the United States".1

Broad St. was part of plan to improve Boston's waterfront south of Long Wharf, instigated

VRD|C MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	x	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

y her highly successful shipping industry. Broad St. Assoc. was incorporated in 1805, its embers being Harrison Gray Otis, Rufus G. Amory, James Lloyd, Uriah Cotting, and Francis Ca owell. Bulfinch's association with project corroborated by entry in Otis papers dated Augus 4, 1804, which states that "owners of land in and near Batterymarch St." paid Bulfinch $100 lans".[2] In 1807, a visitor described Broad St. as containing "sixty warehouses of uniform xterior, four stories high".[3] These warehouses integral to Boston's position as leading po astern Seaboard during first half of 19th century.

Charles Bulfinch (1763-1841) was educated at Harvard, and traveled to Europe in 1785. Hig nfluenced by English architects Robert Adam and William Chambers, he returned to Boston and pplied Neo-Classical vocabulary to his design commissions. He was largely responsible for hanging architectural face of Boston, not only through own designs, but also through influe n other architects and builders. Among Bulfinch's most well-known projects are Massachuset tate House and three Harrison Gray Otis houses.

An 1869 illustration shows this building with its original fenestration on both streets, and a central entry flanked by two large show windows. No dormer is pictured, indicating tha it may be a later addition.[5] In 1806, John Grew purchased this parcel of land from Charles Vose,[7] and Grew's heirs were still owners in 1874. Grew had a hardware store at 7 Broad from 1807-1821, at which point his partner, Henry Burditt, took over & remained there through 1825. The occupant in 1840 was C.G.King, purveyor of mathematical and nautical instruments, books and charts.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.
Nominated for designation as Boston Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potential Designation of 5 Broad Street as a Landmark under Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975.
2. Kirker, Harold, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, 1969, p. 240.
3. Boston Almanac for 1858.
4. Boston City Directories.
5. Official Monthly Bulletin of the Great National Celebration of Peace & Musical Festival, 1869, located at Society of Preservation of N.E. Antiquities.
6. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Broad St.," photo 1934.
7. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 215:108.

ss 7-9 Broad St.

REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
215:108	Charles Vose	John Grew	$5,000.	Parcel of land bounded by Broad & street leading between Broad & Kilby [Doane], + land of Alonson Tucker, subj. to conditions of B.S. Assoc.

on Landmarks Commission By: MHK Date: 1/80

7 Broad St.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SILENT
FEED
LOCK
STITCH

HIGHEST PREMIUM
AT THE
PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867,
Wheeler & Wilson awarded, over eighty-two Competitors,
A GOLD MEDAL
FOR PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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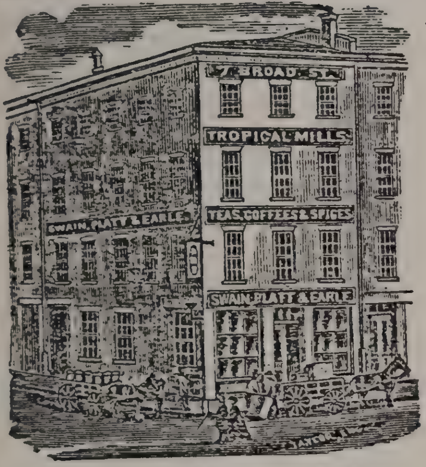
7 BROAD ST.
TROPICAL MILLS
SWAIN, PLATT & EARLE
TEAS, COFFEES & SPICES
SWAIN, PLATT & EARLE

SWAIN, PLATT & EARLE,
JOBBERS IN TEAS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
GROUND COFFEES, SPICES AND CREAM TARTAR.
7 BROAD STREET,
(Near State Street, corner Doane Street,)
BOSTON.

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—32—
Lawrence Building, West St., 32, Boston.

Choice Selections of
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Orders for every description of
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FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS.
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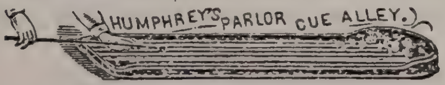
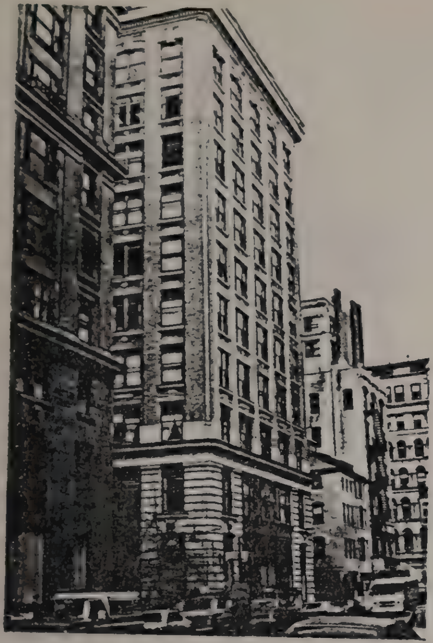

HUMPHREY'S PARLOR CUE ALLEY.

Official Monthly Bulletin of the Great National Celebration of
Peace & Musical Festival, 1869. SPNEA.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

Search by 11 Broad in ISD



ADDRESS 15-19 Broad St. COR. 25-35 Doane St. 38-46 Central St.

NAME Marshall Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Market

DATE 1910 permit 1-5-1910
source

ARCHITECT Clarence H. Blackall permit
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER Suffolk Real Estate Trust
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *19 3/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ten plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x9x7 bay early 20th c. skyscraper, with beveled corners & classical detailing. Central & Doane facades almost identical: two story stone rusticated base featuring flat arched central entrance with console keystone; repeated treatment in window of end bays; other windows feature vaguely Corinthian pilasters at first level & Ionic at 2nd. Pier & spandrel system of shaft have spandrels with inset stone rectangular & diamond shaped motifs. Windows of central bays segmental arched, remainder with flat guaged arches. Console keystones at top level. Classical stone cornice with copper cresting punctuated with lions'heads.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 7589 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding, U-shaped structure; Central St. fronted by small brick-paved park tucked between buildings. 3 facades treated similarly.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure architecturally significant as design by prominent Boston architect and as example of Boston's early 20th c. skyscraper construction. Also, exemplifies the continuing financial growth of Boston during that period, as well as the expansion of her business district into an area formerly of warehouses & small businesses.

By 1930, the Marshall Building was occupied by insurance companies, lawyers, several railway companies, and other miscellaneous firms,

NRD|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

all representative of the building's location near the financial, insurance, and trade areas.

Clarence H. Blackall (1857-1942) was born and educated in New York, studied at U. of Illinois, and spent three years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. After working as a draughtsman in N.Y., in 1884 he joined the Boston firm of Peabody & Stearns. While there, he was the first American to win the Rotch Travelling Scholarship. In 1889, he joined in partnership with James F. Clapp and Charles A. Whittemore and was connected with this firm for the rest of his career. He was an early member of the BSA, an an organizer & first president of the Boston Architectural Club, & a founder and first secretary of the Architectural League of N.Y. Notable buildings identified with his firm are the Carter/Winthrop Building, Little Office Buildings, and Boston Fire Alarm Co. Building.

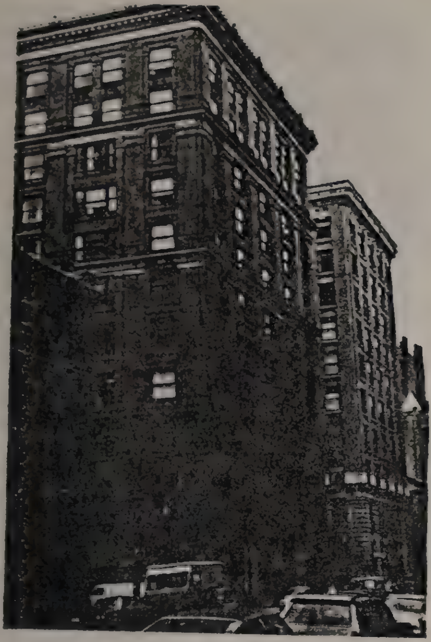
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located within National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Withey, Henry A. & Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.
2. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
3. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, architects rendering & floor plan, N.D., Meredith & Grew, agents.
4. Boston Directories.
5. Buildings Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 33 Broad St. COR. Central St. Water St.

NAME ____ Employers Liability Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Market

DATE 1904 permit 8-12-1904
source

ARCHITECT Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge permit
source

BUILDER S. D. Willcutt & Son permit
source

OWNER Harvard College
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *195/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th c. 2nd Renaissance Revival Skyscraper, with 3 story base of rockfaced brownstone ashlar, featuring arcaded 2 story entrances in 3 central bays, with console keystone & carved intradoes. Coupled windows above arches have mullions of bound, fluted, engaged columns. Brick shaft divided by belt courses into horizontal units of 3-3-2; belt course at 7th level combined with wrought iron balcony. Window bays organized via pattern of 1-3-3-3-1, ornament of flanking pilasters differing at each level.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Brownstone modillioned cornice with copper cresting punctuated by lions heads.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor restored LOT AREA 3680 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS U-shaped, freestanding; fronts three street with similar treatment on all facades. Makes significant contribution to streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure architecturally significant as work of eminent Boston architectural firm, as well as example of turn-of-the-century Boston skyscraper, and refined example of 2nd Renaissance Revival style. Historically important as home of the first employers' liability insurance company in both Europe & America.

Contemporary account states that Employers Liability Assurance Co. "is the pioneer liability insurance company of the world."[1] Organized in London in 1880, as result of parliament's passing

RD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	x
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the Employer's Liability Act whereby employers were made liable for injuries suffered by employees while working. Eventually, insurance companies took over the employer's burden of settling accident suits, & Employers Liability Assurance Co. was first in the field. In 1886, a year before the Mass. legislature passed an employer's liabilit act, a branch of ELAC, the first in America, was established in Boston. By 1904, the need for larger quarters was recognized, & a new building was erected for the co. by Harvard College & held over a 50 year lease. It was dedicated in 1905, and viewed as "one of the finest buildings in the city."1. In 1925, a rental brochure noted that it was "a dignified & modern structure, conveniently located in Boston's most active business district where financial, insurance, & shipping interests rub elbows."2.

George F. Shepley (1860-1903), Charles H. Rutan (1851-1914), & Charles A. Coolid (1858-1936), all trained in the office of H.H. Richardson, their partnership serving as successor firm after his death in 1886. In 1892, they completed the Ames Building, then the highest structure in Boston, & opened an office on its top floor. The Chambe of Commerce Building was another significant early Boston work. Their most important commissions during the next few years were in Chicago where they designed the Art Institute & Public Library. This prominent firm received a larg number of commissions for churches libraries, office & business structures, government buildings, colleges & private homes. The South Terminal Station & Harvard Medical School are other notabl Boston works, their architectural vocabulary including the Neo-Classical & Beaux-Arts as well as the Romanesque.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

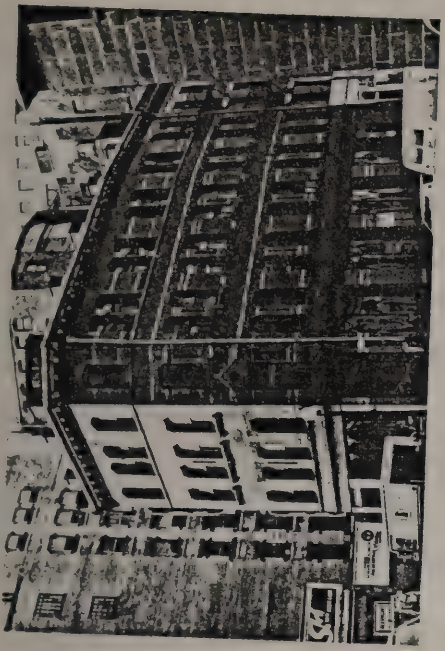
Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Structure recently restored for Wang Laboratory.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Commercial & Financial New England, 1906, p. 75, illus. Bostonian Society.
2. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Embloyers Liability Building," architectural rendering and floor plan, n.d.
3. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, Rental Brochure, 1925.
4. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
6. Withey, Henry F. & Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.
7. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 41-45 Broad St. COR. 125-127 Water St.

NAME ________ present ________ original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1876 permit 3-17-1876 source

ARCHITECT Carl Fehmer permit source

BUILDER Nathaniel Adams " source

OWNER Charles W. Galloupe original ________ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *193/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] Longmeadow & Caledonia freestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4x10 bay polychromatic High Victorian Gothic structure, its storefront featuring brick piers with vermiculated stone plinths & stone banding, a metal lintel & stone cornice. Off center entry in 1st bay. 2nd & 3rd level fenestration has flat topped arches with stone lintels & bracketed sills at 3rd level, banded piers, & string course between floors. 2nd story pedimented window at beveled corner has flanking Gothic piers. 4th level features pointed arch windows & paired windows separated by Gothic engaged columns. Stone modillioned cornice and date at beveled corner.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor sensitively restored LOT AREA 1842 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Beveled corner responds to corner site. Vacant lot to south.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Highly significant post-fire building, a notable example of the Gothic Revival style, and an outstanding example of the early work of a prominent 19th c. architect. Exemplifies an aspect of Boston's architectural evolution, on a street which still retains some of the original, early 19th c., Bulfinch buildings. Makes an important contribution to the streetscape in its scale, massing, and materials, all heightened by its sensitive restoration.

NRD/e UHK 6/80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural	x	Education		Religion	
Architectural		Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The original occupant of this building was Moulton and Goodwin, wholesale grocers, along with George P. Hayward & Co., tea broker, on the 2nd floor. Beginning c. 1905, the offices of Walter Baker & Co. were located here.

Carl Fehmer was born and educated in Germany, moving to the U.S. before 1870. In that year he was elected as a charter member of the Boston Society of Architects. In later years, he took on an associate, the firm's name becoming Fehmer & Page. Fehmer also designed the magnificent Ames mansion in the Back Bay, at the corner of Commonwealth and Mass. Ave., as well as the Boylston Building, now a Boston Landmark. The firm of Fehmer & Page designed the Worthington Building on State St., as well as 179-193 South St. and the Wentworth Building on Chauncy St.

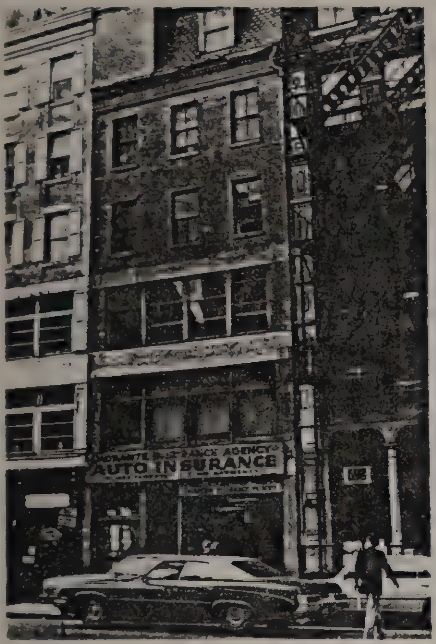
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.
2. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
3. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877. BPL
4. Boston Directories.
5. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 63-5 Broad St. COR. ____

NAME Broad St. Assoc. Project
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE original: 1805-7 Kirker
additions: pre-1877 Whiting
source

ARCHITECT original: Charles Bulfinch Kirker
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER original: Broad St. Assoc.
as altered: 1874 Atlas owner President & Fellow of Harvard
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 193/6

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus mansard

ROOF mansard: scalloped slates cupola ____ dormers one

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] painted [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Originally similar to 72 Broad St, this 3 bay structure has been so severely altered that it retains almost no original fabric except some brickwork. Storefront has been altered; 2nd & 3rd level fenestration now band of four linking windows. 4th story windows have been enlarged, & 5th story added, both with brownstone sills & lintels. Features a delicate brick dentil cornice with stepped frieze, and a mansard over bays 2 & 3. 1st bay extended by what may be ventilator shaft.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic]

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor needs general repair LOT AREA 1008 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS part of row of four similar structures.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

"The building is part of a development scheme for the waterfront area that was initiated and funded by the Broad Street Assoc. Construction took place sometime between 1805, when the organization was incorporated, and 1807. Charles Bulfinch is accredited with the plans for this project."[1]

Because of its extensive alterations, this structure has lost its significance as an example of the Broad St. Assoc. Project. Rather, it is an example of how these buildings evolved over time, as the need for increased space

RED/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

arose, and new architectural styles were introduced. The upper story and mansard roof had clearly been added by 1877, for in that year Whiting's Schedule indicated that S.A. Gilman Co., paints and oils, occupied the basement throuth 6th floors of the building.

The earliest known occupant of the building was S. Houghton, cordage, occupied it in 1858; by 1860, Caleb Watts had taken over the business.

Matthew M. Hunt, merchant, located in the building for the year 1809.

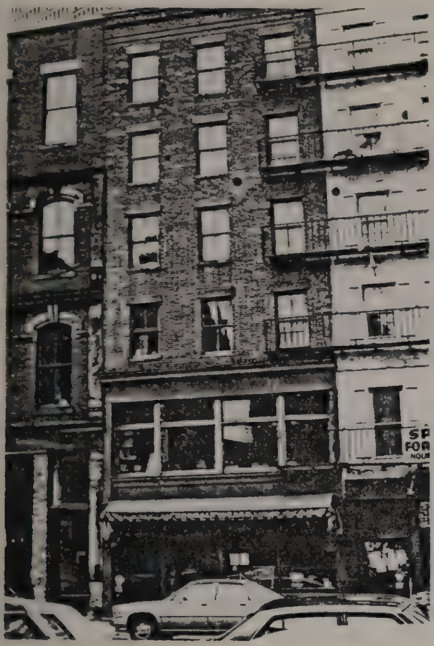
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potential Designation of 72 Broad St. as a Landmark Under Chapter 722 of the Acts of 1975.
2. Kirker, Harold, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, 1969, p. 240.
3. 1858, 1864, 1865 Boston Almanacs.
4. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.
5. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Business Buildings and their Occupancy, 1877. Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
6. 1809 Boston Directory.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 67-73 Broad St. COR. ____

NAME Broad St. Assoc. Project
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1805-1807 with later additions Kirker
source

ARCHITECT Charles Bulfinch
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER Broad Street Assoc.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 195/1, 195/3

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
#67-9 painted

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 adjacent structures, 3 bays each, originally in Federal style. Now so severely altered that almost no original fabric remains, except for Flemish bond brickwork up to middle of 4th floor, and original fenestration at levels 2 &3 of 69 Broad St., with its splayed stone lintels. Storefronts altered. Continuous band of linked windows at levels 2 & 3 of 67 & 71-3 Broad. Levels 2-6 feature rectangular fenestration with brownstone sills & lintels. Simple stepped brick frieze with metal cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic]

CONDITION [✓ good] #71-3 fair [✓ poor] #67-9 LOT AREA 2657 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Continuous row of four similar buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

"The building is part of a development scheme for the waterfront area that was initiated and funded by the Broad Street Assoc. Construction took place sometime between 1805, when the organization was incorporated, and 1807. Charles Bulfinch is accredited with the plans for this project."[1.]

Because of its extensive alterations, these structures have lost their significance as examples of the Broad St. Assoc. Project. Rather, they are examples of how these buildings evolved

RD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural __X__
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/development ______

Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______

Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/invention ______
Social/humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

over time, as the need for increased space arose, and new architectural styles were introduced.

The shutters on these buildings are a later addition. By 1877, the 4th story windows had been enlarged, and the upper two stories added. Whiting's 1877 Schedule indicated that # 67 was a 6 story structure, as was #71-3; #69 was vacant, and presumably was also 6 stories. The earliest known occupant of 67 Broad was* W. Underwood & Co., was located there first in 1835, and still there in 1877. The 1874 Atlas indicates Wm. Underwood Heirs as owner. In 1849-50, A.B.Wheeler & Co., crockery, occupied 69 Broad St, as it did in 1865. Harriet W. C. Kellogg was the owner in 1874. B.M. Clark & Co., house, sign and fancy painters, occupied #71-3 from 1835 until at least 1865. In 1877, M.M. Pigott & Son, paint mills, was located here, possibly a continuation of the earlier business, for B.M. Clark & Co. was still the owner in 1874.

* Mann, Adams, Nazro & Co., merchants, in 1807.

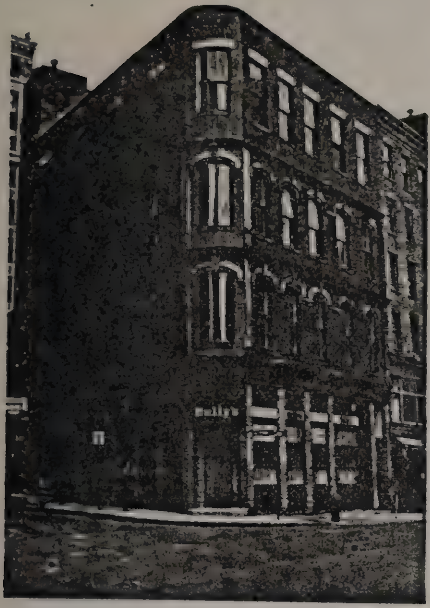
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potential Designation of 72 Broad St. as a Landmark Under Chapter 722 of the Acts of 1975.
2. Kirker, Harold, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, 1969, p.240.
3. 1858, 1864, 1865 Boston Almanacs.
4. Boston Directories.
5. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.
6. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Business Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877. Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 75-77 Broad St. COR. 50 Batterymarch

NAME ____________ present ____________ original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE c.1870-2 source no permit

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER Fordyce F. Wheelock & Samuel L. Hodgman original ____________ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *19/1, 19 5/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x4 bay Italianate structure with 1 bay curved corner. At storefront level, original granite pier visible in 1st bay. 2nd & 3rd level fenestration features segmental arched windows with granite keystoned caps; granite piers at end & curved corner support granite cornice. 4th floor has rectangular fenestration with granite sills & lintels. Brick dentil course at cornice line. Iron tie-rods with square & star caps located on Batterymarch facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront, fourth floor, & over re-pointing at curved corner

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1709 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS trapezoidal configuration & rounded corner respond to site plan.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Building architecturally significant as one of early Victorian structures, possibly pre-fire, located in major mercantile area. Although extensively altered, enough original fabric remains at 2nd & 3rd levels to contribute significantly to the surrounding streetscape.

4th floor clearly added, as evidenced by the different colored bricks & alternative fenestration. This is substantiated by a photo, c.1900, which pictures a corner of the Battery-

TRD|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural x
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

march facade, revealing the original structure to have had 3 stories with a slate mansard roof.[1]

In 1870, Frederick P. Moseley sold the property to Fordyce F. Wheelock & Samuel L. Hodgman, who appear as owners on the 1874 Atlas.[2] In 1875, an indenture of lease is recorded to Spurr, Washburn, & Holmes, for the store at 75 Broad, corner Batterymarch, "now occupied by the firm of Dodge, Gilbert & Co."[3] Spurr, Washburn, & Holmes were wholesale grocers, who occupied this building from 1875-1880, and subsequently, as Howard W. Spurr & Co. Dodge, Gilbert & Co., springs & axles, were located at # 75 in 1873 only, according to the directories. It would appear, judging from this information & the building's stylistic characteristics, that it was constructed by Wheelock & Hodgman sometime between 1870 & 1872. Further evidence of this early date is provided by the building's configuration, the same on the 1874 atlas as it is presently.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

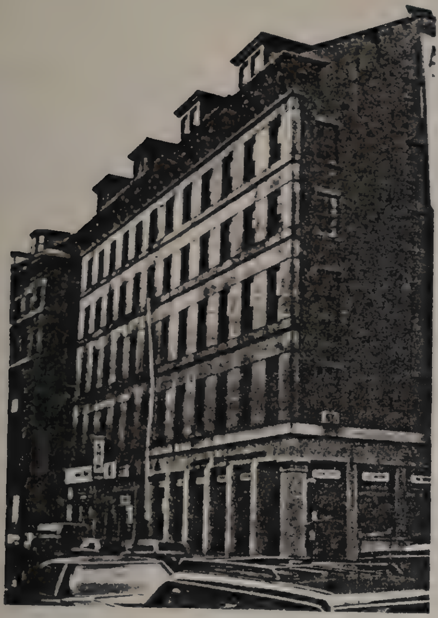
1. Print Dept., Boston Public Library, "A.H. Folsom Street Views," c.1900, Nos. 42-8 Batterymarch st.
2. Suffolk Registry of Deeds, 1002:77.
3. " " " " 1253:286.
4. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877. Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
5. Boston Directories.
6. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.

ss 75-7 Broad Street

	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
	914:284	Benj. G. Boardman	Frederick P. Moseley	$20,000	3 tracts of land on Broad Street including lot at #75 - no mention of bldg. on this lot.
0 70	1002:77 1004:162	Frederick P. Moseley	Fordyce F. Wheelock & Samuel L. Hodgman	$20,000	parcel of land at Broad & Batterymarch
	1253:286 1295:81	Indenture of lease to Howard W. Spurr, Frank A. Washburn & Albert D. Holmes.		3500 per year	Store at 75 Broad at c. Batterymarch now occupied by firm of Dodge, Gilbert & Co., from 1-1-1875 for 10 years.

on Landmarks Commission By: MHK Date: 1/80

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 97-107 Broad St. COR. Wendell St. Franklin St.

NAME (present) ____ (original) Howe & French Building (1920s)

MAP No. 35N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE c. 1857 source no permit

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER (original) William H. Boardman (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS 19/2

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] warehouse and stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 (front); 7 (rear) plus

ROOF pitch: front, flat: rear cupola ____ dormers 4 - flat roofed with coupled windows

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed minor facades [✓ stone] dressed granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 12x6 bay Boston Granite Style warehouse, retaining original cast iron piers in 1st six bays; piers stuccoed over in bays 7-12. Trabeated granite slab construction, with projecting sill courses providing horizontal emphasis, balanced by decreasing height of windows at each floor. Original 6/6 sash in bays 7-12. Italianate bracketed cornice of granite. Minor facades of pressed brick with brownstone trim.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 6476 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS adjacent to another granite warehouse; freestanding; rear corner of Wendell St. facade curved to respond to site. Significant contribution to mixed streetscape of 19th c. and early 20th c. structures. Polygonal in plan.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as one of handful of remaining granite warehouses typical of Boston's pre-fire era. Historically significant as example of large scale granite construction characterizing Boston, which became available after opening of Solomon Willard's Quincy quarries in 1826, his development of mechanical hoist, and sponsorship of pioneer railroad to transport large slabs cut at site.[1.]

A photo which can be dated to the 1870s, shows a portion of this building with original ground floor treatment. Cast iron piers in evidence; however,

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce	x	Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

rather than present show windows, recessed within each bay is a set of heavy double doors, small panelled & apparently of wood, up a flight of 3 steps. The 6/6 sash is also visible. A curious aspect of this photo, which pictures a portion of this and adjacent warehouse flanking Wendell St. (then Half Moon Place), is the narrowness of alley. Although there is no indication of alteration of the Wendell St. facade, durin the 19th c. the two 1st bays of building must have been removed to widen alley, presumably for easier access.

Property purchased by William H. Boardman in 4 parcels between 1853 & 1856,[2] 3 of which were from Josiah B. Kilborne, & other from the estate of Samuel W. Sanford 3 of deeds mention a building on property, 2 of which are specifically cited as brick These parcels numbered in deeds from approximately 107 to 123 Broad St. Boston Street Directory reveals that numbering on this portion of south side of Broad changed between 1860-1: in 1860, Half Moon Pl. goes from 123 Broad, & in 1861 from 109 Broad. It is likely that after Boardman completed his property purchase, he constructed the granite warehouse now standing.

Earliest known occupant of building was J. Gibson & Son, liquors, located at #97 between 1865-9. In 1877, Pray & Hayes, fancy groceries, was located at #99-101, along with crockery storage at floors 6-7; D.B.Stedman & Co, crockery storage, occupied all the floors at #103, and Hogan, Clapp & Wilkins, commission hardware, occupied # 105. Around 1900, the Richards Publishing Co. occupied #99-101, and at #103-7 were Dexter Bros. Co., varnishes & paints, & Reliable Flour Co. In 1909, #99-101 became location of Howe & French, one of larg & most prominent N.E. importers & wholesale dealers in industrial drugs & chemicals.[3]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Athenaeum Photo File, "Broad St.," early 1870s.
2. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 651:58, 659:162, 665:227, 705:114.
3. Bacon Edwin, The Book of Boston, 1916, p. 376-7, photo.
4. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and their Occupancy, 1877; Boston Public Library, Art Reference Section.
5. Print Dept., Boston Public Library, "A.H.Folsom Street Views," c. 1900. Excellent p
6. Boston Directories.

SS 99-107 Broad Street ①

E	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
-3	651:58	Josiah B. Kilbourne	Wm. H. Boadman	$5,000	lot of land w brick bldg. next to land owned by Wright (see plan 659:162, 3-4-1854) This is land conveyed to Kilbourne by Alleyne Otis, 4-2-53 644:256. Is northernmost portion of land sold to H. G. Otis by Uriah Cotting in 1807. (Wright land is southernmost portion)
	Corresponds to 99 Broad				
4	659:162	Josiah B. Kilbourne	Wm. H. Boadman	$11,658.50	Lot of land w bldg. at #115-7 Broad. Land formerly of John Marsh. Plan included, so location specified
	Corresponds to 103-5 Broad				
854	665:227	Josiah B. Kilbourne	Wm. H. Boadman		land w brick bldg. at 111-113 Broad. Westerly border on land formerly of Uriah Cotting, later of Marsh [land in deed 659:162] Land sold to Kilbou by Jonathan Wright, 3-28-53, 644:191. Sold to Wright by H. G. Otis, 11-1-1824, plan recorded in deed.
	Corresponds to 101 Broad				

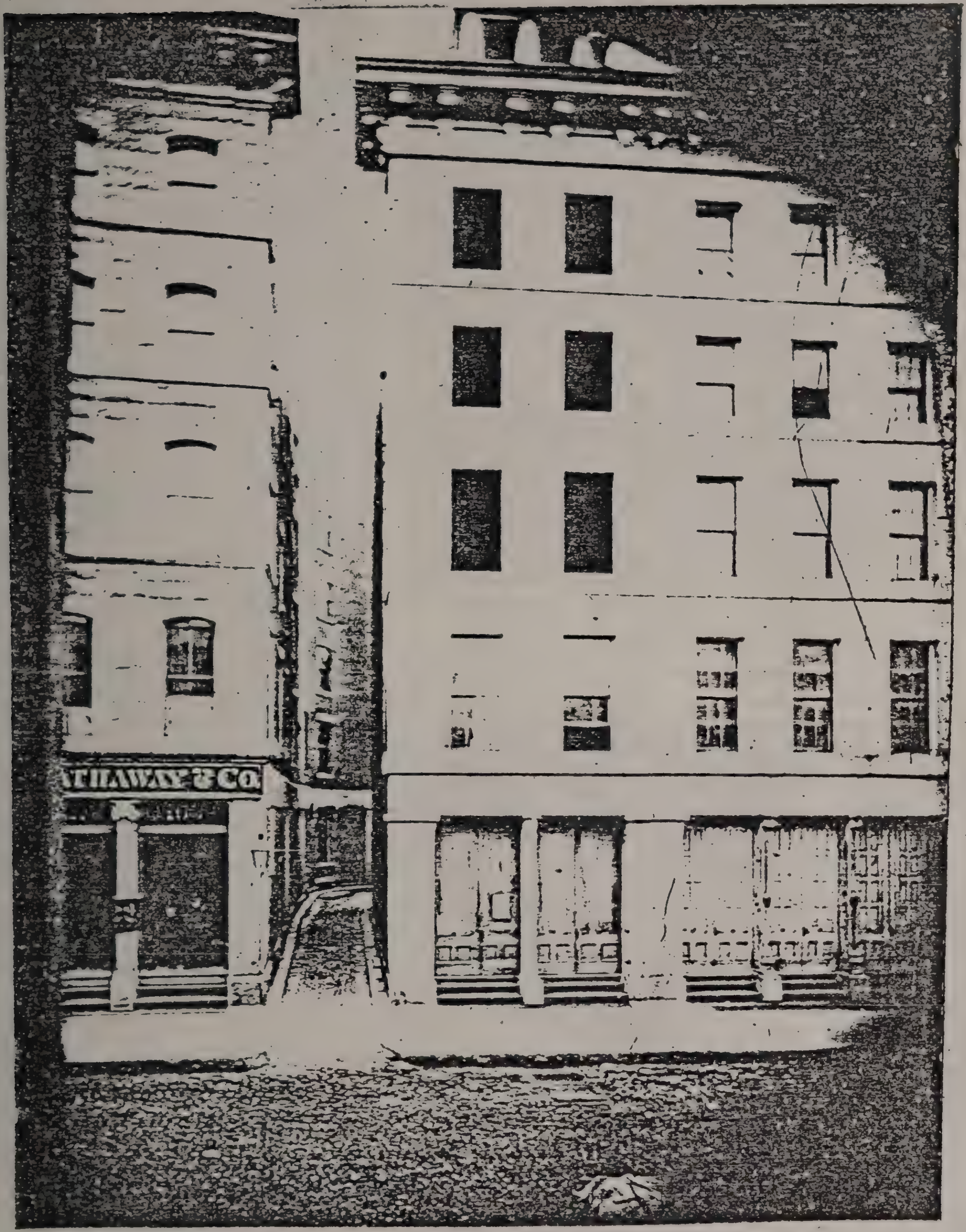
on Landmarks Commission By: M. Koch Date: 1-80

S 99-107 Broad ②

	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
6	705:114	Charles P. Loring Etal., for Estate of Samuel W. Sanford	Wm. H. Boardman	$10,285,22	Lot of land at 119-121 Broad, located at Broad St. & Half Moon Place (Wendell St.)
		Corresponds	to 107 Broad		

n Landmarks Commission By: M. Koch Date: 1-80

97-107 Broad St.



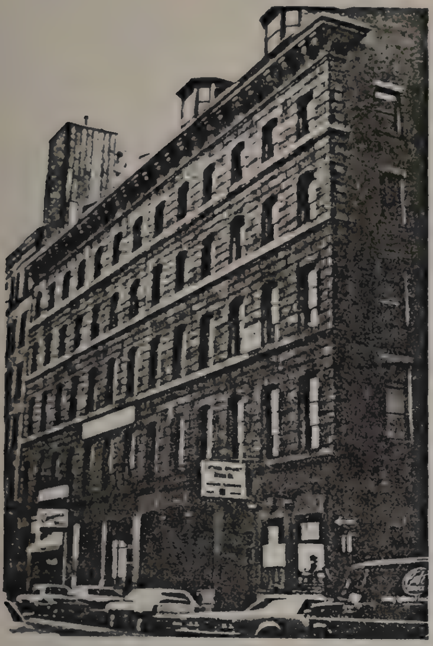
Boston Athenaeum Photo file – Broad St.
J. J. Hawes Collection

HOWE & FRENCH
CHEMICALS
HOWE & FRENCH

HOWE & FRENCH, INC.
Paints, Chemicals, Gums, Waxes
and Laboratory Supplies
97-107
99-101 Broad St., Boston (Corner Franklin)
Phone Main 5010

SPNEA - Broad St. Clippings

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 109-133 Broad COR. 85-95 Wendell St.

NAME ____________
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c.1860 no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER John Foster
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 19/3

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] warehouse & stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5-facade 7-side elevation plus

ROOF gambrel cupola dormers 2 - 3-sided with denticular cornice

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
minor facades

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 13 bay Italianate warehouse structure faced with rockfaced granite ashlar. Ground floor retains some granite piers & non-structural cast iron engaged half columns with acanthus leaf capitals, & segmental arched openings at bay 1 & 8-13. Upper floors feature segmental arched fenestration, & projecting dressed granite sill courses for horizontal orientation. Projecting bracketed stone cornice. First 7 bays retain what may be original 2/2 sash. Wendell St. facade features trabeated granite first floor.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 15,379 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding; polygonal plan. Wendell St. facade curved to respond to street pattern. Forms pair with adjacent granite block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as one of few remaining examples of granite warehouse construction prolific in Boston in the 1850s & 1860s. Historically significant as example of large-scale granite construction characterizing Boston which became possible after opening of Solomon Willard's Quincy quarries in 1826, his development of mechanical hoist, & sponsorship of pioneer railroad to transport large slabs cut at site.

John Foster purchased this site in 1860;

D/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

probably in 3 separate deeds:[1] from Mary E. Kilbourn, Julia Cotting, and Horace B. Taylor. There is mention of "land with brick buildings," as well as "land with buildi or house." It is likely that Foster built this warehouse upon purchase of the propert This is born out by a later indenture of lease to Vincent Hathaway & Co, liquors, in 1871,[2] for a granite & brick store at 109-113 Broad St. This lease mentions a room in the building formerly occupied as salesroom by Reed, Cutler & Co. Reed, Cutler occupied #109-113 from 1860-1870, and according to a contemporary advertisement, were importers & dealers in drugs & chemicals, apothecaries' toilet & fancy articles, & patent medicines.[3] Vincent Hathaway, who began occupancy in 1871, and were manufacturers of soda & mineral water, & importers of English & Scoth ales & porter, were recommended "as the most enterprising in this line of trade, & as possessing the unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of their business."[4].

Foster (John) &Taylor (Horace B.), liquors, first occupied #113 in 1864, and M. Wesolowski & Co, commission merchants,were located at #125 in 1865. Brown & Hayes, wholesale liquors & N.E. agents for John Gibson & Co., occupied #121-5 first in 1870. In 1871, Adams Taylor & Co, foreign commission merchants, were first located at #115.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds. 717:106, 775: 181, 776:163.
2. " " " " " 1041:305.
3. Sketches & Business Directory of Boston, 1860,1861. Bostonian Society.
4. 1870 Chandler's Guide, p. 105. SPNEA.
5. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Reference.
6. Boston Directories.
7. Student paper for Prof. Sekler, on file at Carpenter Center, Harvard U.

© Harvard GSD · Loeb Library

SS 109 – 133 Broad ①

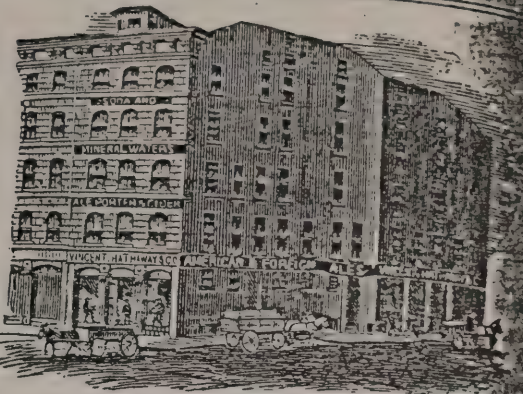
	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
25	~~705:38~~	~~Wm Appleton et al Trs.~~	~~John Foster + Charles G. Loring assees. of Est. of Samuel Sanford insolvent debtor~~	~~$10,000~~	~~Broad St. & Half moon Place~~
	717:106	Mary E. Kilbourn admix of estate of Josiah E. Kilbourn, husband	John Foster	$297 by public auction	"Land w ~~brick~~ bldgs." (mention of brick partition walls) bordered by Broad St. Half Moon place Lymans alley, + land of Samuel Sanford.
		Same land sold to Kilbourn	by Wm. Hewitt et al 673:68+9		67'10¼" on Broad 79'10" on Half Moon Pl. abt 8462 sq. feet This must be #109 – 119
1	775:181	Julia Cotting et al	John Foster	2,022.	Broad St. land bet Broad St + Wash. Pl. open & used as passageway, 1786 sq. ft. – Bordered on Br. St. bet. Stores # 143 & 149. – 8'11½" also used as passageway in rear of stores # 133, 135, 141, 143 Bordered on his own land + land of [illegible]

ESS 109-133 Broad ②

	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
3	776:163	Horace B Taylor	John Foster	$10,000	3 parcels of land w bldgs or houses ~~2~~3 parcels on ~~Half Moon~~ Place
	–	– – – –	–		Land formerly of Samuel Sanford " Half Moon Place from Fort Hill – 3 parcels'
	1041:305	Indenture of lease Vincent, Hathaway + Co.	John Foster + Horace B. Taylor, co-partners	$6,000 per year for 1st 5 years $7,000 per year for 2nd 5.	lease of granite + brick store # 109, 11, 13 on Broad for 10 years Mention of a room formerly occ. by Reed, Cutler + Co. as salesroom

ton Landmarks Commission By: M. Koch Date: 1-80

109-133 Broad


SODA AND
MINERAL WATERS
ALE PORTER & CIDER
VINCENT, HATHAWAY & CO
AMERICAN
FOREIGN
ALES

VINCENT, HATHAWAY & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soda & Mineral Waters,

In Fountains, Siphons and Bottles. Syrups all Flavors.

GINGER ALE AND BEER.

AGENTS FOR

Isaac Cook & Co.'s Superior Stock and Pale Al

Wholesale Dealers in best brands of Boston, New York Philadelphia Ales and Porter. Also, Lager Beer and Champagne Cider, in Hhds., Bbls., Bottles, &c.

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH & SCOTCH ALES & PORTER

109, 111 & 113 Broad St., Cor. Wendell St.,

BOSTON.

D. H. VINCENT. L. S. HATHAWAY. JOHN RAY,

246

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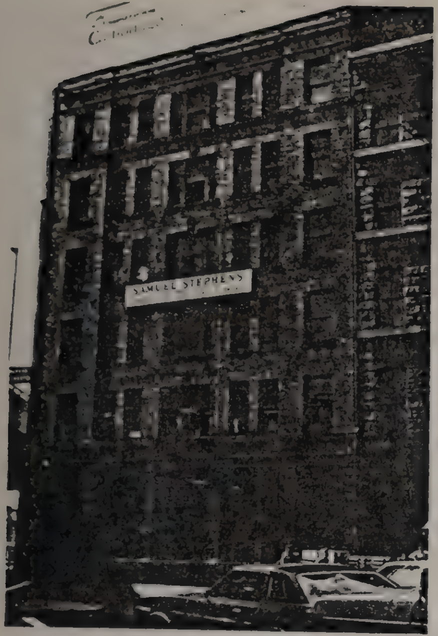
1870 Chandler's Guide

facing pg. 106

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 141-145 Broad St. COR. 194-208 High St. Surface Road

NAME ____________ present ____________ original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House Markets

DATE 1901 BLC Survey source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Winslow & Bigelow BLC Survey source

BUILDER L.D. Wolcutt & Son " source

OWNER John Foster Estate original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 26 2/4, 26 2/6 (High St. facade) *34 5/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] storage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Common with Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7 bay structure with some lassical Revival features. Broad St. facade features ground floor pier & lintel system covered with sheet metal. End bays form shallow pavillions. Rectangular fenestration with flat guaged arches & brownstone sills; central section organized via central triple window with brownstone keystoned lintels, flanked by paired windows. Brownstone sill course at 2nd & 6th levels. Corbelled cornice. High St. facade features fenestration incorporating levels 3-5 with tripartite windows divided by cast iron pilasters, & metal spandrels, culminating at level 5 in keystoned lintels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 10,693 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS
End of granite warehouse block; faces expressway. Contributes to streetscape in scale, massing, and materials.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Large brick warehouse structure continues scale of streetscape dominated by adjacent granite warehouses, contributing to its impact of massiveness. Continuing the general mercantile & warehouse character of Broad Street, it was occupied from the start by Chase & Sanborn, coffee & tea dealers. A hazard report for 1917 in the Buildings Dept. records states that 141-5 Broad St. was used as a coffee warehouse, incorporating roasting, packing, & sales. Chase & Sanborn occupied this

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

building for at least 4 decades, but were gone by 1950.

Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) and Henry Forbes Bigelow (1867-1929) maintained a partnership from 1901-1908. Winslow was a native Bostonian, studied architecture under Nathaniel J. Bradlee, and completed his studies in Paris. Upon his return, he re-entered Bradlee's office, becoming junior partner. After the Great Fire of 1872 which devastated Boston's business district, Bradlee & Winslow were active in planning new commercial & public structures. After Bradlee's death in 1888, he practiced for a decade as Winslow & Wetherall, & Winslow, Wetherell & Bigelow from 1898-1901. ** Bigelow was a native of Clinton Mass., studied at MIT, and continued training for a year in Europe. After Winslow's death, Bigleow was senior partner in the firm of Bigelow, Wadsworth, Hubbard & Smith. Win low's partnerships were responsible for the design of many of Boston's late 19th & early 20th c. buildings, incorporating a variety of styles, from late Victorian eclectic to the Classical Revival and ebullient Beaux-Arts. The Board of Trade Building & National Shawmut Bank on Water St. are two notable designs by Winslow & Bigelow.

** Upon Wetherell's retirement, Winslow & Bigelow continued their partnership.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

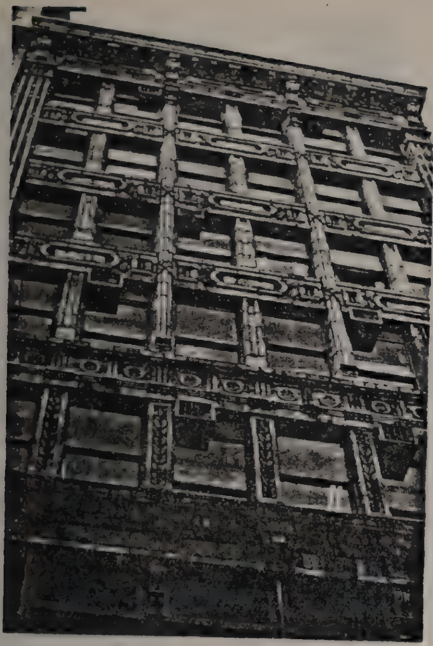
Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Fort Hill Square," photo c. 1934. View of High St. facade.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.
4. Architects' file, BLC.

See 381-387 Washington St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form ~~Form No.~~ Area CBD



ADDRESS 12-16 Bromfield St. COR.

NAME (present) (original) Washington Bldg.

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1903 (source) Building Permit 11/10/1903

ARCHITECT Bowditch & Stratton (source) (permit)

BUILDER Thompson Starrett Co. (source) (permit)

OWNER (original) Washington Building Trust/ (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 2/6*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] office building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1-bay secondary facade and entrance to upper floors of the Washington Building, which faces Washington St. (see #381-387 Washington). Entrance marked by cartouche inscribed "Washington Building." Beaux Arts ornamental treatment is similar to that of the Washington Street elevation.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA see form for 381-387 Washington St. sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS L-shaped building with principal facade on Washington St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

See form for 381-387 Washington Street.

(Map)

PF (June 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

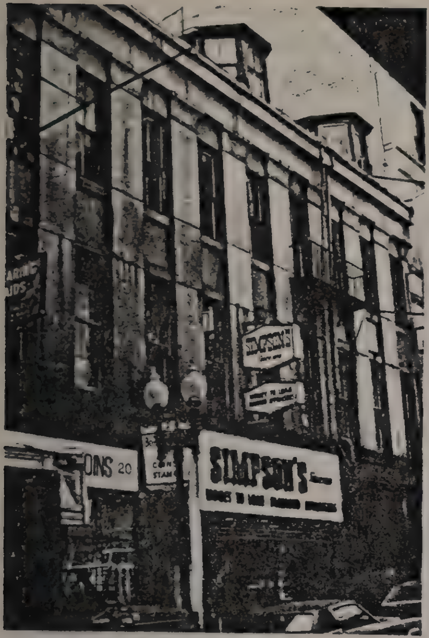
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The previous building on the site was part of a row which included the present 20-30 Bromfield St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 20-30 Bromfield COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1847-48 Maps, deeds, directories, style
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER John Ballard/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13\1 #80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ½

ROOF gable across (slate shingles) cupola dormers 3 wooden polygonal dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Austere granite Greek Revival/Egyptoid row of 3 commercial buildings, each 3-bays wide, identical in fenestration & restrained in detailing. Vehicular entrance and iron gate at #28. Levels 2-3 feature 2-story pilasters with an Egyptoid flair at the capitals, recessed spandral panels, and 2/2 sash. Plain granite slab used for frieze and cornice. Copper gutters. Slate pitch roof with wooden dormers in half-octagon shape.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic all storefronts altered from original.

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor LOT AREA 5706 (total) sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site on narrow street

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
20-30 Bromfield St. is significant as a rare surviving example of the mid-19th century Boston granite commercial row. Although several smaller fragments of similar buildings remain in the Central Business District (see especially forms for 9-11 Winter St. and 427-427 Washington St.), none offers as complete a picture of the typical small-scale mercantile row and no other example features the distinctive Egyptoid flair of the capitals.

PF(June 1980)NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The row originally consisted of five granite stores, of which two, at #12- and #16-18, were demolished in 1903-4 to make way for the Washington Building. Maps, city directories, deeds and stylistic evidence clearly point to a date of 1847-8. In 1847, the original owner, John Ballard, deeded at 3'6" strip of land to the city to allow for widening of Bromfield Lane to thirty-five feet. A host of new businesses are listed at this address in 1848.[2] In addition, the building is very similar in style to 9-11 Winter St, which dates from 1846.

Among the new businesses first listed here in 1848 were the office of owne John Ballard, a merchant; the salesroom for the Institute for the Blind, whic sold bedding and upholstered goods, and the Prince carpet warehouse. Other early tenants included auctioneers, sellers of artists materials, portrait painters and a physician. The 1858 Almanac lists a publisher, portraitist, auctioneer, antiquarian book store and lamp dealer and manufacturer. Whiting' survey of 1877 lists a hat store, 2 tailors, a manufacturer of paper boxes, and a window shade company.[3]

Stylistically, the building combines features of the Greek Revival and "Bos Granite" traditions. In his research study, Donald Booth notes that the build displays "more than average pretentions" suggesting that it is the work of a yet unidentified architect.[4] The inspiration for the Egyptoid capitals appears have been Solomon Willard's 1831 granite gateway to the Granary Burying Groun

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity (cont.belo for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

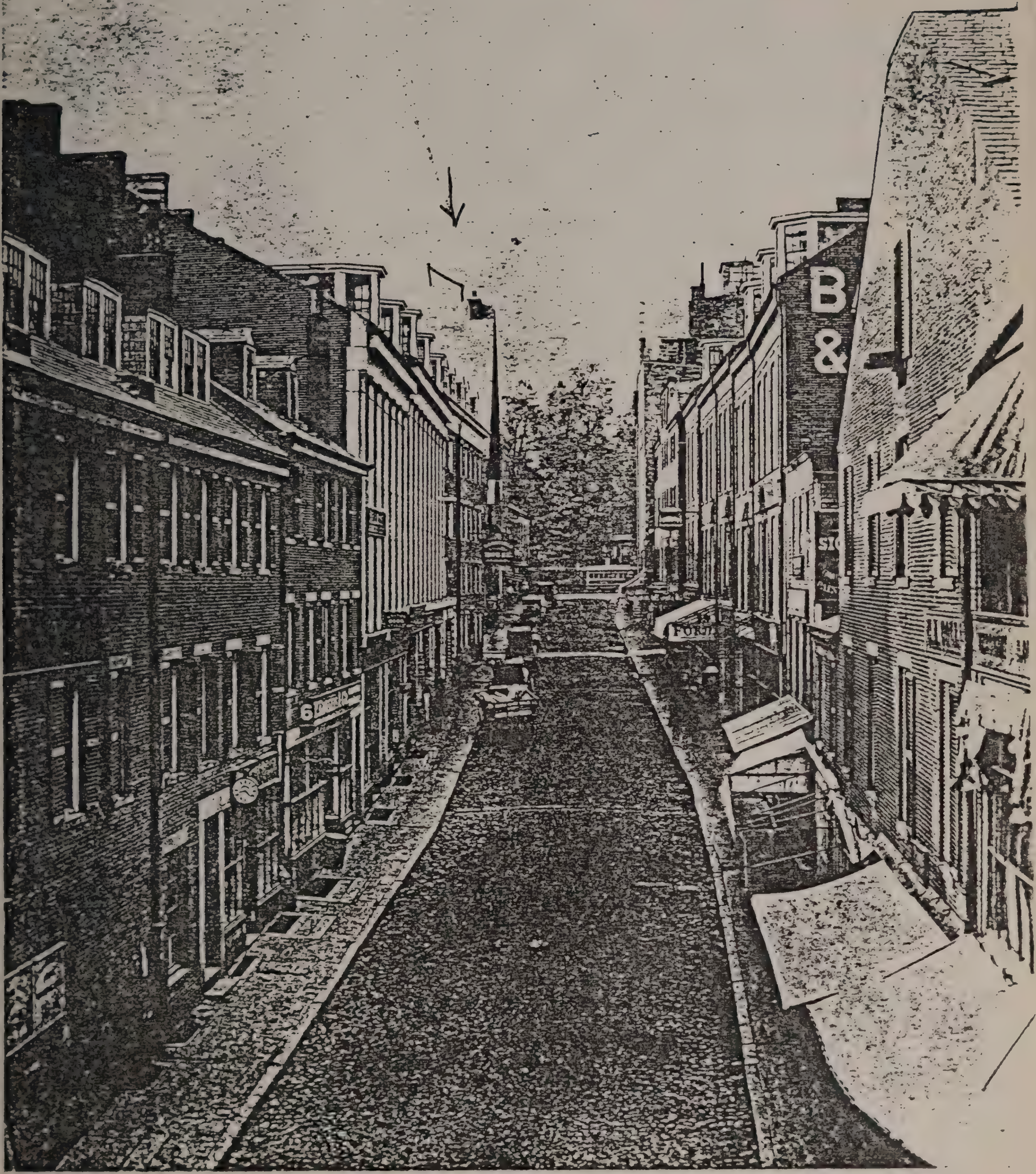
Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.
Recommended for further study to determine if the building meets the criteria for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Significance (cont.) located at the head of Bromfield St. Changes to the bldg over the years include storefront alterations and the addition of the passage at #28, in 1880. Some original & later Victorian interior detailing remains.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's (shows store/ records, early maps, etc.)

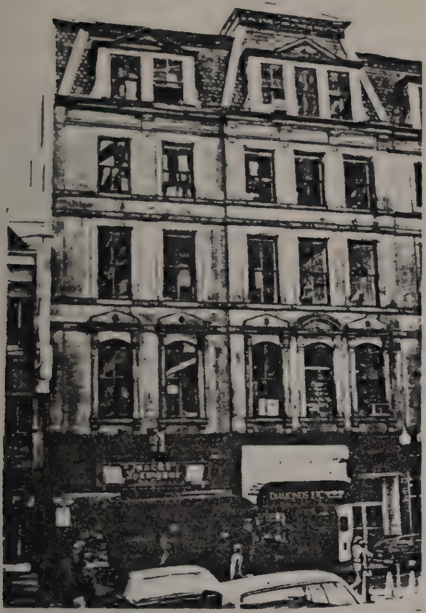
1. Suffolk County Courthouse, book 583, p. 279.
2. Boston City Directory, 1848
3. John E. Whiting, A Survey of the Buildings and their Occupancy...(1877) (B
4. Donald Booth, "20-30 Bromfield St." student paper for Prof. E. Sekler, Harvard University, on file at Carpenter Center. Includes xeroxed copies o measured HABS drawings, discussion of historical background & dating evide and discussion of what original storefront configuration might have been.
5. Historic American Buildings Survey, 4 measured drawings,(plans & elevation
6. B.U. student paper, copy at Bostonian Society.
7. Excellent early photo (c.1859),Bostonian Soci
8. Early illus, Zion's Herald, 6/23/187

20-30 Bromfield St.



SPNEA files (undated)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 32-38 Bromfield St. COR. Wesleyan Pl.

NAME ______ / Wesleyan Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1870 Zion's Herald Newspaper[1]
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Hammatt & Joseph Billings "
source

BUILDER Standish & Woodbury "
source

OWNER Methodist Church/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 1/2, 1/3*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] Methodist church headquarters

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF mansard, hexagonal black slates cupola ______ dormers 3 pedimented

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7-bay Neo Grec/French Second Empire commercial bldg organized into slightly projecting 3-bay center section & 2-bay side sections. Some original storefront detailing incl. several carved stone piers & plain lintel. Slightly arched 2nd fl. windows w/ lintel caps and pediments. Simple surrounds at 3 & 4, w/ sill & lintel courses. Most sash is 2/2. Bracketed cornice & mansard with taller roof profile over central pavillion

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Much original interior detailing.
(some storefront changes)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 10,070 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site with alley at west. Red brick side elevation with stone window trim.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Wesleyan Building is significant as a crisply detailed and virtually intact granite French Second Empire/Neo Grec institutional building which is the best surviving example of the work of an important 19th century architect and served as the headquarters for Methodist Church activities in Boston for over a quarter of a century.

PF(June,1980)NRD|C

seated 300-400 and was used for meeting, lectures, concerts, etc. The upper floors, some 40 rooms, were occupied by the Methodist Theological School, wh is now the Boston University School of Theology.[1] Whiting's survey of 1877 lists the other first floor tenant as Geo. S. Bryant & Co., seller of pictu and frames,& also lists several book publishers offices, the composition room of Zion's Herald (on the 3rd fl.) and a law library.[5]

Much of the simple interior woodwork of the building appears unchanged, including the doors and enframements and oak wainscotting.

Moved; date if known ______

The Wesleyan Association remained on Bromfield St. until 1904, when it move on Boylston St. in the Back Bay.
its prese
location

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building is among the best examples in the Central Business Distric of the transition from the robust French Second Empire style of the 1860's, best exemplified by Old City Hall, to the flatter, more restrained Neo Grec mode of the '70's.Few buildings from the years around 1870 have survived, largely because of the destruction caused by the Great Fire of 1872, which devastated the area bounded by Washington, Milk, Broad and Summer Streets bu did not spread to Bromfield St.

The principal architect, Hammatt Billings (1818-1874) was born in Boston, apprenticed with Asher Benjamin, and entered the office of Ammi B. Young whe the latter was working on the Custom House. He later formed a partnership wi his brother Joseph, and their first important commission was the Boston Museum on Tremont St, which opened in 1846 and has since been demolished. Billings also designed the Temple Club at 33-37 West St. (1850), a buildin which has since been drastically altered, as well as the Church of the Savic on Bedford St. and the first Wellesley College building, both since demolish

The building was located adjacent to the Bromfield St. Methodist Church a housed the offices of the Wesleyan Association, which published the newspape Zion's Herald, as well as other Methodist enterprises. In 1870 two of the th stores on the 1st fl. were occupied by Nichols & Hall book & stationary deal and the Methodist Book Depository. On the 2nd fl. was Wesleyan Hall, which (cont.abov

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.
Recommended for consideration as a Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Zion's Herald, June 23, 1870, p. 1. (article and illustration. Gives name of architect as "Messers. Billings")
2. King's How to See Boston, (1895) p. 92
3. Richard Stoddard, "Hammatt Billings, Artist and Architect," Old Time New England, Winter, 1972 (Vol.LXII., #3)
4. Floorplans, basement & 1st fl. (20th c.) Bostonian Society,Rice-Mank Coll
5. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy..(1877) (BF

32-38 Bromfield
(Wesleyan Building)

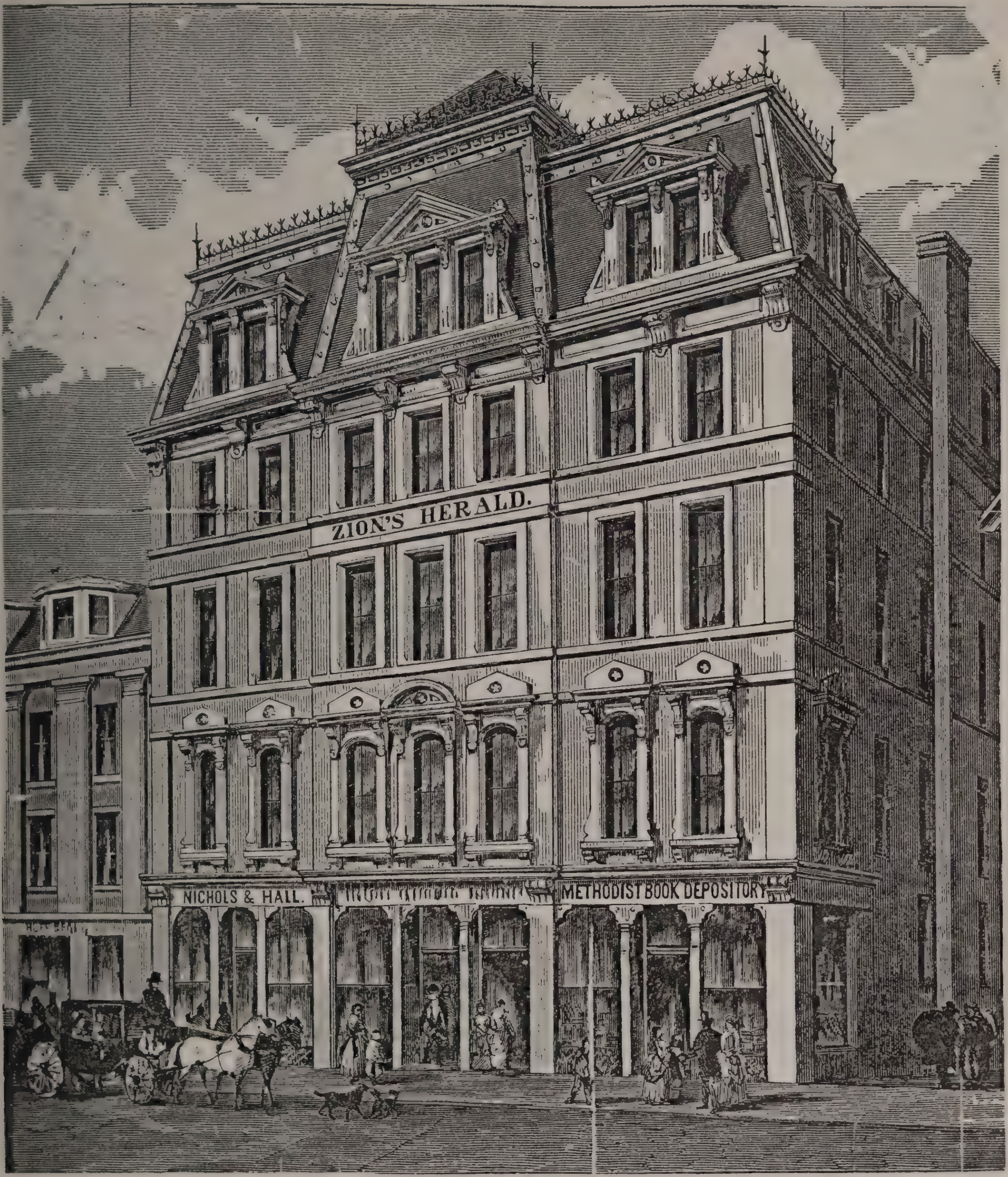
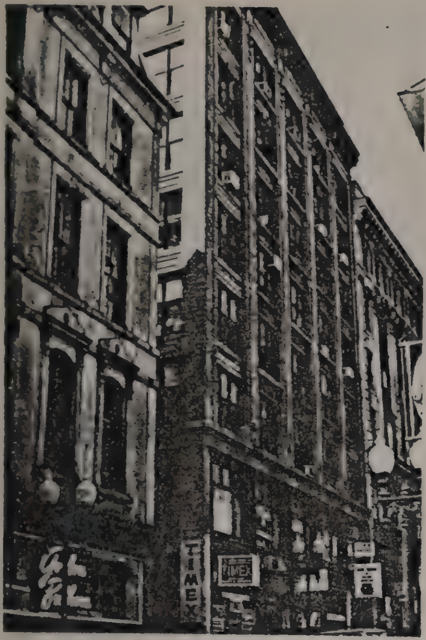

ZION'S HERALD.
NICHOLS & HALL.
METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY

Illustration courtesy of the Zion's Herald (581 Boylston St)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 40-44 Bromfield COR. Wesleyan Pl.

NAME ______ Publicity Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1913 Building permit 2/3/1913
source

ARCHITECT Arthur H. Bowditch (permit)
source

BUILDER G.B. Macomber (permit)
source

OWNER Loren D. Towle/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13'/4+·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices and stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan Roman [✓ stone] Cast stone +trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5-bay early 20th century pier and spandral commercial style building with some Beaux Arts ornamentation. Largely intact 2-story cast iron storefront. Black marble entrance entablature. 6-story Shaft of continuous brick piers and cast stone spandrals. Center four piers terminate with medallions decorated with lion's heads. Heavy pressed metal modillion cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic some storefront changes

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor needs cleaning LOT AREA 5828 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site with alley to east. Tan brick side facade.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Publicity Building was constructed for mixed retail and office use and is typical of Boston's early 20th century pier and spandral commercial style. The building has remained largely intact and harmonizes with the Bromfield streetscape.

Early tenants included opticians, jewelers, the Suffolk Cooperative Bank and a number of architects including A.H.

PF (June 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Bowditch, who remained on the top floor through the 1930's. Bowditch (d. 1941) was a prolific but not well-known early 20th century architect whose works include this building, the Old South Building, Essex Hotel, Paramount Theatre, Newport Building (56-68 Devonshire), Beacon Trust Company Building (29-33 Milk), Merchants Building, Blake Building (485-499 Washington), Congress Building (209-217 Congress), Hinkley Building (104-116 Water St. and others in the downtown area.

The Publicity Building was erected on the site of the Bromfield Methodist Church.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

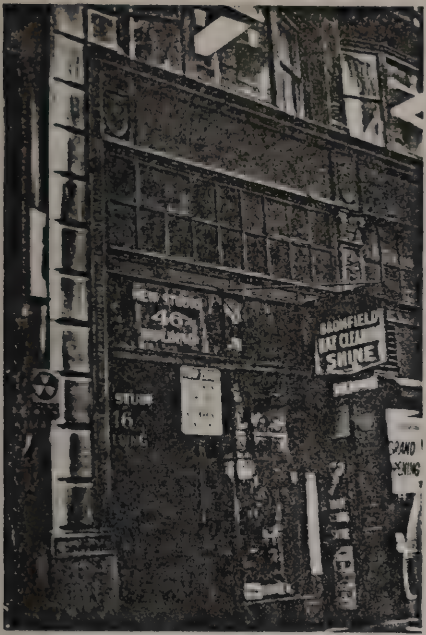
Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" District (National Register)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1934 Photograph, Bostonian Society (Bromfield Street file)
2. Blueprints and a printed 8th floor plan, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)

see 104-116 Tremont

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form ~~Form No.~~ ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 46-56 Bromfield COR.

NAME New Studio Building (addition)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1923 Bldg. Dept. records
source

attributed to 1
ARCHITECT Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 1/5*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices and stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Addition to the New Studio Building at 104-106 Tremont, constructed in identical style and materials. Major difference is that the decorative cast iron Corinthian pilasters are intact here, as is the offset left recessed entrance, the lintels above the storefronts, and the storefront window pane arrangement.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor needs cleaning LOT AREA est. 4125 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(see 104-116 Tremont)

The original ground floor tenant was the Old Corner Bookstore, which remained at this location through 1980

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

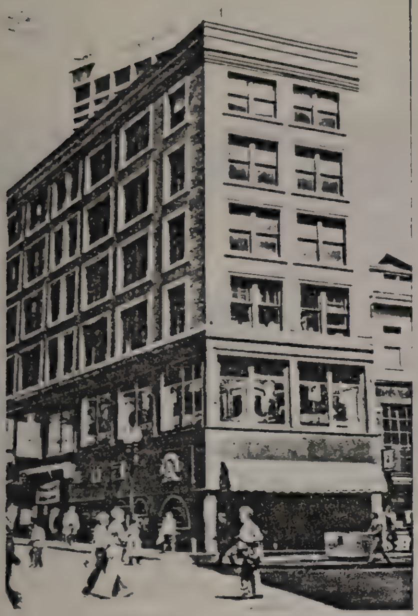
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. According to a letter in the Building Dept. files, this addition to 104-116 Tremont was constructed one year after the main part of the building, after a fire damaged an earlier office building on the site. The addition follows the style of the earlier Tremont facade and is therefore attributed to the same architect.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 1-9 Bromfield St. COR. 367-369 Washington St.

NAME Bromfield Building / ____
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1902-1908 estimate
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1908 Atlas OWNER I.A. & A.C. Ratshesky/ ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 30 3/4, 30 3/5, *32 2/3-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8x2 bay Commercial style structure w/ 2nd Renaissance Revival accents. Street level extensively altered. 2nd level has cast iron framed picture windows w/ guilloche motif. At upper levels fenestration reads 1-2-2-1-1-2-2-1 (2: coupled windows). Windows simply enframed w/ stone molding; coupled windows feature cast iron mullions w/ guicloche motif. Sheet metal parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic 1st floor modern store front

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 3156 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner location on "Washington Street Crossing"

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This commercial style structure is in character with the retail shopping district. It is unfortunate that the first floor has been so heavily altered with a modern store front detracting from the building as a whole. This 1st floor alteration is not a refronting but a structural change which would require reconstruction, particularly on the Washington Street facade and a major portion of the Bromfield facade.

The Atlas for the City of Boston places the construction of this building between 1902 and 1908. (1)

Mr YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The 1930 Boston City Directory lists the store space on the first floor as being occupied by the Hi-Grade Nut Company on Bromfield Street and the United States Cigar Store on Washington Street. The upper floors were occupied by various jewlers, such as Samuel Abrams, Angelo DelGraso and C.M. Ward Company. Other space was occupied by M.B. Watch Repairing Co.; Victor D. Pasquale, watchmaker; W.R. Donovan & Co., optometrists; Dr. McKnight Inc., dentists; Boston Dental Co., Dental supplies; Harry Palter, tailor; William Aldrich, postage stamps and the office for the United States Cigar Stores, to name a few.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

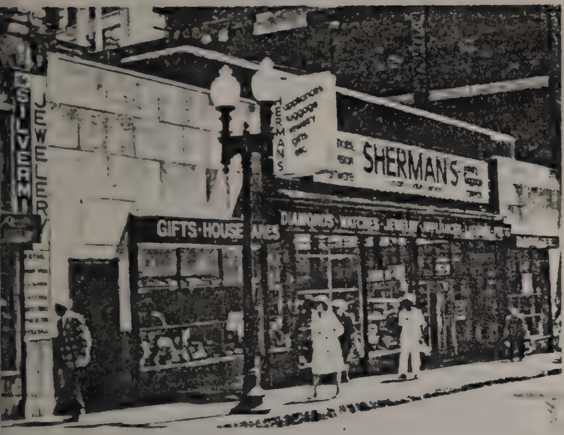
1. City of Boston Atlas, G.W. Bromley Co. Phil. for 1902 and 1908
2. Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank Blueprint Collection. Booklet "Bromfield Bldg" The United Merchants Realty & Improvement Co. of New York shows plans of floors from basement to 6th.

Cross Reference 351-363 Washington St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.

ADDRESS 11-21 Bromfield St.COR.

NAME ______
present original



MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1938-1948 estimate
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER ______
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *32 2/4, 30 4/1, 30 4/2-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck, ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] retail

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Post W.W. II utilitarian structure of 3 bays. Door in central bay, flanked by 2 projecting end bays containing large display windows. Polished dark red granite facing at base of windows, & on upper portion of central bay. Upper portion of end bays faced with stone.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 8545 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Polygonally planned structure goes through to Province Court.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This building is typical of one story retail stores built after the Second World War in cities and towns across the country. Here, however, it detracts from the rhythm of the streetscape.

The building department records do not indicate when this structure was built. The 1938 Atlas for the City of Boston shows three separate five story buildings standing on the site of the present building. It was most likely built in 1948 at the time the facade of 351-363 Washington Street was altered, and with whose facade it is similar. Record of demolition for one of the five story buildings in 1948 in the building department files help to support this theory. Neisner Brothers Department Store occupied the Washington Street building and connected

YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

it with the new building at 11-21 Bromfield Street, giving the department store an "L" shaped retail selling floor with entrances on both Bromfield and Washington Stree

Neisner Department store was similar to Woolworths and remained in business till the early 1970's. Today the buildings do not connect and 11-21 Bromfield Street is occupied by a discount appliance and jewerly store.

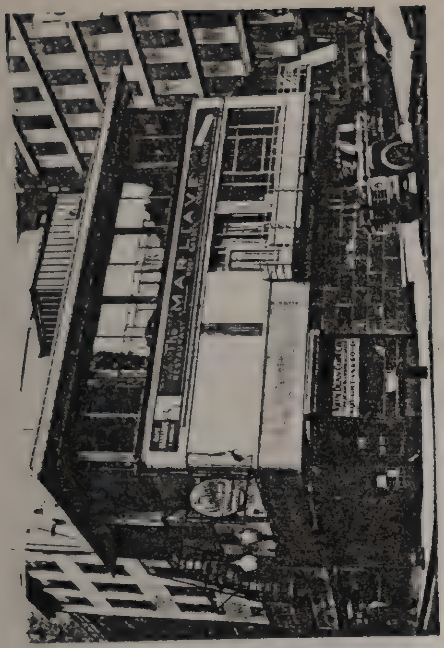
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. City of Boston Atlas, G.W. Bromley Co., Phil. 1938

Cross Reference 11 Bosworth St.
and 10 Bosworht St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 31-33 Bromfield St. COR. Province St.

NAME Marliave's Resturant/
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1935 facade bldg permit
source

ARCHITECT McLaughlin & Burr facade bldg. permit
source

BUILDER Daniel Cunningham facade bldg. permit
source

OWNER Estate of John O'Connor
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 30²/2, 32²/6, *25³/5-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus enclosed roof garden

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1935 "streamlined" facade. Now unsympathic alterations.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] top floors removed, 1935 facade altered

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 1484 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corner site

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

CROSS REFERENCE: see 11 Bosworth Street

The top floors of this building have been removed and the 1935 facade has been altered and does not add to the streetscape.

m+ YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

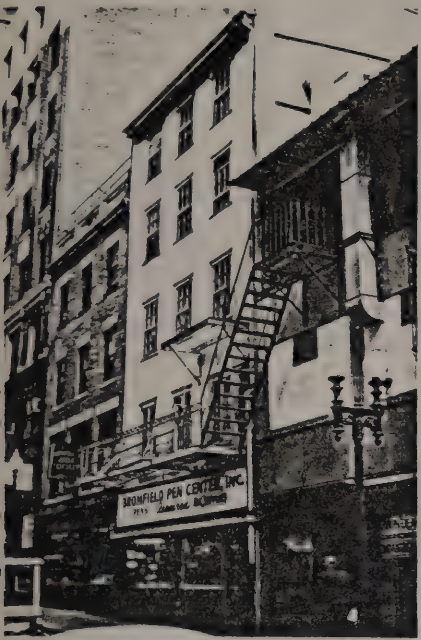
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Cross Reference 11 Bosworth St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 37-39 Bromfield St COR.

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE ___ source

ARCHITECT ___ source

BUILDER ___ source

OWNER ___ original ___ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 32 5/1, *25 3/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles [✓ stucco] asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three bays. First floor altered with modern store front. Second floor, French style windows, Third to fifth floors sash windows. Simple cornice and brackets shared with fifth floor windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic 1st floor modern store front

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] LOT AREA 1094 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building extends from Bromfield St to Bosworth St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

CROSS REFERENCE: see 11 Bosworth St.

m YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

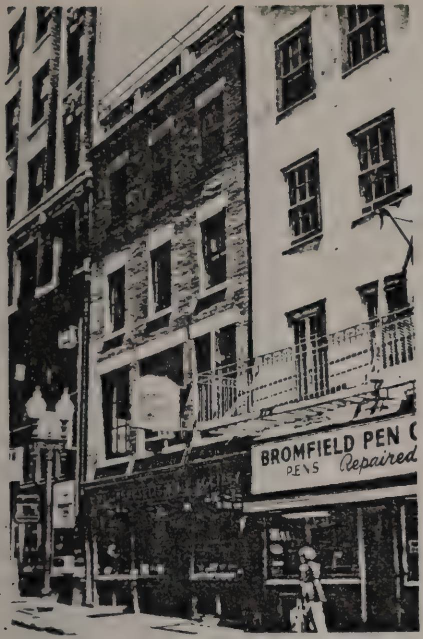
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Cross Reference: 12 Bosworth St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 41-43 Bromfield St. COR.

NAME Massachusetts Bible Society/
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE facade: 1893
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1893
OWNER Mass. Bible Society
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *32 5/2, 30 4/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] organization

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay commercial structure retaining handsome wood, bronze & marble storefront. 2nd floor has large rectangular windows with cast stone sills & lintels, with 9 light fixed sash. Levels 3 & 4 feature rectangular double- hung windows, 2/2 sash, with cast stone sills & lintels. Classically molded cornice & panelled parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Marque and 2nd fl. bay window removed

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1137 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building extends from Bromfield St to Bosworth St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Significant historically as the office and bookstore for the Massachusetts Bible Society, the oldest ecumenical Bible Society in the United States and the fourth oldest in the world.

The Massachusetts Bible Society is a non-profit organization founded in 1809. It is the fourth oldest Bible Society in the world and the oldest ecumenical Bible Society in the United States. It serves the religious community of the Protestant, Roman Cathlic and Jewish faiths. From its beginning the Bible Society has had two main purposes which continue to the present day. They are: to provide Scriptures to all those in need of them and to promote Bible study by persons of all faiths.

M+ YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	X
Architectural	___	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Society provides "Scriptures for people in such settings as hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes, prisons, schools, colleges, synagogues, churches and others in need. Records, cassettes, and Braille or giant print Bibles are available for blind and partially sighted persons. The Society schedules a variety of Bible seminars to train clergy and lay persons in conducting Bible study groups and to instruct individuals in a meaningful use of the Scriptures". (1)

The Society occupied rooms on the Bosworth Street side of the building in 1889 In 1893 it purchased the building and occupied the entire structure. It was at this time the facade on Bromfield Street was changed to its present tan brick .

The 1874 Atlas for the City of Boston shows a building on this site as early as this date owned by an Agnes B. Williams.

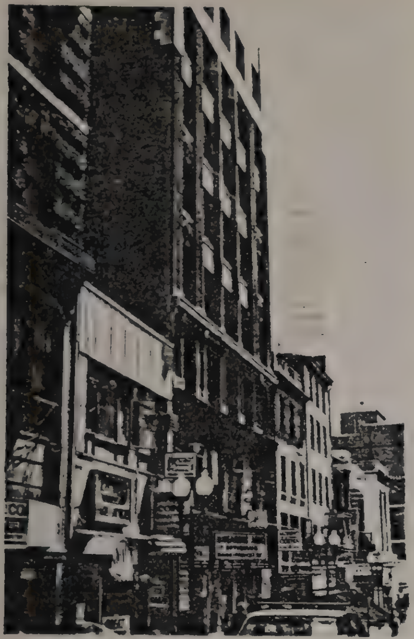
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Massachusetts Bible Society. undated information sheet.
2. Massachusetts Bible Society, Centennial Souvenir Booklet, 1809-1909.
3. Atlas of County of Suffork, Boston Proper, Vol. 1, G.M. Hopkins & Co. 1874.
4. City of Boston Atlas, G.W. Bromley Co., Phil. for 1885 and 1898.

Cross Reference 13-14 Bosworth St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 45-51 Bromfield St. COR. ____

NAME Sargent Bldg. / Sargent Bldg.
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1912 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns with Frank A. Kendall bldg. permit
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller & Co. bldg. permit
source

OWNER Sargent Trust /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *32^5/4, 32^5/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] retail and office

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] brown [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Commercial building, with 2nd Renaissanee Revival detailing. 5 bays.
ry cast iron base w/ classical detailing. 3rd floor stone facing, classic motif on cornice course over 3rd floor. Plain shaft except for swag & shield design on end bays between 4th & 5th and 5th & 6th floors. It is 8 floors on Bromfield St. and 11 floors on Bosworth Street. Major entry in 4th bay retaining original treatment.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic 1st floor store fronts partially altered

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 2338 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On a narrow plot of land extending from Bromfield to Bosworth St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

A commercial building with 2nd Renaissance Revival detailing by the prominent and well known Boston firm Peabody and Stearns in collaboration with Boston architect Frank A. Kendall.

Robert S. Peabody (1845-1917) and John G. Stearns (1843-1917) established a partnership in 1870 which was to last almost 40 years, and become known as one of the best architectual firms in New England. Notable examples in Boston are the Exchange Bldg., 53 State St., where the firm had its office for many years, the Boston Insurance Co. Bldg., 87 Kilby St.; Hotel Bellevue, 19-25 Beacon St.; and the tower of the Custom House. They also designed residences in Lenox, Mass and Newport, R.I., and

N- YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

numerous public buildings such as the City Halls for Worcester and Chelsea, Mass and the Museum of Fine Arts in St. Louis, Mo. and for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892 they designed the Massachusetts Building and Hall of Machinery, a monumental group about the grand court. Frank A. Kendall (1865-1934) in 1914 opened ar architectual firm with his brother, Frederick M. Kendall, known as F.A. and F.M. Kendall. The firm engaged in the design of commercial and industrial buildings, schools , and private homes.

An undated leasing brochure by the management firm of Willard Welsh & Co. Inc. wh was renovating the Sargent Building notes its fire-proof construction and that it is "centrally and conveniently located within two minutes walk of subways, and three minutes walk to banking and shopping centers," and is "adaptable for an architect or any profession where light and air are needed". The brochure also notes that the building is being "throughly renovated with new floor coverings, fixtures and decorations".

The City Directory for Boston in 1930 lists the office space being occupied by various architects including the firm of F.A. and F.M. Kendall, a number of lawyers and real estate firms, building suppliers and sundry other firms such as Frank Sescila typewriter repair; Ida Spaulding, public stenographer; and Louis Pinkos, tailor.

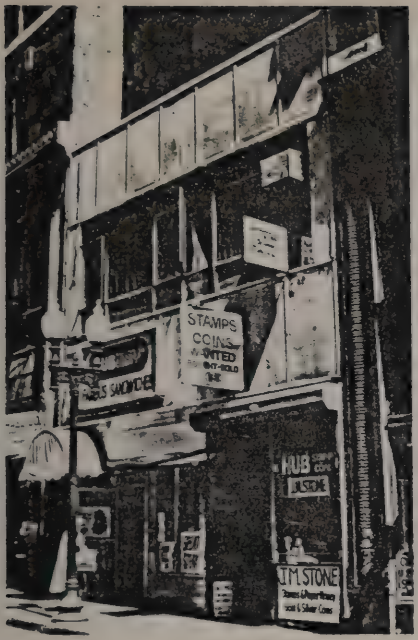
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Rice-Mank Collection of Blueprints. basement and 11th floor lighting plans.
2. Bostonian Society. Rice-Mank Collection of Blueprints. Leasing brochure, undated, published by Willard Welsh & Co. Inc., Management Co.

Cross Reference 15 Bosworth St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 53-55 Bromfield St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c.1900 estimate
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER 1898 Atlas J.P. Lawrence
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 25 4/1, 25 4/2, *33 5/3-80 .

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete iron/steel/[✓ alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay. Sided in corrugated gray aluminum.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] upper stories removed

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 1253 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Drastically altered building which does not add to the street scape.

Originally this was a five story building, built around the turn of the century or shortly before. The upper three stories were removed in 1935 per records in the building department.

m- YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

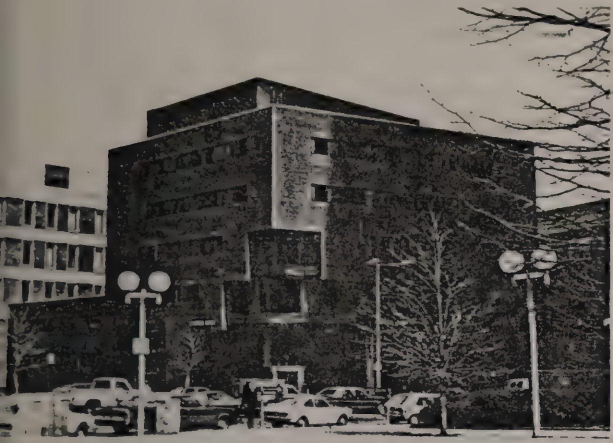
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS One Bulfinch Pl COR. 30 Hawkins St. Sudbury St.

NAME Capitol Bank Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1971-2 Building Dept. records
source

ARCHITECT Brigham & Eldredge [1]
source

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER Hawkins St. Realty Trust/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 4/5 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank, stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ________ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern commercial building with recessed 3-story corner entrance and flat wall surfaces alternating brick bands with continuous horizontal bands of square windows

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ________

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA 14,932 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Urban Renewal area

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ________

(Map)

PF (June 1980)

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

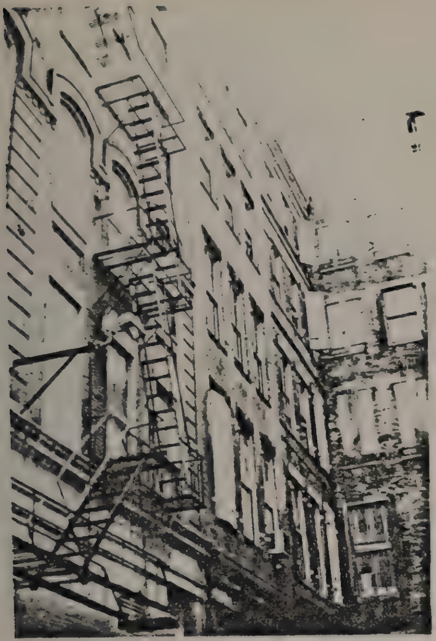
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Information supplied by F. Frederick Bruck, architect.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS Bussey Place COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c.1873-1880 Erected after the Great Fire
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 20 5/3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck tan apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of late 19th century brick warehouses, each 3 bays. Building to the west features much of its original brick and cast iron ground floor and 4 upper floors of 2/2 windows, graduated in size with rock-faced brownstone lintels and brick corbel cornice. Building to the east has original cast iron ground floor piers followed by brick block cornice, 4 floors of 2/2 windows graduated in size w/ rectangular stone lintels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 3512 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located on narrow dead end alley

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This pair of utilitarian warehouse-type buildings is largely intact even at ground level but, because of the location off a dead end alley, is not critical to the streetscape.

It is not clear whether these buildings were erected in 1873 as the rear service entrance to 40-46 Summer Street or were constructed later as separate warehouses. Building ...

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

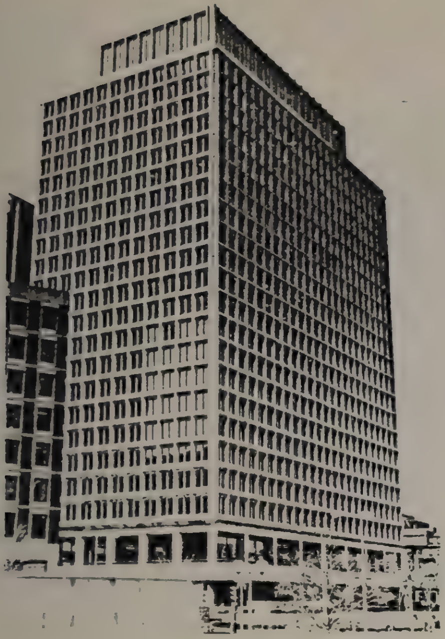
Department records contain a permit for one 5-story brick warehouse on Bussey Place, constructed in 1880 by David H. Jacobs & Son for Char G. Chase.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Commercial Palace" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 100 Cambridge St COR. Bowdoin St. Somerset St.

NAME Leverett Saltanstall Building / same
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E 26N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1965-66 Boston Architecture[1]
source

ARCHITECT Emery Roth & Sons "
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER Commonwealth of Massachusetts
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 5/3 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] government offices . Houses some 33 state agencies & has 330-car parking garage.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 22 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Freestanding modern curtain wall skyscraper, sculptured grid creating honeycomb effect. Polished granite base, Wide projecting overhang over ground level.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 182,214 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large plaza in front with bricked area, grassy area and trees.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ____

(Map)

FF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal _____
Agricultural _____
Architectural _____
The Arts _____
Commerce _____
Communication _____
Community/ development _____

Conservation _____
Education _____
Exploration/ settlement _____
Industry _____
Military _____
Political _____

Recreation _____
Religion _____
Science/ invention _____
Social/ humanitarian _____
Transportation _____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

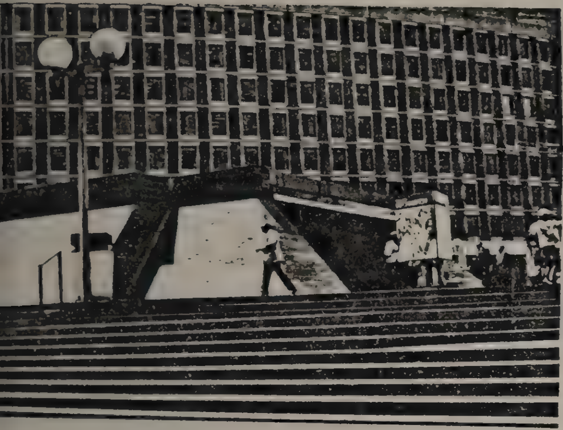
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Architecture, Donald Freeman, ed/ Boston Society of Architects (MIT Press, 1970) p. 46.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area ________

ADDRESS Cambridge St. COR. Court St.

NAME Government Center M.T.A. Station
present original



MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1960's publications[1]
source

ARCHITECT exterior: Kallman, McKinnell & Knowles
interior: Geometrics, Inc.
source

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER ________
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 2/3 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] subway entrance

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ________ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern brick subway entrance shaped roughly like a truncated pyramid.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ________

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA ________ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Low structure designed to blend with the expansive brick plaza in front of City Hall

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

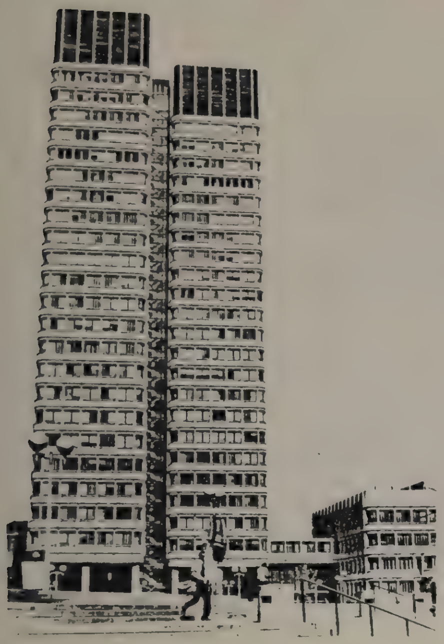
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architecture Boston, Boston Society of Architects, 1976.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 15 Cambridge St COR. Sudbury, Congress, & City Hall Plaza

NAME John F. Kennedy Federal Building / same
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1966 Boston Architecture[1]
source

ARCHITECT The Architects Collaborative with Samuel Glaser Associates "
source

BUILDER __________
source

OWNER U.S. Government/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 4/4 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] government offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 and 26 plus __________

ROOF flat cupola __________ dormers __________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone __________ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two large connecting modern freestanding office buildings, (1) a 26-story "split" tower with two 5 X 18 bay sections plus curved bays at each corner, connected by a stairwell and (2) a long, low building, 14 X 43 bays plus curved corner bays, with a 4-story opening and marquee entrance at bay 28 along City Hall Plaza. Shafts of buildings organized into grid pattern of concrete piers, recessed concrete spandrals & paired single-paned windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor __________ LOT AREA 198,529 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Frames one side of City Hall Plaza. Part of Government Center Urban Renewal Project.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) (over)

(Map)

PF (June 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/ development ______
Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/ settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______
Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/ invention ______
Social/ humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This building was constructed to house Federal agencies serving the New England region. District offices, which are the most frequently visited, were located in the low building, with a glass bridge used to link the 4 and 26-story sections. Art work within the building includes a mural by Robert Motherwell and a sculpture entitled Philippi by Dimitri Hadzi, both recalling JFK.[1]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Architecture (Boston Society of Architects, Donald Freeman, ed.) M.I.T. Press, 1970. p. 16 and 46.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 115 Cambridge St. COR. 25 Staniford New Chardon

NAME Health, Welfare & Education Service Center for the Commonwealth of Mass.
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

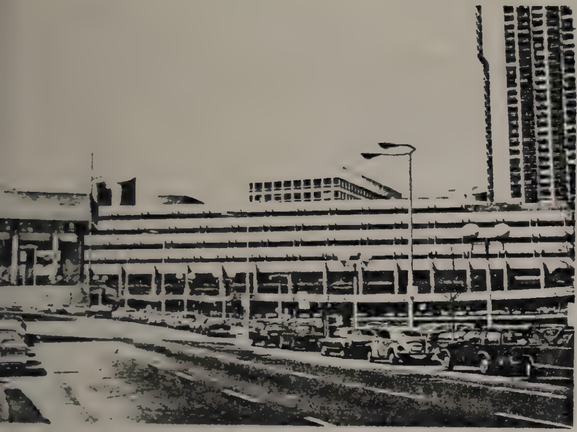
DATE 1964-70 Publications 1,2,3
source

ARCHITECT Paul Marvin Rudolph, Coordinating Arch w/Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott & Desmond & Lord---

BUILDER ______
source

OWNER Commonwealth of Massachusetts
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 6/2 * 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] government offices & parking garage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) variable plus ______

ROOF variable cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ______ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive, irregularly-shaped modern office complex in the Expressionistic style, called "sculptural exo-structure" with "hammered concrete skin " emphasizing contrast between rough and smooth surfaces. Stories stepped back in several areas to form terraced effect.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ______

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 405,495 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building on large boomerang-shaped parcel in Government Center Urban Renewal area, Part of land still vacant. Sloping terraine.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The Boston Government Service Center is among the most dramatic and architecturally ambitious of the modern office structures built as part of the Government Center Urban Renewal

(Map)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

project of the 1960's and 70's. The Center was conceived by coordinating architect Paul Rudolph as a unified grouping of three buildings around a pedestrian plaza which has been compared in architectural periodicals to the Piazza of San Marco in Venice and Piazza del Campo in Venice.[2] Of the three planned buildings listed below, only the first two have been built. The last is conceived as a 28-story tower.

1) Hurley Employment Security Building (Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott, architects)-completed
2) Lindemann Mental Health Building (Desmond & Lord, architects. Paul Rudolph, architectural design)-completed
3) Health, Welfare & Education Building (arch-M.A. Kyer & Pederson & Tilney, Paul Rudolph, architectural design)

The principal architect, Paul Rudolph, is known for his "individual, vigorous expressionism"[5] He was born in Kentucky in 1918, studied architecture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Harvard Graduat School of Design, and in 1958 was appointed Chairman of the Dept. of Architecture at Yale. Among his Boston area works are the Jewett Art Center at Wellesley College (1958) and the Blue Cross-Blue Shield Off Bldg. on Summer St...in Bos

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Architecture, Boston Society of Architects, Donald Freeman, MIT Press, 1970.
2. Progressive Architecture, Feb. 1964, vol. 45, p. 62-64 (illus, pla
3. Architectural Record, June, 1966, vol. 139, p. 140-141 (illus, pla
4. Architecture Boston , Boston Society of Architects, 1976.
5. Paul Heyer, Architects on Architecture; New Directions in America, (Walker & Co, 1978) p. 295-306. Includes model & discussion of the Gov. Services Center .

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 48-54, 56-62, 64-72 Canal St. COR. Market St. (thru to 141-163 Friend St.)

NAME Paine Furniture Company
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

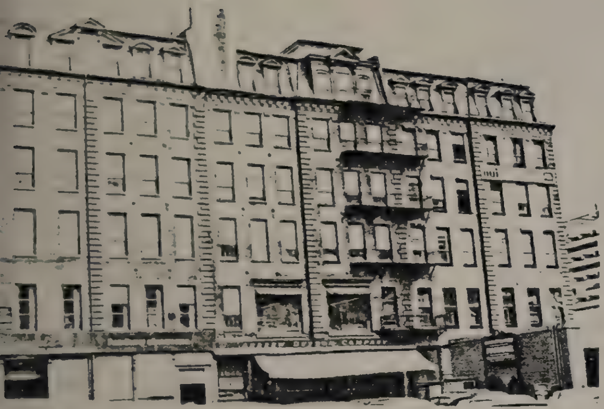
DATE 1871 Deed Records[3]
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Gridley J.F.Bryant & Louis Rogers
source (deeds)[3]

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER John S. Paine & Daniel Shearer/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 2/2, 5/2*.80 (Friend St. elevation)



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus 1 (generally pedimented)

ROOF Mansard/slate shingles except at 56-62 Canal where copper sheathing is used cupola ______ dormers 17 on Canal 14 on Friend

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large Mansard commercial building with similar red brick facades facing Canal, Friend and Market. Many original cast iron & stone storefront piers & lintels. Above, 3-and 6-bay sections of the 18-bay facades are set off by alternating quoins, and windows have rectangular stone sills & lintels. Brick corbel cornice & slate mansard (copper sheathe in center Canal St. section). Interior tin ceiling at 56-62 Canal.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ______
(some storefront alterations)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 21,956 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building covers nearly ½ acre with very similar facades on Canal, Market & Friend. New public mini-park along Market St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Paine Furniture Company building is significant as a monumental Mansard commercial building by one of Boston's leading 19th c. architects, as the earliest and largest of the manufacturing buildings constructed in the North Station area in the late 19th and early 20th century in connection with the developing furniture trade, and as the home for over 40 years of the Paine Furniture Co, which by 1930 was called "the largest enterprise of its kind in New England,"[1] and which

PF (June, 1980) NRD|c

#48-52, J.S. Paine : (B) packing room & manuf. of furniture to order...(1,2,3,4 sales room and storage, (5) oil finish & varnish (6) upholster; #54-62 (B)Vac (1) Ingalls, Wyer & Co carriage repository, (2,3,4,5,) Rogers & Co, crockery ware, open stock in 2nd & 3rd, package goods in 4th & 5th (6) J.S. Paine, mattrass making and furniture storage; #64-72 (B,2,3,4)Vacant (1) Johnson Brothers, veneers & lunber (5,6) Geo.A.Wellman & J.S. Paine, painting & stora of pine furniture. Paines remained in the North Station building until 1914, when the company moved to its present headquarters in the Back Bay.

Moved; date if known____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

remains Boston's oldest and largest furniture store to the present day.

The company was established on Blackstone St. in 1835 by Leonard Shearer.[7] 1844 Shearer employed 22-year-old John S. Paine, who later married Shearer's sister, bringing about a partnership under the name Shearer & Paine in 1854. that time the firm moved to 40 Canal St. At Shearer's death in 1864, Paine cl branch stores in Chicago, New York and New Orleans and the business became kn as J.S. Paine Co. In 1871, Paine and Leonard Shearer's brother Daniel of New Orleans purchased an old livery stable across from their store, on the presen Market & Canal St. site.[7] According to the deeds, a fire destroyed the building on the site within a few months of the purchase, and a subsequent deed agreeme grants "the right... to erect a party wall according to plans and specificati of a building made by Bryant and Rogers, architects..."[3] Gridley J.F. Bryant (1816-1899), best known as the architect of Old City Hall and the Suffolk Cour Jail, carried on what was probably the largest and most successful practice in the city in his day. Rogers was the second architect of another Bryant buildi the Transcript Building at 228 Washington St.

Whiting's survey of 1877 indicates that most of the Canal St. bldg. was occ pied by Paines.[4] The other major tenant was Rogers & Co. crockery, est. in 1875 dealers also in china, glassware & lamps. Rogers remained there until 1893, when Paine's expanded into the space. Whiting lists activity in the bldg. as follows

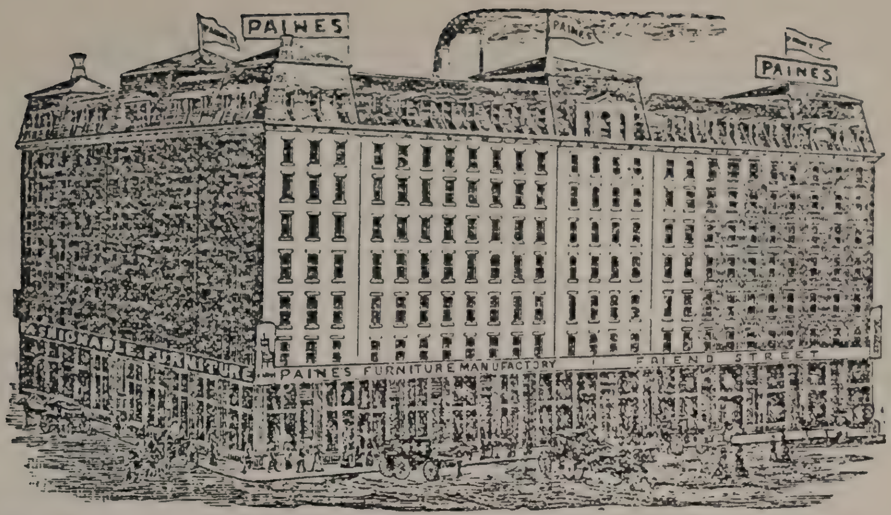
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity (cont above for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

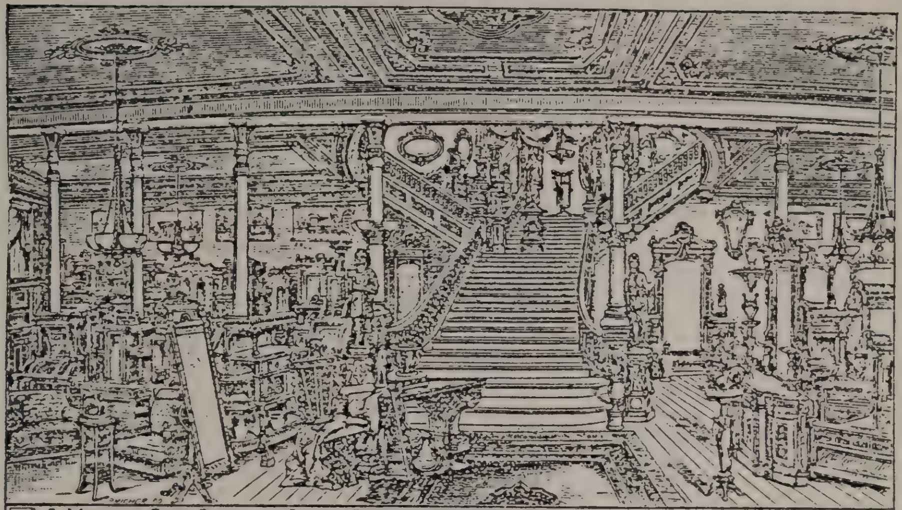
Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

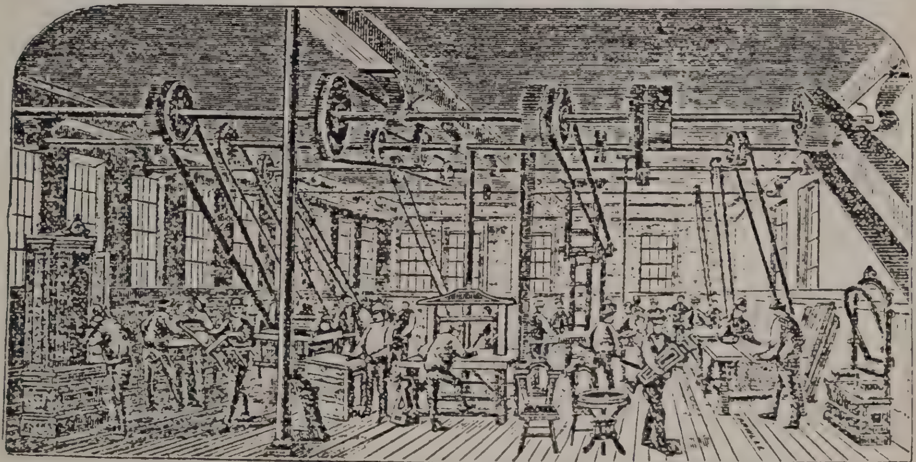
1. Boston Tercentenary Committee, Fifty Years of Boston (Boston, 1932) p. 190.
2. Suffolk County Courthoouse, Book 1054, p. 81, June 15,1871.(purchase of sit
3. Suffolk County Courthouse, Book 1064, p. 233 (Aug. 17,1871) (agreements)
4. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(Boston,187
5. Advertisement for Rogers & Co, 1875 Boston Almanac, w/ illus. of building
6. Advertisement for Paines, 1884, Boston City Directory, p. 1564 w/ illus of
7. "One Hundred Years at Paine's, 1835-1935" Anniversary publication, xerox co in BLC files.

* NB-originally, site did not include a 27'X83' portion of the northwest co


PAINES
PAINES
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE
PAINE'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY
FRIEND STREET



A VIEW ON FIRST FLOOR OF PAINE'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY · 48 CANAL & 141 FRIEND ST'S · BOSTON · MASS



CABINET CUSTOM WORK DEPARTMENT,
At Paine's Manufactory,
48 CANAL, and 141 FRIEND STS., BOSTON,

48-72 Canal St
SPNEA files

Copy neg #11625-B   Ad [illegible]
[illegible]

Places of Historic and Unrivaled interest in and around Boston.

IN THE CITY.

Old South Church, Wash'n & Milk Sts.
Kings' Chapel, Tremont & School Sts.
St. Paul's Church, Tremont St.
Park St. Church, Tremont & Park Sts.
Christ Church, Salem Street.
State House, Beacon Street.
Old State House, State Street.
City Hall, School Street.
Court House, Court Square.
U.S. Court House, Trem'nt & Temple Pl.
Faneuil Hall, Dock Square.
Quincy Market, N. & S. Market St.
Custom House, State Street.
Post Office, bet. Water & Milk Sts.
Homœopathic Hospital Harrison Ave. & E. Concord Street.
Mass. General Hospital Blossom Street.
City Hospital, Harrison Avenue.
Natural History Rooms Berkeley & Boylston.
Institute of Technology, Boylston Street.
Fine Arts Museum, Dartmouth Street,
Tremont Temple, Tremont Street.
Horticultural Hall, Tremont Street.
Studio Building, Tremont Street.
Masonic Temple, Tremont & Boylston.
Odd Fellows' Building, ~~Tremont & Berkeley.~~
Boston Athenæum Lib'y Beacon Street.
Boston Public Library, Boylston Street.
Y.M. Christian Ass'n, Tremont & Eliot Sts.
Y.M. Christian Union, Boylston Street.
Boston Common, Tremont Street.
Soldiers' Monument, Boston Common.
Public Garden, Charles & Beacon Sts.
Washington Statue, Public Garden.
Gov. Andrew Statue, In State House.
Daniel Webster Statue, Front of State House.
Granary Bury'g Ground Tremont Street.
Catholic Cathedral, Malden & Wash'n Sts.
Soldiers' Home, Springfield Street.
Old Men's Home, Springfield Street.
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Charles Street.
Free Hospi'l for Women Springfield Street.
Jail, Charles St
Everett Statue, Public Garden
Franklin Statue, Front of City Hall.

Interior description

Most Extensive and Elegant Establishment.

PAINE'S
FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,
AND IMPORTING HOUSE
OF ARTISTIC DECORATIONS.

Friend and Canal Sts.

"Among the many fine warehouses recently erected in this city, we know of none superior in solidity, roominess, architectural beauty, and in the convenience of all its arrangements, for both customers and employees, than that recently erected by and known as Paine's Furniture Manufactory. The lot on which it stands is 150 feet square, extending from Friend to Canal Street. The building is seven stories in height, with an equally fine brick front surmounted by an elegant Mansard roof on each side of the above-mentioned avenues, and the whole establishment contains nearly four acres of floor-room, making it by far the most extensive furniture establishment in the country. Entering the building from Friend or Canal Street, we take one of the four steam elevators connected with the establishment, and after an ascent of ninety feet, find ourselves in the department devoted to the reception of rough stock, which, under the power of the latest improved machinery and the manipulations of the skillful artisans employed by it, make such an attractive appearance in the salesrooms below. Descending story by story, through apartments filled with furniture in various stages of progress towards completion, we find ourselves in the salesroom, where are exhibited many choice sets of parlor and chamber furniture and various other beautiful and desirable articles for the household. We reach the apartment below this by a beautiful flight of marble steps, modeled from the Giant Stairway at Venice, the balustrades of which are inlaid with choice marbles, including some fine specimens from the Acropolis and the Temple of Diana. The ground floor is also used for a wareroom and for business offices, and is exceedingly light and airy, being fifteen feet high, with windows and doors on three sides. In the basement the heavy mill work is done, such as sawing, turning, boxing, packing, &c. Here goods are shipped north, east, south and west, to Australia, the Sandwich Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Europe, the East Indies, to all parts of our country, and indeed to every part of the civilized world, for this house, while not slighting its retail trade, does a large jobbing business. The designers of this model building have omitted no detail that could contribute to its usefulness and beauty. In conclusion, we cannot speak too highly of the systematic manner in which the business is conducted at this establishment, and of the reasonable prices at which the goods are sold."

Here a valuable illustrated Price List is presented to visitors, containing the cost of furnishing House, Lodge or Church, in a variety of ways, according to the taste or design.

PAINE'S
FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT

Is at the Southern side of the Boston and Maine depot.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

After an experience of more than forty years, this house has gained a world-renowned reputation for superior work at fair prices.

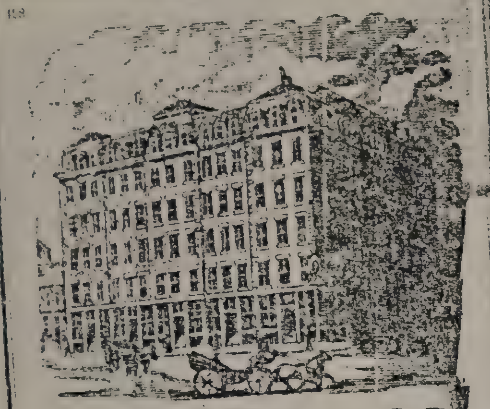
OUT OF THE CITY.

Navy Yard, Charlestown
Bunker Hill, Charlestown
Point Shirley, Winthrop
Revere Beach, Revere.
Long Island, Boston Harbor.
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.
Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor.
Downer Landing, Boston Harbor.
Nantasket Beach, Boston Harbor.
Maolis Garden, Nahant.
McLean Insane Asylum Somerville.
Tufts College, Somerville.
Harvard College, Cambridge.
Memorial Hall, Cambridge.
Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge.
Cambridge Observatory Cambridge.
Botanic Gardens, Cambridge.
Longfellow House, Cambridge.
James R. Lowell House Cambridge.
Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge.
Chapel, Mount Auburn.
Tower, Mount Auburn.
Chickering Monument, Mount Auburn.
Washington Elm, Cambridge.
Fresh Pond, Cambridge.
Spy Pond, Arlington.
Beacon Park, Brighton.
Mystic Park, Medford.
U. S. Arsenal, Watertown.
Payson Garden, Belmont.
Chestnut Hill Reservoir Brookline.
Brookline Reservoir, Brookline.
Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Plain
Forest Hill Cemetery, Jamaica Plain.
Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett.
Mount Hope Cemetery, West Roxbury.
Baker Gardens, Wellesley.
Hunnewell Garden, Wellesley
Wellesley College, Wellesley.
Consumptive's Home, Dorchester.
Gen. Warren House, Boston Highlands.
Perkins Institution for the Blind, South Boston.

48-72 Canal St

SPNEA files

62 Canal



ROGERS & CO

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Crockery, China, & Glass Wa

AGENTS FOR

ROGERS BROTHERS'

PLATED GOODS

KEROSENE LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,

German Student Lamps, Et

We will not be undersold in Boston or New York at Wh
sale or Retail.

155 Friend and 62 Canal Streets,

BOSTON.

ROBERT MURRAY,

BRASS FINISHER AND GAS FITTER,

19 Harvard Place, Room 23,

(Opposite Old South Church,)........................BOSTON.

Fitting, Fixtures, Burners, and general Jobbing. Chandeliers, &c., Refinished. Bronzes Repaired and Re-Bronzed in the best manner.

O. E. HALL,

WOOD and COAL. Wood by the Cord, Foot or Load sawed any length. Box Wood in large or small quantities. Franklin, Firmside and all first-class Coal by the Ton or Basket. By the ton as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. Coal, 40 cents per basket. Kindling Wood, 40 cents per box, delivered. Chips, 25 cents per bbl. Bundle Wood, 2 cents per bundle. Send a Postal Card or leave your orders at Kindling Wood Factory, 2 Pine Street.

S. N. RICHARDS & CO.,

Dealers in GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS, DROP-LIGHTS, BRACKETS, SHADES, &c.

We also call attention to our new "GAS BURNER,"

67 Warren Street, Boston Highlands.

T. B. DEAN. S. N. RICHARDS.

J. T. CROFT & CO.,

Blacksmiths and Machinists,

IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS, FENCE, DOOR, and VAULT WORK of Every Description.

"HYATT" LIGHTS made to Order.

97 and 99 BEVERLY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Order Box, 245 Mechanics' Exchange.

BARHAM & FRENCH,

Dealers in

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

And every description of KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS.

392 Tremont Street, Boston.

Plumbing in all its branches. Japan Wares, Fancy and Plain.

JOB WORK of every description promptly attended to.

E. B. BARHAM, JR. J. W. FRENCH.

CHARLES PIERCE,

Dealer in

STEAM, GAS, AND WATER PIPE, GAS FITTINGS and FIXTURES.

No. 56 *CHARLES STREET........................BOSTON, MASS.*

Locksmithing and Bell Hanging executed at short notice

TOWNE'S LIQUID BRONZING COMPOUND,

FOR BRONZING GAS FIXTURES, RADIATORS, STEAM PIPES,

Machinery, and all kinds of goods in Wood, Iron, Stone, Metal, or Plaster. Superior to any other process in use. Any one can apply it successfully. Address orders to

ARTHUR TOWNE, Patentee,

No. 90 PORTLAND STREET,.............. BOSTON, MASS.

D. C. LONEY,

CARAVAN & WAGON MANUFACTURER.

HOUSE WORK AND MACHINE FORGING.

No. 120 B Street,..................South Boston.

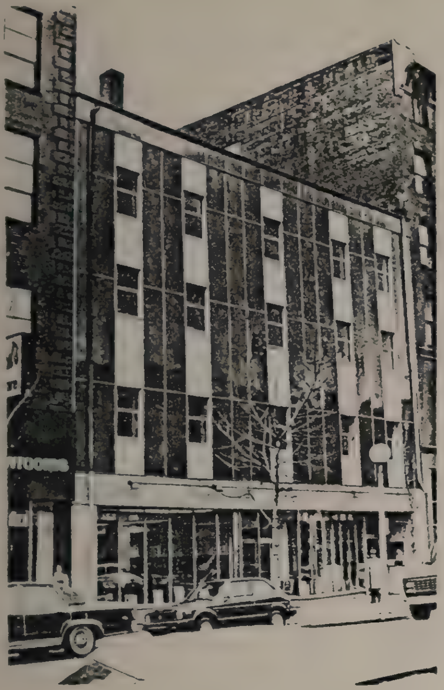
Every description of JOBBING promptly attended to at short notice, and at reasonable prices.

291

1875

From Boston Almanac

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area ____________



ADDRESS 74-80 Canal St. COR. ____________

NAME ______________________________
present   original

MAP No. 26N/12E   SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1970 facade over earlier structure
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ______________________________
source

BUILDER ______________________________
source

OWNER ______________________________
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS 7½ *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] ______________________________

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ____________

ROOF flat   cupola ____________   dormers ____________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____________ concrete iron/steel [✓ alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Black and white aluminum porcelanized panels used to give modern "curtain wall" appearance to an earlier, probably late 19th century, brick commercial building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] modern sheathing over entire facade

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____________ LOT AREA 3915 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS located between two notable 6-story brick late 19th century buildings

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The present aluminum-paneled facade of this commercial building detracts from the streetscape. Further investigation is needed to determine if the earlier facade is intact beneath this covering.

PF (June, 1980) NR D/NC

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

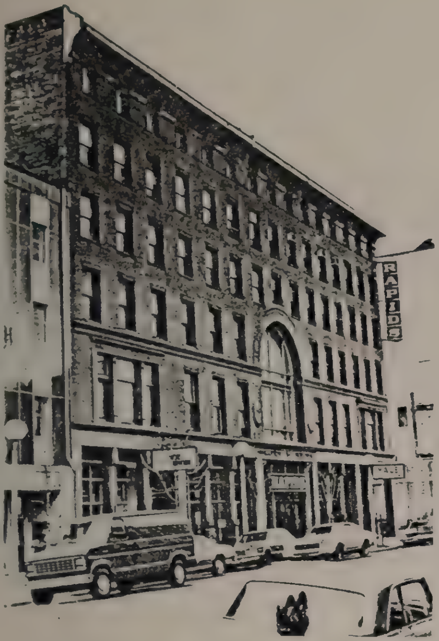
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Several distant photos at Bostonian Society ("Causeway Street" file and "Causeway Street No. Elevation Station" file), 1898 and 1908

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 84-98 Canal St. COR. 39-45 Traverse St.
(thru to 171-179 Friend St.)

NAME The Rapids Building/ Wakefield Building
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No.Station

DATE c.1894-5 City Directories
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____________
source

BUILDER ____________
source

OWNER Wakefield Rattan Co/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 1/1 ·80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck tan apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] furniture showrooms

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ____________

ROOF flat cupola ____________ dormers ____________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Late Victorian Commercial Style building with principal facade on Canal,featuring stone piers dividing ground fl.into 4 storefronts (further subdivided by cast iron pilasters) & center entrance flanked by polished granite columns w/ Romanesque carved capitals.Cast iron lintel w/ bldg.name in block letters.Wide 2-story rowlock arched window above entrance Most windows 1/1 w/ painted brownstone lintels.Sawtooth band above 2.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Copper paired bracketed cornice

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor recently rehabed LOT AREA 14,547 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Irregularly shaped corner building with secondary facade on Traverse(5 bays) and rear facade at 171-179 Friend (6 bays) (see form)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
One of the North Station area's finest examples of the Victorian Commercial Style, particularly notable for its storefront and entrance columns and significant historically because of its associations with the major trade of the area--furniture.

The original owner, the Wakefield Rattan Co, purchased the land and buildings on the site in 1874. The present building appears to have been constructed in the mid-1890's.

FF(June, 1980) NRD/c

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

A date of 1894-5 is suggested by the fact that the number of furniture manufacturers dealers listed at this address drops to zero in 1894 and is up to 6 in 1895, including the L.E.Abrahams Co; Smalley, Gambet & Osborn; French & Heald; Hall Brothers Manufacturing Co; S.C. Small & Co, manufacturers of church, lo and parlor furniture; and P.W. Curry. This number increased to 10 by 1904. The building appears to have housed showrooms for these local and national concerns, a use which has continued to the present day.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

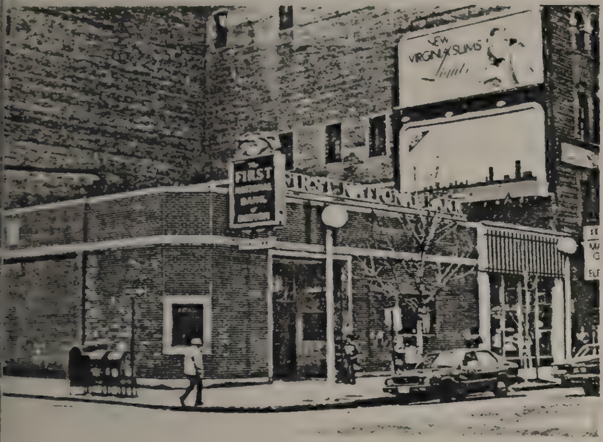
1. A deed search was not helpful in establishing date or architect.
2. Building appears in a photo dated 1898, Bostonian Society (Causeway St. fi
3. Basement blueprint, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank collection)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 102-108 Canal COR. Traverse St.

NAME First National Bank (branch)/ same
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station



DATE 1937 Building Permit 4/6/1937
source

ARCHITECT M. Spinelli & Sons (permit)
source

BUILDER M. Spinelli & Sons "
source

OWNER Newburyport Savings Bank/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 1/2 + 1/4 ·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank branch office

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION One-story moderne commercial building with offset left recessed entrance and one window along Canal St. Entrance features gilded globe in doorway tympanum and the original bronze doors. A cast stone chevron band divides the facade about 3/4ths of the way up. Another bay at offset right along the Canal facade has been remodelled into a modern storefront.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic some storefront alterations

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 5075 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site emphasized by truncating building at corner. One-story scale is atypical of the street and breaks the rhythm of the streetscape. No windows or openings on Traverse St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

One of few moderne commercial buildings in the No. Station area, although not a refined or distinctive example of the style. Occupied since 1938 by the First National Bank.

PF (June, 1980)
NRD/C-

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

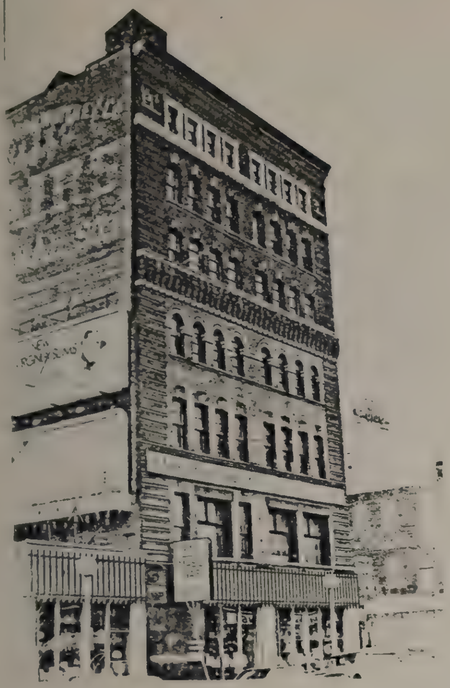
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 112-118 Canal (thru to 205-211 Friend) COR.___

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1894 enlarged 1898 Building permit 4/10/1894 Alteration " 1898 source

ARCHITECT original bldg: Winslow & Wetherell alterations: Winslow & Wetherell source

BUILDER original bldg: Gooch & Pray alterations : L.P. Soule & Son source

OWNER American Express/ original ___ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2'/3* 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stable

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 (originally 4) plus___

ROOF flat cupola___ dormers___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone___ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta trim]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Turn of the century commercial building combining Romanesque and classical features, 8 bays on both Canal & Friend organized into 2 4-bay sections. Bldg. framed by wide brick quoins. 3rd fl. windows have brick arches with white keystones, 4th fl. arched windows form arcade. A brick corbel cornice above level 4 is followed by 2 stories of windows accented by keystones, a white terra cotta band, & topmost story w/ terra cotta window surrounds. Simple copper cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (modernized storefronts)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 8120 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building extends through the block and has facades on both Canal and Friend.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The design, scale and materials of this building are in harmony with the character of the North Station area and the building contributes to the streetscape. It was originally only four stories and was built as a stable, a common building type

(Map)

PF (June, 1980) NRD/c

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in the area during the late 19th c. because of the large number of travelers using the nearby railroads. In 1898 , 3 stories were added & the bldg. was adapted for use as light manufacturing and storage spac By 1900 it was occupied by the Allen, Thompson, Whitney Co, chair manufacturers. As with many North Station area buildings, 112-118 Canal continued to be popular with furniture companies; for example, in 1930 it was occupied by Haymarket Furniture, Belding-Hall Co. refrigerators, Roitman & Sterling wholesale furniture, and Grand Furniture Co as well as the Automatic Radio Manufacturing Co. and a florist on the ground level. The building is presently occupied by Mass. Gas & Electric Supply Co.

Architects Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) and George H. Wetherell (1854-1930) were responsible for many large Boston commercial buildin during their ten years of partnership, 1888-1898, including the Steinert, Walker, Pray and S.S. White Dentil Co. Buildings in the theatre area as well as Shreve, Crump and Low's store at Tremont & We the Parker House Annex and the Jewelers Building. Both architects wer native Bostonians who studied abroad and trained under N.J. Bradlee.

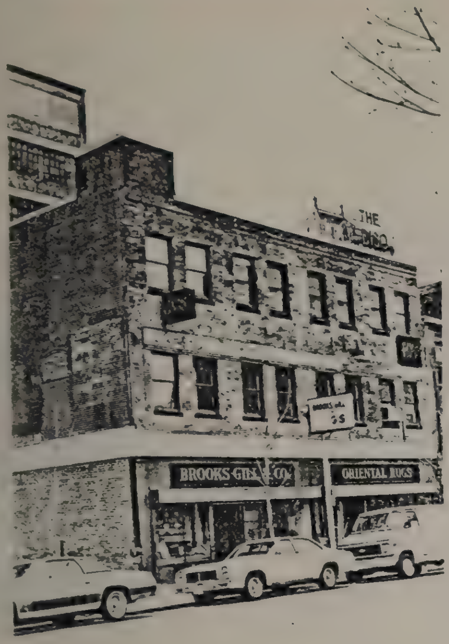
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston City Directories and Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 130-134 Canal COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No.Station

DATE 1890-1895 Atlas (no permit)
source

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER ___
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 1/5.80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ painted] stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Late 19th century utilitarian brick commercial building with two storefronts featuring recessed entrances and intact cast iron piers. Above, the 8 rectangular window openings are arranged in pairs and have no lintels. Sawtooth band and slight corbeling at roofline.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (?) [✓ minor] moderate drastic A photo of the bldg. in 1908 appears to show lintels above the windows.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 4060 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Not a distinctive example of its style but compatible with the streetscape.

Early 20th century tenants included H.W. Huguley Co, importers of wines and liquors.

PF (June, 1980) NRD|C-

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society photo, dated 1908, in file marked "Causeway St. North Elevated Station"

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 144-152 Canal StCOR.

NAME ______ present ______ original

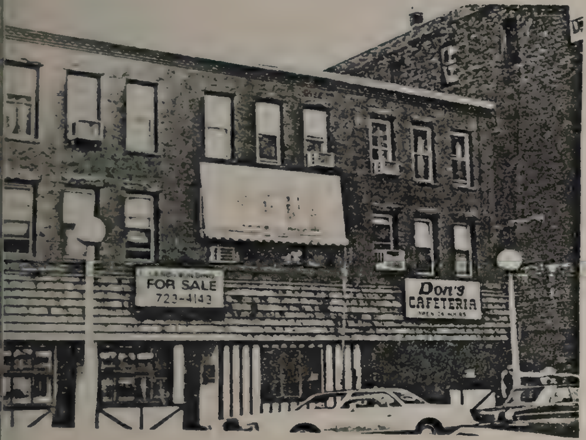
MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE pre-1874 Atlas source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ______ source

BUILDER ______ source

OWNER Jacob Sleeper (1874 Atlas owner)/ original ______ present



PHOTOGRAPHS 2/6*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] combined use

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 (originally $3\frac{1}{2}$) plus

ROOF flat (originally gable across) cupola ______ dormers none (originally 6 (2 hipped/per unit)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] painted stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three 3-bay 19th century brick row buildings (originally with pitched slate roof and dormers). Modernized storefronts. Rockfaced stone sills and lintels and 1/1 sash at levels 2 & 3; brick block cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate - drastic] - storefronts altered, pitch roof removed, (1949)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 4059 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Vacant lot to north

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This row appears to date from the third quarter of the 19th century and was probably built for combined commercial and residential use. In 1877, the ground floor was occupied by two offices and a hay store and the upper floors were rented as dwelling space.[2]

Although removal of the pitch roof and dormers has decreased the building's architectural interest, its scale and materials are compatible with other buildings

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C-

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural		Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

along Canal Street.

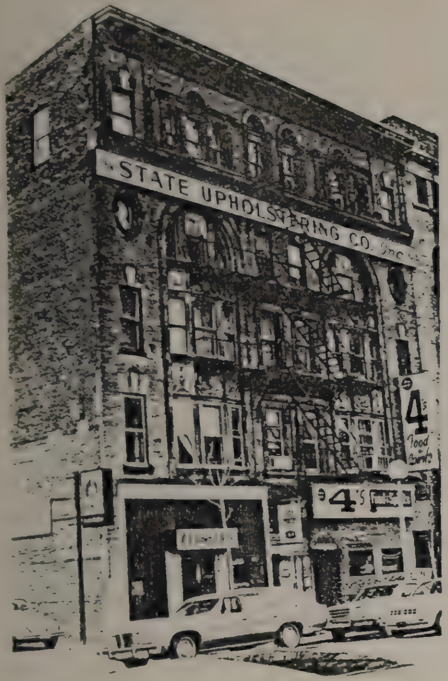
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Photo at the Bostonian Society, dated 1901, shows the North Station MTA station and the roof of this building (file marked "Causeway Street, North Elevated Station")
2. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy in the Principal Streets and Wharves of the City of Boston (Boston, 1977)(BPL)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 160-166 Canal COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No.Station

DATE 1883-1890 Atlas (no permit)
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

1890 Atlas owner:
A.W. Gore /

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 2/1 .80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ (brick)] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ yellow Roman]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6-bay turn of the century commercial building with classical accents.Center entrance to upper floors and side storefronts,largely modernized.Levels 2-4 treated as a unit, w/ 3-story arches at 2nd and 5th bays framing polygonal bays with decorative copper spandral panels.Other windows have classical surrounds or keystone lintels. Oval windows at bays 1 & 6 of level 5. Heavy projecting copper cornice.Fire escapes along front facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (storefront alterations)

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor LOT AREA 3964 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Vacant lot to east. Red brick party wall visible because of vacant lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Well-detailed example of its style which contributes to the character of Canal St.

Among the early 20th century tenants was the P. Kearns & Co, a liquor store.

PF(June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

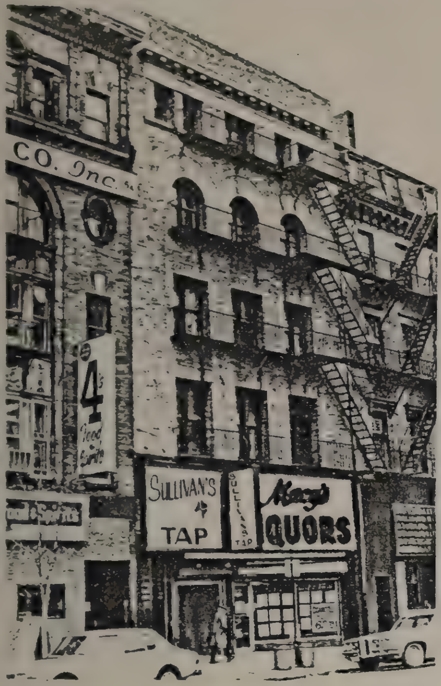
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
1. Building appears in Bostonian Society photo, dated 1901 (Canal St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 168-172 Canal COR.

NAME /Ketterer's Hotel
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE c.1893-4 City Directories
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 2/2 .80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] hotel

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick-tan] [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay late 19th century commercial building combining Romanesque Revival and classical motifs. Simple cast iron storefront pilasters still partly visible. Rectangular window openings with paired sash & flat brick lintels at levels 2-3. Brick rowlock arches at level 4. Small square windows framed by a stone dentil sill course and dentil lintel course/cornice at level 5. Brick parapet. Firescapes along each level.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (modernized storefront)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA est.2000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Connected on interior to earlier building at 259 Friend St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
168-172 Canal St. contributes to the streetscape because of its scale and style but is not a distinctive individual building.

A date of 1893-4 is suggested because of the style, which features both Romanesque and classical elements, and the fact that Ketterer's Hotel is first listed at this address in 1894. Ketterer's continued to operate at least through 1930. The rooms, advertised at "$1.00 and up" in 1908, were

PF (June, 1980) NRD|C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

conveniently located for travelers using North Station.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

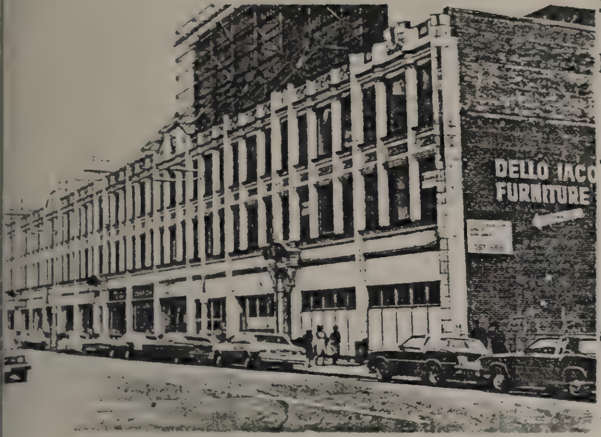
1. Photo dated 1908, Bostonian Society (file marked "Causeway St, Nort
Elevated Station)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 61-85 Canal St. COR. ___

NAME ___ present Canal Street Building original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA North Station



DATE 1915 Building permit 9/3/1915 source

ARCHITECT F.A. Norcross (permit) source

BUILDER not listed on permit source

OWNER City of Boston (I Freedman, A. Badgracco, / original lessees) present

PHOTOGRAPHS 7'/1 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] 14 stores, offices & loft

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[✓ (Other)] [✓ brick] stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION White terra cotta commercial style building with 14 storefronts, each 3 bays wide, and three pedimented entrances to upper floors (bay rhythm 3/3/1/3/3/3/3/3/1/3/3/3/3/3/1/3/3) Terra cotta piers and spandrals, the latter with red & blue accents above 2nd and 3rd floors. Roof parapet with eliptical arch & shield motif above 5th & 10th storefront & trefoils above other storefronts. Some original interior details, moderne luncheonette at #85.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic some storefront changes

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 8858 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Long building stretching entire block, MTA tracks at rear. Bldg. is freestanding and the brick sides are exposed.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Canal Street Building is an excellent example of the terra cotta Commercial Style buildings erected in the 1910's. The building is virtually intact and is very important visually as one of only two buildings on the eastern side of Canal Street, as well as one of the finest buildings in the North Station area.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building was erected on city-owned land and was designed by F.A. Norcross, a lesser-known early 20th century Boston architect whose work include the adjacent building at 89-115 Canal and the following buildi also in the Central Business District: 64-74 Kneeland, 165 Friend, 20-24 East (Boston Hide and Leather Co.) and 18-20 Oxford.

The 1930 Boston City Directory lists six furniture dealers at this address, as well as offices for manufacturing agents, unions, physician dentists and other professional groups.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

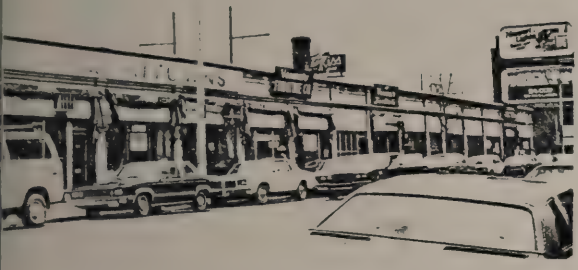
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 89-115 Canal COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1922 Building permit 10/17/1922
source



ARCHITECT F.A. Norcross (permit)
source

BUILDER none listed on permit
source

OWNER City of Boston (Badaracco & Freedman, lessees)/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 2/4 + 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] 12 stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 14-bay pier and spandral commercial style building. Cast stone piers separate storefronts, which have cast stone spandral panels above. Door and window arrangements generally intact. (wooden doors, jambs & mullions)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 7161 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding, long, low-scale building with MTA tracks at rear

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
89-115 Canal and the adjacent terra cotta Canal Street Building are both long, narrow structures with wide storefronts designed by the same architect and built within a few years of each other on city-owned land on the eastern side of Canal Street. 89-115 Canal is, however, a much less distinguished building, lacking the quality materials, rhythm and stylistic grace of its neighbor. The 1-story height is also less effective in

PF (June, 1980) NRD/c-

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

counterbalancing the 3-6 story height of buildings on the western side of Canal St.

F.A. Norcross was an early 20th century Boston architect who designed a number of other commercial buildings in the CBD including 61-85 Canal, 64-74 Kneeland, 165 Friend, 20-24 East and 18-20 Oxford Street.

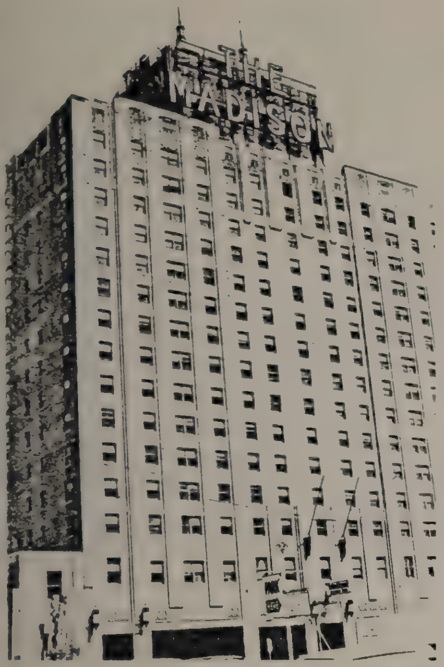
In 1930, the building was occupied by the Garden Kennels, Canal Tire and Battery, Kirkman & Son, premiums, & Bordens Premium Company. Four stores were vacant.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 76-78 Causeway St. COR. 25 Nashua

NAME Hotel Madison or Madison Motor Inn/ Manger Hotel
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE opened in 1930 City Directory (no permit)
source

ARCHITECT attributed to Funk & Wilcox (see footnote #3)
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER ___
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 1/6*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] hotel (500 rooms)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 15 plus 2

ROOF copper,hipped cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[✓ Other] [✓ brick] yellow stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Moderne hotel, 13 bays on Nashua and 9 on Causeway. Ground floor walls set behind rising brick piers to create covered arcade. Slightly recessed spandrals with zigzag brick banding above level 1 and yellow terra cotta Art Deco patterning above levels 2 & 3 and 14 & 15. Shaft (levels 4-13) unadorned and institutional in feeling. Upper 2 stories set back, partly covered by sign ("The Madison") and capped with copper hipped roof with 2 copper octagonal finials.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 19,629 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site connecting with North Station, parking lot to north, elevated tracks along Causeway on south side

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Madison, originally the Manger Hotel, was built as part of a large-scale development project which included North Station/Boston Garden and the North Station Industrial Building. The building is a respectable but not striking example of the Moderne style which matches the adjacent North Station in style and materials.

PF (June, 1980) (N-)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Some celebrities, including the Beatles, have stayed at the hotel. Wher it closed in 1976, occupancy was very low because of outmoded accomoda and the decline in train travel.

The building was erected on the site of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Station.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
Presently vacant.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Exterior illustration in Official Program of the City of Boston Tercentenary Celebration (1930) (BPL)
2. Herald, 10/24/1976 & Globe 10/22/1976 (report of the hotel closing
3. Building permit information is unclear. The Funk & Wilcox permit for North Station and the coliseum gives lot dimensions which woul appear to include the land on which the hotel was built. Also, the two buildings are of similar style and materials.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

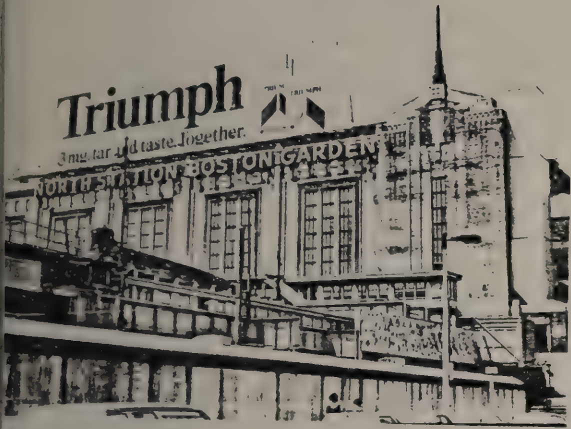
ADDRESS 84-118 Causeway COR. ____

NAME North Station and Boston Garden (same)
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA North Station

DATE 1927-28 Building permit 12/1/1927
source opened 11/14/1928

ARCHITECT Fellheimer & Wagner (N.Y.C.)
Funk & Wilcox (permit)
source



BUILDER Dwight P. Robinson & Co, Inc (permit)
source

OWNER Boston & Maine Railroad /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 6/5, 27 1/1, 1/3 · 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck tan apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] railroad station and coliseum

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus -

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] (yellow) stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
yellow cast stone trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9-bay Moderne train station and arena. Ground floor walls recessed behind wide yellow brick arches ornamented with Chevron banding. Storefronts & doorways framed with Art Deco metal trim. Center entrance with "BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD" inscribed above. Upper floors feature rising piers separating wide multi-story blue opaque glass windows, then row of small windows & spandral with raised brick decoration. Wall gables at bays 1&9 rise above roofline.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 427,940 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Between two other large Moderne buildings as part of planned complex. View of building obscured by Green Line elevated tracks. Two covered bridges connect subway stop to upper level of No. Station.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

North Station is one of the few large-scale Moderne buildings in the Boston Central Business District and survives largely intact as a notable example of the style still in its original use.

The Station was designed to provide modern and enlarged facilities for the Boston and Maine Railroad as well as a coliseum and sports arena. It was part of a larger development project which also involved the

PF (June, 1980) (NRI)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	X
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

widening of Cuaseway Street and construction of the adjacent North Station Industrial Building and Hotel Manger (presently the Madison).

North Station, which was said to have cost $4 million, was formally open on Nov. 14, 1928 in a ceremony attended by President Calvin Coolidge. Train facilities occupied the ground floor and mezzanine and the interior was con sidered relatively plain but highly attractive and easy to clean. Much of t original marble wainscotting, oak trim, terrazzo tile floors and metal shop fronts remain but have suffered from lack of maintenance. The coliseum was reported to seat some 14-18,000 people and was said to be one of the la in the country at that time.

North Station replaced Union Station,which was built in 1893-4 and was designed to accomodate all the railroads coming in from the north.[3]

According to an article in Railway Age[1], the New York firm of Fellheimer and Wagner designed the exterior of the building and station facilities and the Boston firm of Geo. C. Funk and F.S. Wilcox designed the coliseum. Other works by Funk & Wilcox include the newly-renovated Strand Theatre in Dorchester and the Franklin Park Theatre (since demolished).

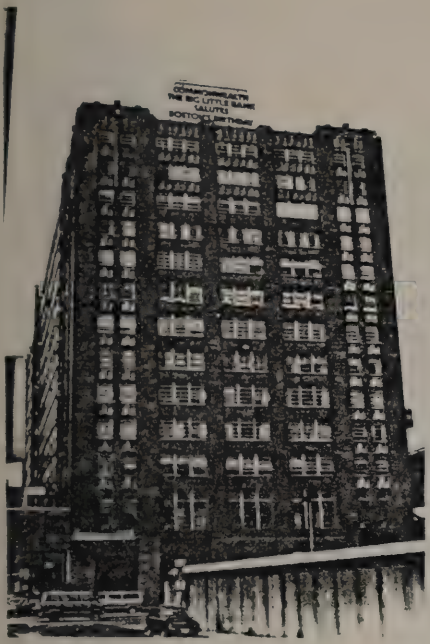
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Suggested for individual listing on the National Register.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Railway Age, vol. 85, Aug. 25, 1928 p. 337-341 (illus. and plans)
2. The Tercentenary Art Book of Boston, 1930
3. Charles Damrell, A Half Century of Boston Building, p. 104 (description of Union Station)
4. Boston Globe, 11/14/1928, p. 13.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 146-154 Causeway St. COR. 122-156 Beverly

NAME Analex Building/ North Station Industrial Building
present original

MAP No. 27N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1928-29 Building permit 4/13/1928
source

ARCHITECT S. Scott Joy (Chicago, Ill) (permit)
source

BUILDER not listed on permit
source

OWNER North Station Industrial Bldg/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 6/4 , 27 1/2 * · 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices and exhibit space

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 13 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ yellow] stone concrete iron/steel/alum. [✓ yellow cast stone trim]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 X 18 bay Moderne office building. Segmental-arched principal entrance in center of 5-bay Causeway facade. Ground level recessed behind piers to form covered sidewalk. Upper floors feature wide brick piers and recessed spandrals, generally of brick with a corbelled chevron design. At bays 1 and 5 and above the 11th floor, spandrals are yellow cast stone.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 45,492 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS One of 3 large Moderne bldgs in planned complex which includes No. Station and Hotel Madison. Elevated expressway directly to east.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The North Station Industrial Building is a utilitarian pier and spandral structure designed as part of a major railroad/hotel/office complex which replaced three earlier railroad stations in the late 1920's. The building is similar to the adjacent station in its use of the Moderne style and yellow brick material but is less distinctive in overall massing and architectural detailing.

PF (June, 1980) (M+)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

As originally conceived, the second floor of the building was to be leased by the "Boston Madison Square Garden" company as exhibition space a the upper five floors were to house a permanent "Boston Furniture Mart" "where products of the great furniture industry of this country" were to be displayed.[1] The 3rd to 8th floors were planned as offices and loft spac for manufacturers and wholesale dealers. The idea of expositions appears to have been abandoned after only a few years, and the 1930 Boston City Directory lists manufacturers agents, product brokers, and wholesale furni dealers at this address. A later leasing brochure [2] cited the "dignified, quiet atmosphere"and low rentals and gives an impressive list of national comp which rented offices there, including Abbott Laboratories, the International Salt Co., General Electric Co., Kellogg Sales Co., Pullman Co., Campbell's Soup Co. and many others.

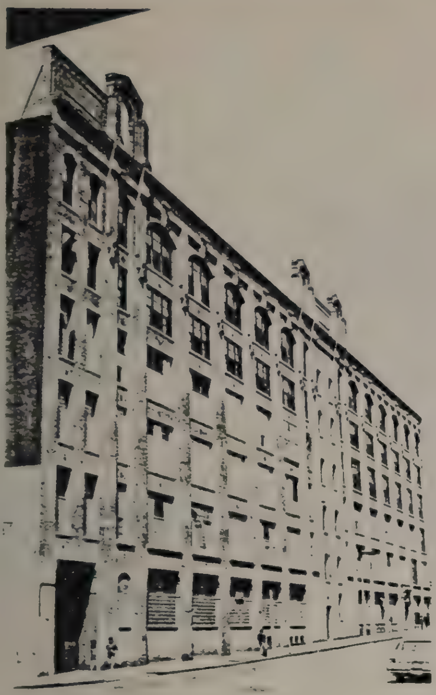
The Industrial Building stands on the site of the old Fitchburg Statio

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Leasing brochure with architect's rendering and floorplan, c. 1929, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)
2. Leasing brochure (undated) with exterior illustration and photographs of lobby, offices, and the two main entrances. Gives partial list of tenants and typical floorplan. Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank collection
3. Railway Age, vol. 85, Aug. 25, 1928 pp. 337-341.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 216-246 Causeway COR. No. Washington ~~Lovejoy Place~~

NAME ______ present / original

MAP No. 27N/12 & 13E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1906 Building permit (source)

ARCHITECT Codman and Despradelle (permit) (source)

BUILDER L.P. Soule & Co. (permit) (source)

OWNER Codman & Russell, Trustees / ______ original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 6/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] "factory for biscuits" (permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large early 20th century brick industrial building with lingering Victorian Commercial Style and Panel Brick features. 6 bays on No. Wash. and 18 on Causeway plus curved corner bay. Fenestration alternates between single 6/6 windows and multi-level arcades terminating in segmental arches with brick keystones at level 6. Granite sills. Brick corbel cornice. Triangular pedimented wall gables at bays 3,9 & 12 on Causeway & bay 6 on Washington.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
→ some sash replaced by glass blocks

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 42,820 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building covering almost 1 acre, located on corner site at Keany Square, with similarly styled brick industrial building across Lovejoy Place.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Fine example of turn-of-the-century industrial architecture, largely intact and compatible with surrounding brick warehouses and commercial buildings.

The 1908 Atlas shows the western third of the building occupied by the American Glue Company and the eastern two-thirds by Austin

PF (June, 1980) (N)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Biscuit Company. The building now houses the Stop and Shop Bakery Division.

Architect Stephen Codman designed a number of other buildings in the Central Business District including 105-119 Merrimac, 134-142 and 166-17 Portland, 81-83 Essex and 7-11 Merchants Row. For a brief period, Codma practiced with the French-born architect Constant Desire Despradelle (1862-1912), who was widely known and honored for his work in architectu education.[1] Despradelle received his training at the Ecole des Beaux Ar in Paris and won the second Grand Prix de Rome in 1889. He emigrated to Boston and in 1893 became Professor of Design at M.I.T. and later head of the School of Architecture. In partnership with Codman, he submitted the winning design for the new Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, his most important work.[1]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

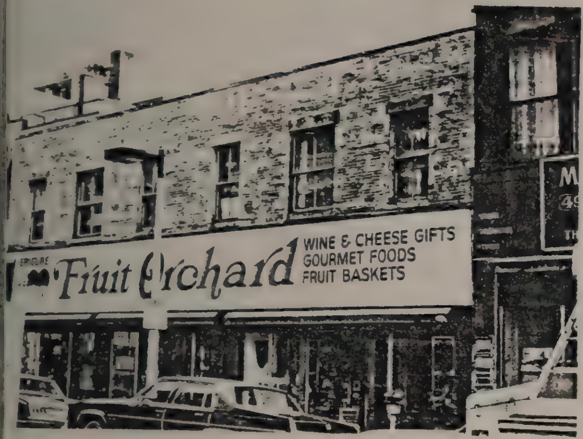
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects.. , p. 171.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 51-59 Causeway COR. 40 Lancaster

NAME __________
present original



MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA North Station

DATE c. 1840-50 (no permit)
source

ARCHITECT __________
source

BUILDER __________
source

OWNER __________
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 4/2 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 (originally 5) plus __________

ROOF flat cupola __________ dormers __________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone __________ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 X 6 bay remnant of mid-19th century commercial building. Original plain granite piers and lintel still partly visible along Lancaster; Causeway storefront piers are brick. Second floor windows are 2/2 with rectangular sills and lintels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] upper 3 stories removed in 1939. storefronts altered.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor __________ LOT AREA 1875 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Because of the drastic alterations, the building no longer contributes to the architectural character of the area. In the late 19th century, it housed a bakery and liquor saloon on the first floor and manufacturer of parlor furniture on the upper four floors.[1]

PF (June, 1980) NRD|NC

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District (INTRUSION)

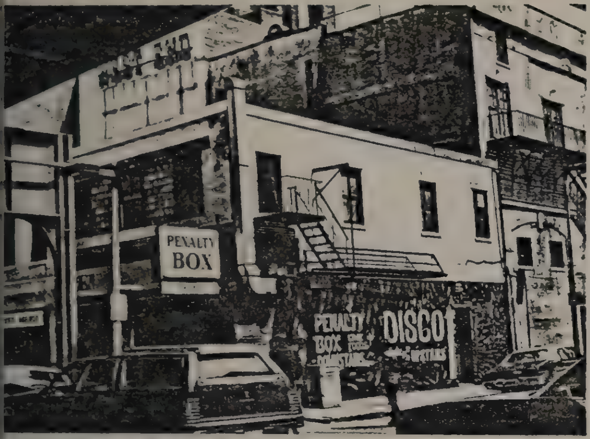
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy in the Principal Streets and Wharves of the City of Boston (Boston, 18

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 65-67 Causeway St. COR. Lancaster St.

NAME ____ present ____ original



MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE c. 1840-50 source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER ____ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14/1,* 1/5 · 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) probably combined use

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Drastically altered structure probably mid-19th century in date. Building presently has bricked-in storefront and stucco covering over 2nd story. Rectangular lintels at level 2 suggest a Greek Revival building(probably originally 4½ stories)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] upper stories removed and 1st & 2nd floors modernized.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1062 sq. feet (5-6 story)

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Out-of-scale with most of the buildings along Causeway. One of several 2-story buildings, probably of similar vintage.(see 51-59 Causeway & 69-71 Causeway)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although probably dating from the first phase in the development of the North Station area (c. 1840-50), this building has been drastically altered and breaks the scale of Causeway St.

PF(June, 1980) NRD/NC

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

In 1877 the building housed an oyster saloon in the basement and first floor and the S.T. Parker Co., which stored groceries on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors.[1]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District (INTRUSION)

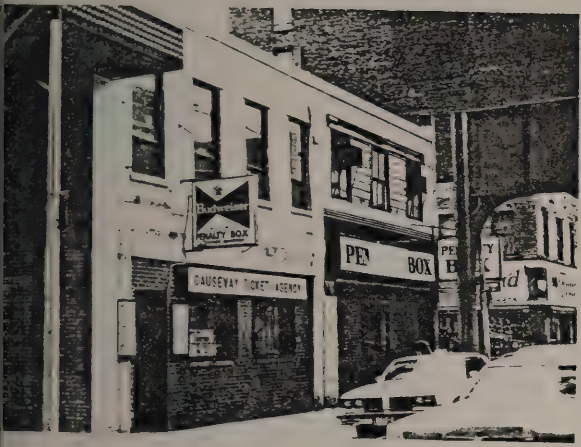
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy .... (1877)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 69-71 Causeway St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original



MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE c. 1840-50
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1/4* 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) probably combined use

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Drastically altered structure probably mid-19th century in date. Building presently has bricked-in storefront and stucco covering over 2nd story. Rectangular lintels at level 2 suggest the Greek Revival style. According to Building Department records, the upper stories were removed after 1950. (was probably 4½ stories)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] upper stories removed and 1st and 2nd floors modernized

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1020 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Out-of-scale with most of the buildings along Causeway. One of several 2-story buildings probably of similar vintage (see 51-59 and 65-67 Causeway)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although probably dating from the first phase in the development of the North Station area (c. 1840-50), this building has been drastically altered and breaks the scale of Causeway St.

PF (June, 1980) NRD|NC

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

In 1877 the building housed a liquor saloon in the basement and first floor &a barber shop on the second. The 3rd and 4th floors were then vaca

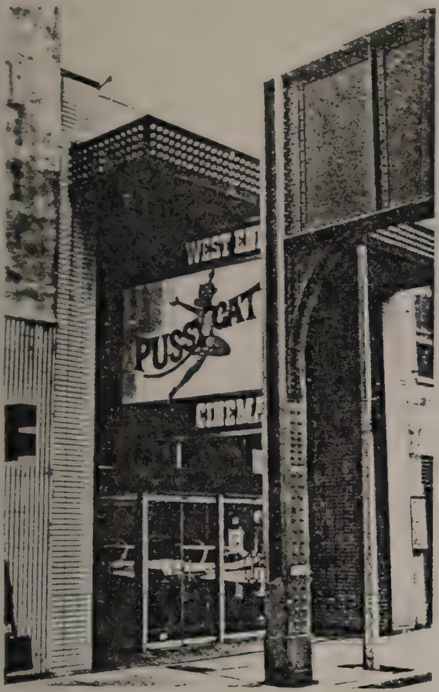
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District (INTRUSION

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy... (1877)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 73-75 Causeway COR. ___

NAME Pussy Cat Cinema/
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE c.1960-70 facade
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER ___
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 1/3 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] theatre entrance

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ___ concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Contemporary commercial 2-story cinema entrance. All modern materials. Structure of the building may be mid-19th century but facade is completely new.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] upper stories of earlier bldg probably removed and facade completely rebuilt.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 1020 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Does not contribute architecturally.

1940's Building Department records describe a 5-story brick building then serving as the entrance to the Lancaster Theatre.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/NC

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

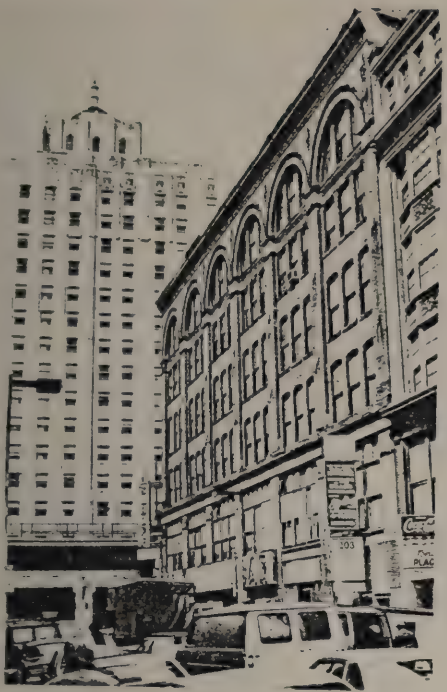
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District (INTRUSION)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 91-97 Causeway St. COR. 203-207 Portland

NAME ________ present ________ original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No.Station

DATE c.1885-89 (Building Dept.Jacket^1) source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ________ source

BUILDER ________ source

OWNER H.Hollis Hunnewell/ original ________ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 3/4.80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick-red] [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 X 6 bay Victorian Commercial Style structure with Richardsonian influences. 2-story storefront has brick piers with rock-faced brownstone bases and capitals (2nd fl.intact). Upper stories organized into multi-level arcades terminating in semi-circular brick rowlock arches at level 6, accented by dentil moldings. Brick relieving arches or stone lintel courses above upper windows. Sawtooth band above 5 & corbel table cornice & copper coping at roofline

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(storefront windows blocked in)

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor ________ LOT AREA 7986 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site with 3-bay Causeway facade facing the elevated tracks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Notable, well-detailed example of the red brick Richardsonian/Victorian Commercial Style warehouse buildings constructed in the North Station area in the 1880's and 90's and generally occupied by furniture dealers.

91-97 Causeway was built for H.Hollis Hunnewell, a large real estate owner in Boston, and was occupied from 1889 into the early 1890's by the warerooms of Derby & Kilmer Desk Co, manufacturers of office

PF(June,1980)NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

furniture to order. The Derby Company moved nearby to 134-138 Portland St. and the space was later leased to G.W. Bent & Co., makers of iron and all-brass bedsteads and bedding.

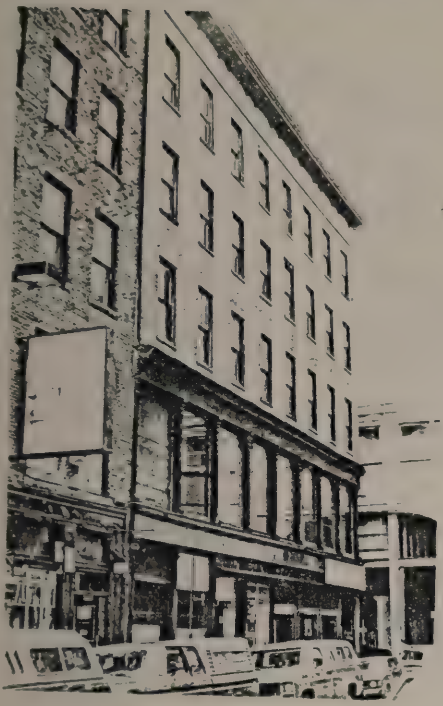
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The jacket of the Bldg. Dept. folder on 91-97 Causeway indicates that the original permit, now missing, was dated 1885. The building was definately completed by 1889, when the Derby & Kilmer Desk Co. is first listed in the Boston City Directory at this address.
2. Deed research was not helpful in determining the bldg. date or arch
3. 20th century blueprint., Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank collection)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 101-111 Causeway St. COR. 286 Friend St.

NAME ____________________
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No.Station

DATE c. 1889 style & city directories
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____________________
source

BUILDER ____________________
source

OWNER ____________________
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 3/5*,3/6 .80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9 X 8 bay Victorian commercial building with partially intact cast iron storefront on Friend St, principal entrance at truncated corner bay, 2nd fl. of wide plate glass show windows separated by cast iron piers & separated from brick upper stories by cast iron lintel, Regularly-fenestrated upper stories, (windows 2/2) with brownstone sills & lintels. Metal cornice with paired brackets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic (some storefront changes)

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA est. 5250 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site with Causeway side facing elevated tracks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This largely-intact structure is important to the streetscape as an example of the 5-to-6-story late nineteenth century red brick warehouses which constitute the most notable single building type in the North Station area. The original tenant appears to have been H.G. and H.W. Stevens Co, manufacturers of carriages. The company warerooms, previously located at Sudbury

PF (June, 1980) NRD|C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

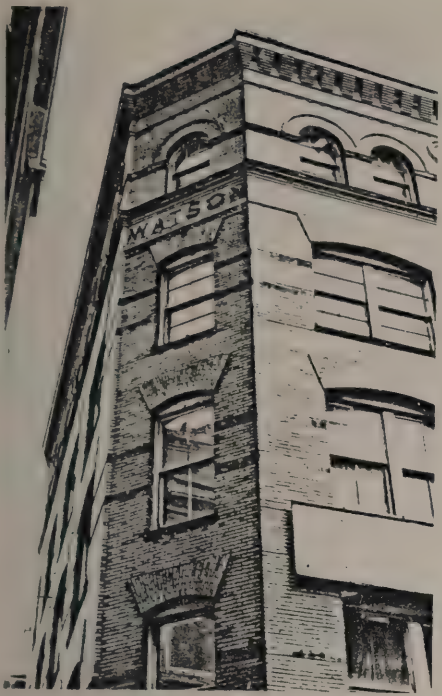
and Hawkins St, were moved to Causeway St. in 1889, presumably because of the proximity of good transportation facilities connecting the downtown warerooms to the company factory in Merrimac, Mass.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 113-117 Causeway St. COR. 261 Friend St.

NAME Watson Building
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No.Station

DATE 1890 Deed Records[1]
source (permit missing)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER D.S. Watson/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 2/6*,2 3/2 (Friend side)·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Victorian Commercial Style structure with Richardsonian influences, 4 X 5 bays with additional truncated bay at corner.Several simple cast iron pilasters remain on Friend storefront. Upper levels brick with polychrome brownstone banding, segmental arched paired & single windows with slightly projecting camber arch lintels, raised brick diamond patterns above 3, semi-circular arched rowlock windows at 5.Corbel cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Name "Watson" carved in stone band at corner above 3rd.fl.
(modernized storefront)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 4524 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site with truncated corner bay, 4-bay Causeway side faces elevated tracks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Watson Building is one of several red brick warehouses of similar style and materials located along Causeway St. and, as such, it is an integral element in the streetscape as well as being a fine individual example of the Victorian Commercial Style, well-detailed and largely intact above the storefront level.

The building can be conclusively dated by

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

an 1890 party wall agreement stating "whereas the Trustees desire to make use of said wall...as part...of a building to be erected by them..."[1] and an 1890 lease agreement with the original tenant, Wood, Pollard & Co., liquors, stating that the building was to be ready by September, 1890.[2] Wood, Pollard is listed at this address in the Boston City Directory from 1891 into the 1910's.

The original owner, D.S. Watson, was a tea, coffee and spice merchant with the firm of Winslow, Rand and Watson, located on State St. The previous building on the Causeway St. site had been occupied by Watson & Bisbee, wood turners.

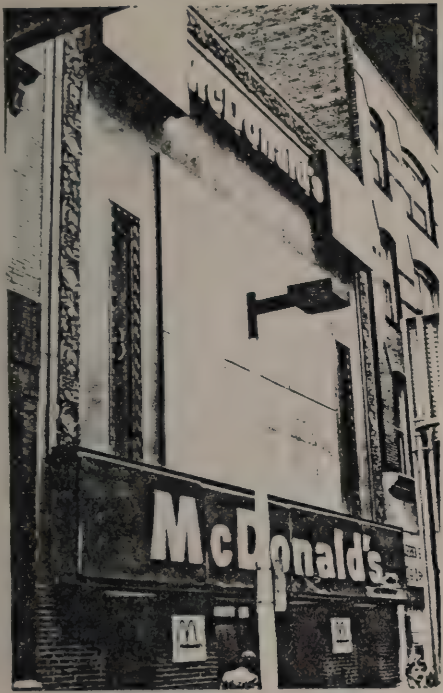
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Courthouse, book 1936, p. 265.
2. " book 1922, p. 1.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 119-123 Causeway St. COR. ___

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1932 Building permit 6/1/1932 source

ARCHITECT James Ritchie & Assoc. source

BUILDER not listed on permit source

OWNER Waldorf System/ original ___ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 2/5 + 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] restaurant

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Moderne restaurant modernized at level 1 and partly covered at level 2, where the terra cotta is painted black. Still visible is a fine terra cotta border of leaves and fruits which frames the building at the top and sides. Two niches at level 2.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate - drastic] (see above)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 2887 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces elevated tracks

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The insensitive modernization and low scale of the building in relation to its surroundings tend to outweigh the positive impact of the terra cotta detailing.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C-

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

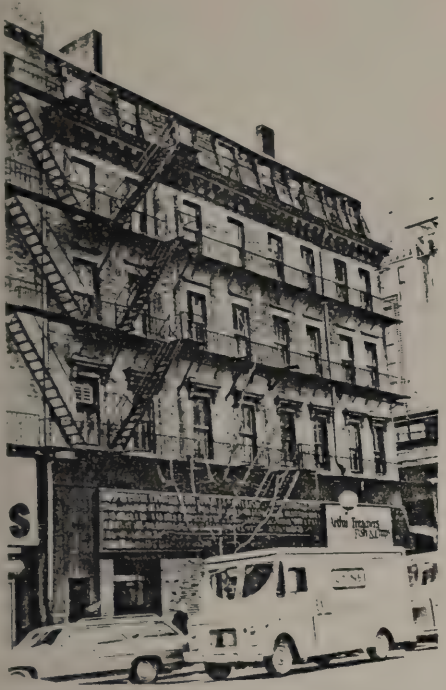
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 125-129 Causeway St. COR. 176-184 Canal

NAME /Hotel Haymarket/Arlington House
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE c.1865-1874 Deeds, Atlas
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER 1874 Atlas owner: Wm. G. Means /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 ^{2}/3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] hotel

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF mansard with scolloped slates cupola dormers 7 on Causeway 8 on Canal

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum. [✓ wooden trim]
[✓ red, painted yellow]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Mansard commercial building with principal 7-bay facade on Causeway. First floor modernized. Above, slightly projecting 3-bay center section and 2-bay side sections have wooden capped lintels at 2, with triangular pediment over center bay. Simpler, slightly projecting wooden 3rd fl. lintels. 4th fl. stone sill course. Sash generally 2/2. Wooden bracketed cornice. Simpler 8-bay Canal St. side. Firescapes at each level.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (storefront modernized)

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor wood trim deteriorating LOT AREA 3520 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site with Causeway side facing elevated tracks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

125-129 Causeway Street is a largely intact example of the Mansard style notable for its wooden trim and scolloped slate roof. The building is one of the earliest commercial structures remaining in the North Station area and appears to have always been used as a hotel.

Deed research suggests that the building was constructed about 1870-71. It was not on the site in 1865, when Charles Hayes sold to Charles Gay a number of small buildings on

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

seven lots at the corner of Canal and Causeway. In 1868 Gay sold the land to Samuel Locke and Wm. G. Means, and in 1871 Means sold almost half the property (the present 119-123 Causeway) to John S. Day. He retained the corner site, but mortgaged it later that year for $18,000. The two transactions in 1871 suggest that building activity may have been in progress t year. A building of the present size appears on the 1874 Atlas, indicatin that the mansard was almost certainly constructed by that date. A possible clue as to the date is found in the Boston Transcript, of January 1, 1870, which gives the following information: "Canal corner Causeway. S.J.T. Thayer is at present laying the foundation for a large building which will probably be completed next season."[1] Since the other three corners were at the time vacant or occupied by railroad stations, the newspaper article may refer to 125-129 Causeway.

In Whiting's survey of 1877, the building was in use as the Arlington House.[3] The name changed to the Eastern Hotel for a short time in the 1890' and to the Hotel Haymarket in the early decades of the 20th century.

The site appears to have been occupied by a hotel or rooming house as far back as the 1840's, the beginning of the era of railroad travel in the North Station area.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

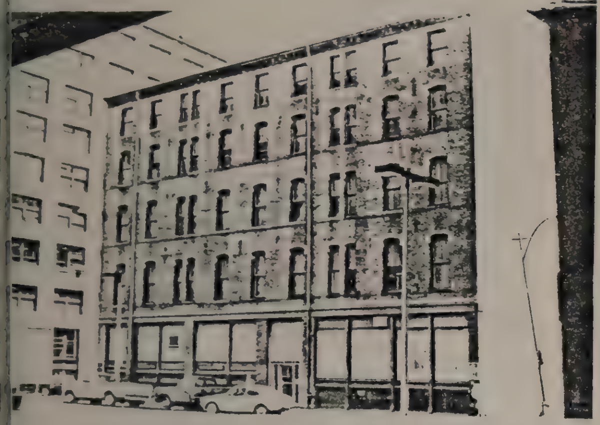
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Transcript, 1/1/1870, p. 1
2. Photo, Bostonian Society (in file marked "Causeway St, No. Elevated Station.)
3. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(187
4. Suffolk County Courthouse. a)Nov.1865, Hayes to Gay, 867/63; b)July, 186 Gay to Locke & Means, 931/185; c) Jan. 1871, Means to Day, 1031/178, d) Nov. 1871, Means to Spaulding, 1081/2.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 239-245 Causeway COR. 26-36 Medford St.

NAME Braman, Dow & Co (same)
present original



MAP No. 27N/12E 27N/13E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1913 Building permit 5/22/1913
source

ARCHITECT James D. McLellan "
source

BUILDER James D. McLellan "
source

OWNER Chas. B. Wheelock et. al. Trus. /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 5/1* 27/4.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th c. utilitarian commercial building 9 bays on Causeway and 19 on Medford. Intact ground floor with center entrance on Causeway and alternating brick piers and cast iron pilasters. Above, windows are 2/2 except for paired 1/1 openings at bays 3 & 7. Levels 2-4 have stilted segmental-headed windows with flat-arched brick lintels which have brownstone side voissoirs. Brownstone sills at level 5. Brick corbel cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 13,245 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site adjacent to similar buildings at 6-24 Medford St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This unassuming warehouse-type structure was constructed for Braman, Dow & Co, distributors of plumbers suppliers. The company was established in 1848 and still occupies the building. Although not architecturally distinguished, the building is generally intact, contributes to the streetscape, and includes some original interior detailing such as oak wainscotting and a pressed tin ceiling in the main entrance hallway.

F(June, 1980) (N)

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. A picture of the building appears in the Braman, Dow & Co. adverti
ment on page C.of the 1922 Boston City Directory

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 249-267 Causeway COR. 134-146 No. Wash. 27 Medford St.

NAME ___ present Keany Square Building original

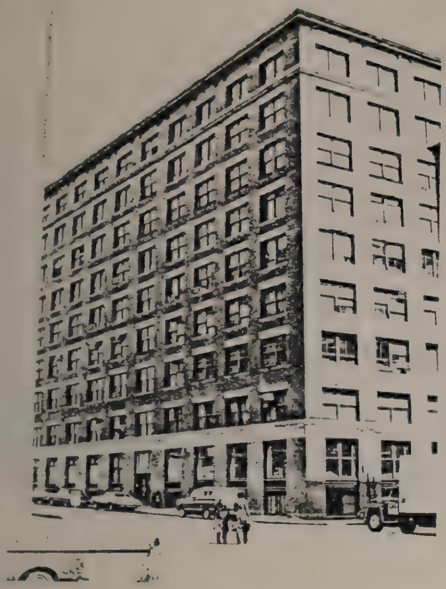
MAP No. 27N/13E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1906 Building permit 3/5/1906 source

ARCHITECT Spofford & Eastman (permit) source

BUILDER James H. Beal Estate (permit) source

OWNER James H. Beal Estate original / ___ present



PHOTOGRAPHS 6 5/2, 5/3* ·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] light manufacturing

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 9 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Turn of the century brick industrial building, 10 bays on No. Washington, 12 on Causeway & 7 on Medford. In general, each bay consists of paired 2/2 sash with splayed stone lintels. Entrance is set off-center on Causeway side. Corbelling and banding used to set off top story, which terminates with brick corbelled brackets supporting a simple stone (probably cast stone) cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 17,560 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large building bounded by streets on 3 sides.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Keany Square Building is a straightforward brick industrial building which has remained virtually intact and is similar to others in the Causeway/Medford area in its mass, scale and red brick material. The building was constructed to house light manufacturing, and one of the early tenants was V.E. Lott & Co., furniture manufacturers. In 1930, the building housed offices for manufacturing agents,

PF (June, 1980) (N-)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

several printers, and offices of the Jewish Advocate and several other Jewish publications.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Undated blueprints, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 1-3 Center Plaza COR. ____

NAME One, Two and Three Center Plaza /same
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E 26N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

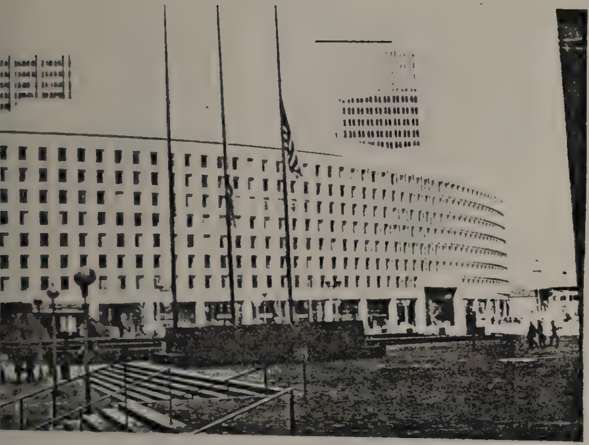
DATE 1963-69 Building Permit 10/10/1963
source

ARCHITECT Welton Becket & Associates " .
(New York City) . source

BUILDER Beacon Construction Co. of Mass. Inc."
source

OWNER Center Plaza Associates/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 7 5/1 *80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] office building & underground parking garage for 515 cars

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus 1) penthouse 2) underground garage - 2 sub-floors

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ____ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large modern office building with regularly repeating fenestration pattern of 81 bays (or 27 triple bays) curving around Cambridge St. and 8 bays (or 4 quadruple bays) at sides. Base, cap and window surrounds are pre-cast concrete and piers are brick. Ground story walls are set behind the piers to form covered arcade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 87,004 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building which follows curve of street, part of Government Center Urban Renewal area.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecture Boston refers to this building as a "sweeping horizontal skyscraper" which "contributes a covered arcade and a dignified precast concrete and brick facade to the plaza."[1]

(Map)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

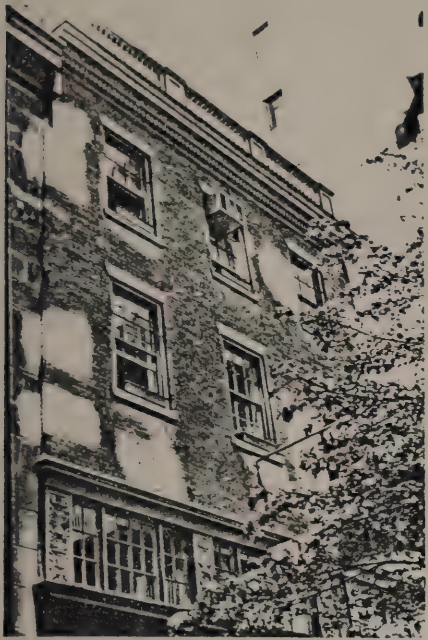
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architecture Boston, edited by the Boston Society of Architects, 1976, p. 16.

x-ref. 120-130 Water St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 35-7 Central St. COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 35N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE c. 1813-1814 with 1916 alteration permit 1916
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER David Hinckley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 29 1/1, *29 1/2, 32 4/5, 32 6/6-.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
stretcher bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 19th c. 3 bay Federal structure, with 20th. c. remodelling in Classical Revival style. Features cast iron Classical Revival storefront with fluted pilasters flanking doorway and at building's corners, supporting lintel with egg & dart molded cornice; row of small windows above in continuation of storefront treatments, alternating with pressed metal relief of urn with flowering vines & maidens. Rectangular fenestration at 2 upper levels with sandstone sills & lintel & 6/6 sash. Painted (metal?) denticular cornice with surmounting balustrade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic]
storefront & roof

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 960 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Tucked into small courtyard fronted by landscaped brick-paved park, and surrounded by early 20th c. skyscrapers.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This site was originally the easterly half of
property (later numbered 31-37), purchased in
1812 by Uriah Cotting from the Broad St. Assoc., 1.
and subsequently sold to David Hinckley in 1813. 2.
The Hinckley deed indicates that the property
contained a 1 story structure, & was bordered on
its westerly side by the land & store of Hinckley
(at #27-29). It is highly likely that Hinckley
constructed this building and its neighbor at
31-33 soon after, c.1813-1814. Although the

NRO|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known _______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

property was part of the original Broad St. Assoc. holdings, it was apparently not part of the Broad St. Project, for the typical building restrictions are not mentione

A photo from the 19th c.[3] pictures the 3rd bay of #35-7, revealing that it posessed the typical Federal style characteristics of ridge roof, splayed lintels, and small, square 4th story windows. The earliest known occupant was in 1864 when the Danish consul, E.C. Hammer, was located there, as well as T.F.Hammer, dealer in tea caddies. In 1865, Hyde & Co., teas, & John H. Shedd, tea caddies, were located in the building, and by 1877, A.F. Mitchell, tobacco & cigars, were occupants.

In 1916, a permit was taken out for a new storefront of cast iron & glass at the 1st & 2nd stories, as well as a permit for 2 terracotta passageways connecting this building to that at 120-130 Water St. The Water St. building has identical storefront alteration from 1915, A.H. Hepburn & Guy Lowell, architects. The above mentioned passageway was also designed by A.H. Hepburn. These facts point to a tentative identifaction of Hepburn as architect of the Central St. alteration design. (see 120-130 Water St.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

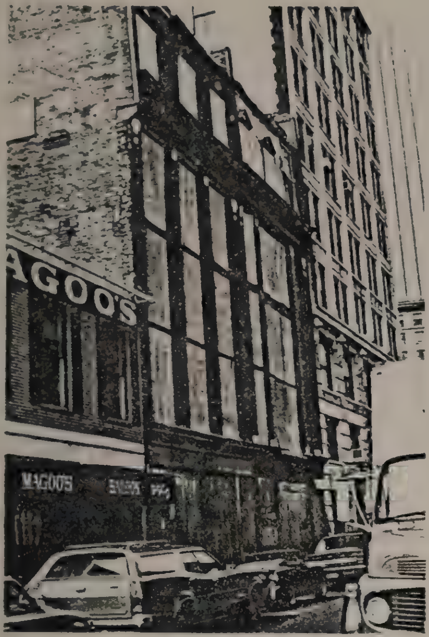
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 241:26.
2. " " " " 242:117.
3. SPNEA Photo File, "Central St.," 19th c. photo.
4. 1 64 &1865 Boston Almanacs.
5. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877. Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
6. Buildings Dept. Records.

SS 35-7 Central St.

	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
812	240:34	Broad St. Assoc.	David Hinckley	$600	[#27-29 Central] lot of land beg. at point on S side of Central St. 100'10" from Broad, running westerly & bounded N = Central = 25' W = 16' passageway = 40' S = 8' passageway = 25' E = land sold this day to U. Cotting = 40'
	242:117	Uriah Cotting	David Hinckley	$1000	2 parcels: ① [#31-37 Central] parcel of land & 1 story bldg. 40 x 50 ft on Central St. beg. at corner of [illegible] store [illegible] & running southerly & bounded E = west side of [illegible] of [illegible] store 40' S = on 8' passageway = 50' W = on land of David Hinckley = 40' N = on Central St. 50' ② land at 120-130 [illegible] St. [illegible]
	24:26	Broad St. Assoc.	Uriah Cotting	$[illegible]20	3 lots of land ① [illegible] ② [illegible]

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 61-2 & 63-4 Chatham St COR. ______

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE Original: 1890 Present facade: 1915 — Bldg. permits jacket Bldg permit 3-2-1915 — source

ARCHITECT Present: Henry Baily Alden " — source

BUILDER Present: Daniel Dewar " — source

OWNER 1915 H. F. Winslow — original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *192/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] 1915: #61 - Wholesale groceries and cold storage
#63 - light merchandise storage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus mansard

ROOF mansard cupola ______ dormers three per building

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.
stretcher bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two late 19th c. structures with early 20th c. facades, each having three bays and a rectangular plan. The cast iron storefront is boarded up. #61-2 features a central bay double the width of the 2 flanking bays, all windows being boarded up but for the rightmost bay. #63-4 has 3 bays symetrically divided by brick piers. Each structure is capped with metal modillioned cornice, and metal mansard roof with dormers featuring triangular pediments.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic]

CONDITION good fair poor vacant LOT AREA 2228 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ______

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts from streetscape due to its delapitaded condition. 1898 Atlas indicates height of building to be 5 stories.

NRD/NC MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

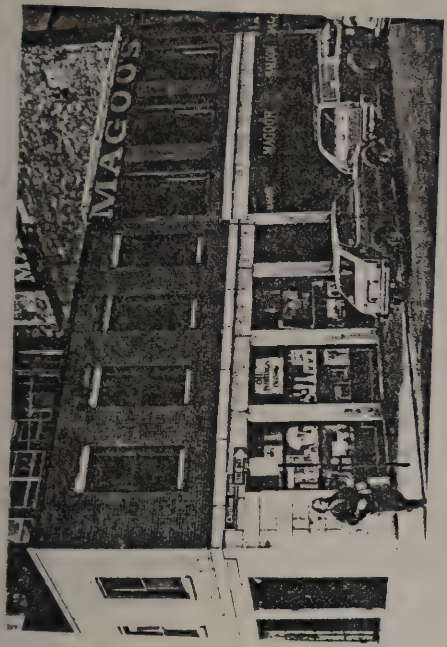
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1898 Boston Atlas
Buildings Department records

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 65 & 66 Chatham St. COR. 4-8 Commercial St.

NAME ____________________
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House|Markets

DATE c. 1830s no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER #65 - D. & F.R. Sears, Tr.
#66 - Nathaniel Russell
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *1974, 1975-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

Common bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two adjoining structures, 3 bays and 4x4 bays, from the Greek Revival period, now reduced to 2 stories. #66 retains granite trabeated storefront with modern infill. #65 retains granite lintel and end piers only, while other piers of cast iron are partially visible above new brick storefront. Rectangular fenestration with brownstone sills and lintels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] reduction to two stories; storefronts.

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2379 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located on narrow street facing rear of South Market Building.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

These two buildings are remnants of mercantile structures built c. 1830s, and in their reduced form no longer contribute architecturally in any significant way to the streetscape.
A post-1900 photo[1] pictures #66 and a portion of #65 closer to their original form (#65 has had two stories added) as 4 1/2 pitched roof buildings. A permit in the Buildings Dept. indicates that the upper stories were removed in 1950.

NRD|NC MHK 6/80

349

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

In 1865, the buildings' occupants were Ladd & Hall and I. Stickney & Co., both commission merchants. In 1871, #65 was the location of Curtis-Davis, soap manufacturers.

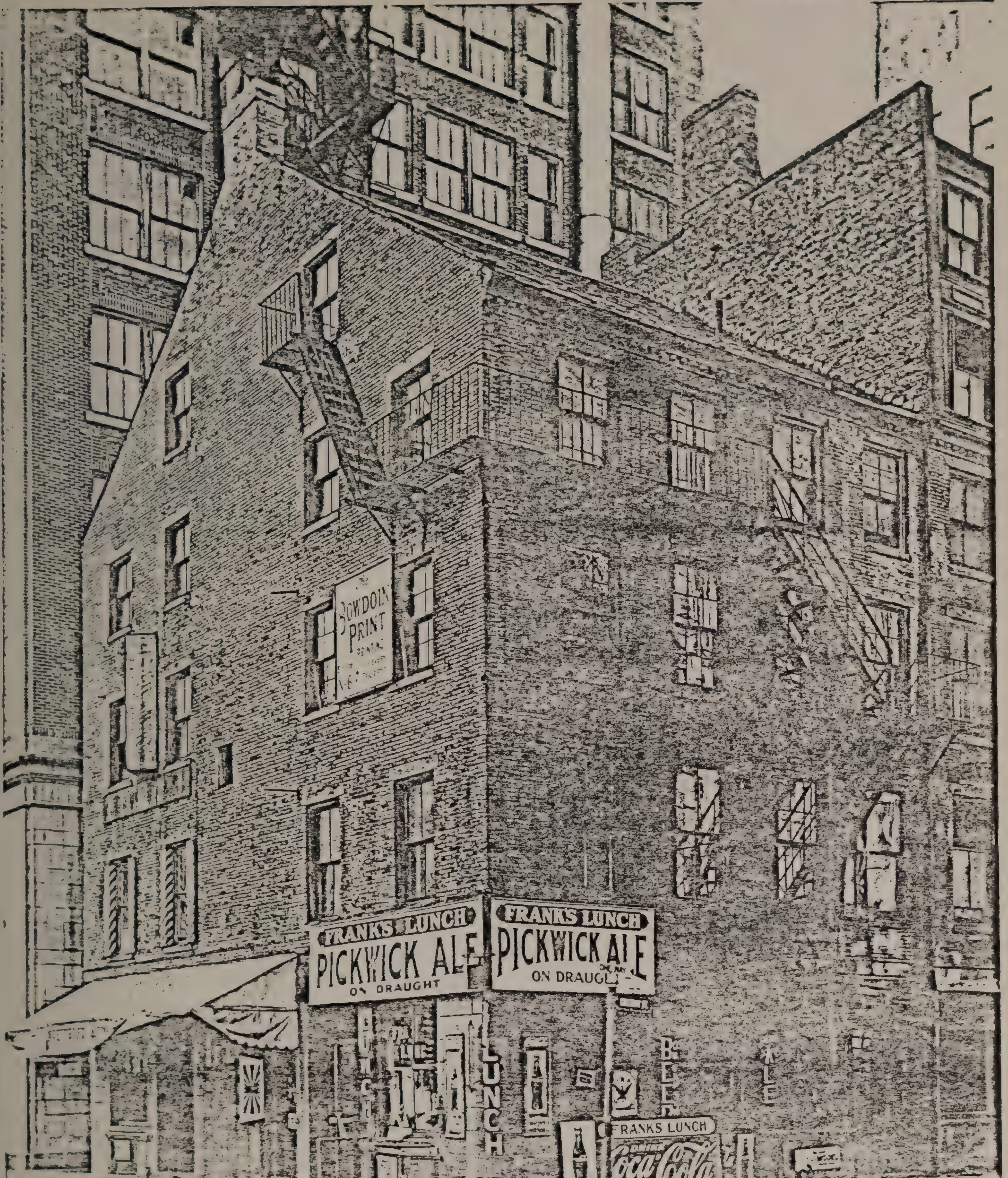
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. SPNEA Photo File, "Chatham Street," undated photo.
2. The Stranger's New Guide through Boston, 1871, located at Spnea.
3. 1865 Boston Almanac, located at Bostonian Society.
4. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper

65-66 Chatham St.


BOWDOIN PRINT
FRANKS LUNCH
PICKWICK ALE
ON DRAUGHT
FRANKS LUNCH
PICKWICK ALE
ON DRAUGHT
LUNCH
LUNCH
BEER
ALE
FRANKS LUNCH
Coca-Cola

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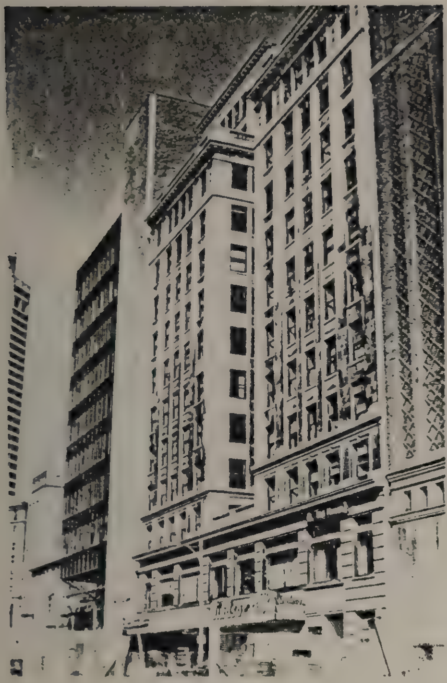
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 22-40 Chauncy St COR. ______
(main #38)

NAME ______ (present)   Charles Chauncy Building (original)

MAP No. 24N/12E   SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1924   Building permit 7/1/1924 (source)

ARCHITECT "private plans"   (permit) (source)

BUILDER George W. Harvey Co   (permit) (source)

OWNER Charles Chauncy Co/ (original) ______ (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS 5'1 + 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices and three stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 14   plus ______

ROOF flat   cupola ______   dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Late Second Renaissance Revival steel frame office building. 2-story storefront with modernized 1st fl. and 8 polygonal metal bays at level 2. Above, bldg. is U-shaped, with 5-bay side pavillions which project out 4 bays, and a 3-bay recessed center section. The pier and spandral shaft has a 1-story cap at level 11 set off by a Greek wave band & toped by a modillion cornice. 3 additional stories are recessed back behind the pavillions.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(modernized storefront)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor   LOT AREA 11,727 sq. feet
needs cleaning

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ______

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Late example of the type of office building popular for many years in conservative Boston.

Tenants listed in the 1930 Boston City Directory include dozens of wholesale dry goods and clothing dealers, as well as contractors, building suppliers, and miscellaneous firms. A leasing brochure at the Bostonian Society [1] emphasized the convenience of the building to Boston's

PF (June, 1980) (N-)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

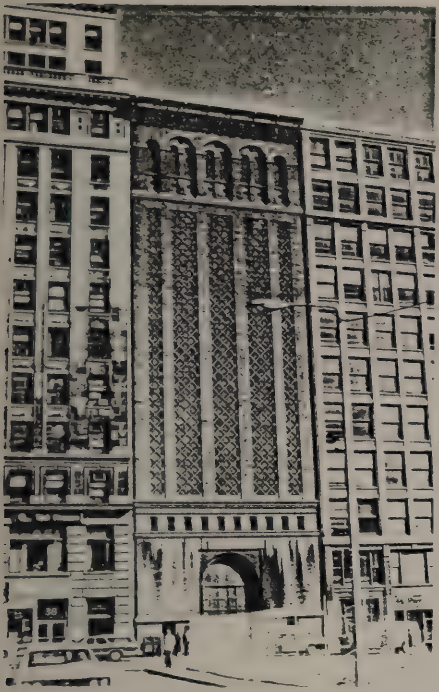
wholesale and retail clothing districts, the cleanliness, and the well-lighted offices, one of the advantages of the U-shape popular in the early 20th century.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Brochure "What to Look For" with floorplans, numerous interior photographs and one simple exterior illustration. Rice-Mank Collecti Bostonian Society.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 42-48 Chauncy COR.

NAME Boston Edison Substation
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1917 Building permit 1/3/1917
source

ARCHITECT Bigelow & Wadsworth (permit)
source

BUILDER George W. Harvey Co.(permit)
source

OWNER Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 3|5 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] transformer station

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) equivalent to 11 stories in height plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick red] stone concrete iron/steel/alum. [✓ cast stone trim]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Eclectic industrial building combining Romanesque and classical elements. Largely windowless facade with two-story arched center entrance & double-leaved metal fortress-like doors. Above, a row of small, rectangular openings is followed by a "shaft" of rising brick piers alternating with slightly recessed areas of brick cross-hatching. Two-story upper arcade followed by heavy projecting terra cotta modillion block cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 4412 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The unusual design of this building and fine details such as the metal doors, brickwork and arcade exemplify the ability of architects Bigelow and Wadsworth to produce a specialized industrial facility which harmonizes with the urban streetscape.

Henry Forbes Bigelow (1867-1929), a leading Boston architect for many years, worked here with Philip Wadsworth, his partner from 1910 to 1927. Previously,

PF (June, 1980) (Nt)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

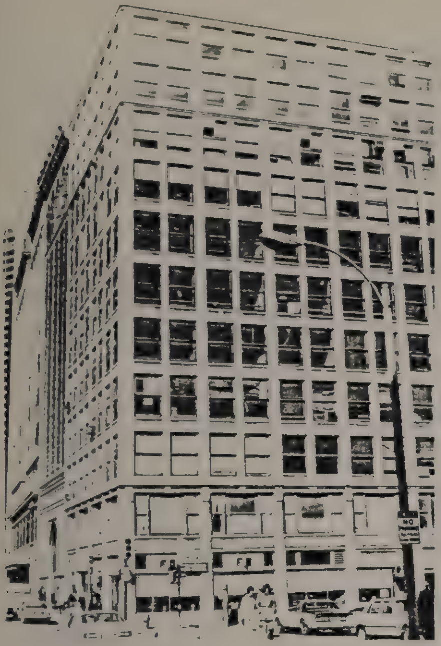
(Winslo

Bigelow was associated with the well-known firms of Winslow & Wethere
Wetherell & Bigelow (1899-1900) and Winslow and Bigelow (1901-1908), firms which produced such large commercial buildings as the Board of Trade Building, National Shawmut Bank, Hotel Touraine, Steinert Building, Oliver Ditson Building, Kimball Building, Walker Buildings, as so forth. These firms and the later firm of Bigelow, Wadsworth, Hubbard and Smith customarily designed buildings for the Edison Illuminating Company including office buildings at 25-29 Boylston St (1906 with 1922 addition), 180-182 Tremont (1929-31) and another transformer station at 70-74 Charles St. So.(1923) which is similar in style to 42-48 Chauncy St. and also fits in well with its surroundings.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 52-56 Chauncy COR. 72-76 Bedford

NAME ______ Harvey Building
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1915 Building permit 5/17/1915
source

ARCHITECT Clinton J. Warren (permit)
source

BUILDER Geo. W. Harvey Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Geo. W. Harvey/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 3/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] light storage and light manufacturing

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-bay x6 early 20th century steel frame pier and spandral Commercial Style structure with 2-story cast stone storefront and offset left free classical entrance entablature at #52 Chauncy. 7-story shaft with continuous rising piers, paired windows in each principal bay, and cast stone spandral trim. Simple 2-story cap (levels 10 & 11) terminating in plain band.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ______

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor needs cleaning LOT AREA 6758 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Utilitarian commercial building with little decorative embellishment, built to house light storage and light manufacturing uses. By 1930 the building was occupied almost

(Map)

PF (June, 1980)(MT)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

entirely by dry goods and clothing dealers, manufacturers agents and carpet dealers.

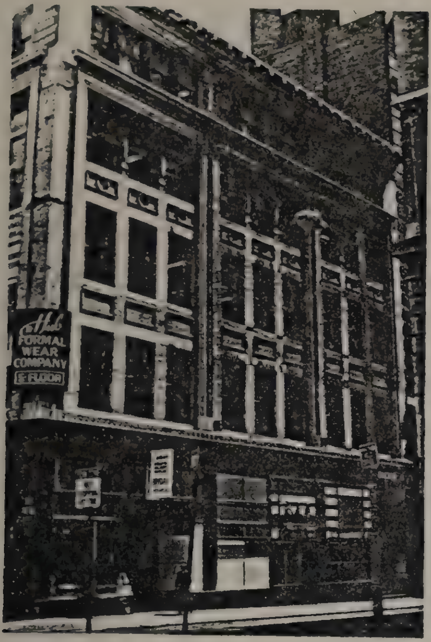
Architect Clinton J. Warren also designed the Wendell Phillips Office Building (115-7 Chauncy St), the Unity Building (177-195 Devonshire) and Fidelity Trust Company Building (144-148 State) in the Central Business District.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Blueprints, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 90-100 Chauncy St COR. 1-2-3 Rowe Place

NAME Wentworth Building / same
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1893 permit 12/27/1892
source

ARCHITECT Fehmer & Page permit
source

BUILDER James Smith "
source

OWNER Harry W. Cumner, P.Jones, & John C. Smith
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *24 2/1 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile, stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow [✓ stone] cast trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x6 bay Classical Revival structure, at storefront level portions ast iron pilasters visible under modern veneer. Levels 2-4 organized into recessed triple- ow units, with molded brick enframements as well as stone sill & lintel courses, & at 4th l, windows separated by engaged C.I. Corinthian columns. Spandrels ornamented with molded rectangles & circles. 5th level, set apart by stone cornice band, features 3 groupings windows, repeating the 4th level motif with engaged Ionic columns. Stone cornice punctuated by lions heads, & "Wentworth Building" inscribed in frieze.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 8991 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site, adjacent to large construction area across Rowe Pl. Nice period setting from turn-of-the-century, within short block. Rowe Pl. facade repeats Chauncy St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Building architecturally significant as work of distinguished Boston firm, as well as good example of Classical Revival style as rendered in the currently popular yellow brick. Historical importance relates to its association with the textile industry, so crucial to Boston & New England's economy in the 19th century.

A 1906 article states that "the textile industry in N.E. especially has made tremendous strides in the last half century." Though various branches have had reverses, "never once has

- MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

ultimate progress of the business or its upward march been permanently checked."1. Boston had long been the center of wool manufacture, although by that time the distribution had passed to NY and the West. The actual business in woolen goods was largely confined to the jobbing trade, and Chauncy St. was its center where it had gradually moved from Pearl, High and Federal Streets after its wholesale destruction by the Great Fire of 1872. In 1896, four woolen companies were located in the Wentworth Bldg.: Gowing, Sawyer & Co., E.Q. Payne, F.A. & J. Sawyer, and A.H. Wentworth. C.E. Forbes and Charles P. Mellon, both wholesale drygoods companies, also were occupants, along with D.W. Briggs, drygoods commission merchant.

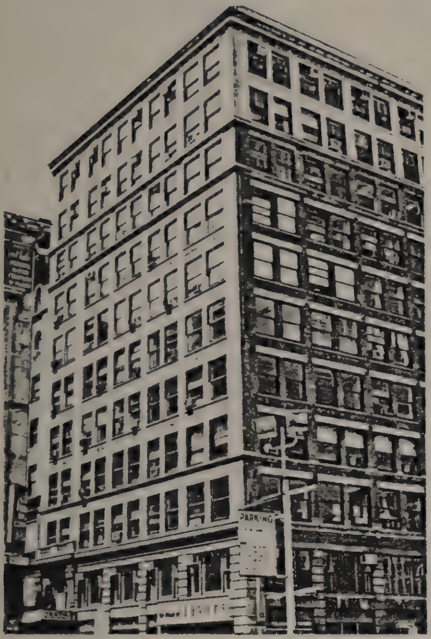
Carl Fehmer (b. 1835) was born and educated in Germany, moving to the U.S. sometime before 1870. He probably began practice sometime before 1879, for in that year he was elected as a charter member of the Boston Society of Architects. In late years, he took on an associate, the firm's name becoming Fehmer & Page. Fehmer also designed the magnificent Ames mansion in the Back Bay, at the corner of Commonwealth & Mass. Ave., as well as the Boylston Building, now a Boston Landmark. The firm of Fehmer & Page designed the Worthington Bldg. on State St., as well as 179-193 South St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Commercial and Financial New England, 1906, p. 141. Bostonian Society.
2. Boston Board of Trade, 29th Annual Report, 1882. Bostonian Society.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Withey, Henry F. & Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Artists (Deceased), 1956.
5. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
6. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 89-99 Chauncy St. COR. 7 Exeter Place 21-29 Harrison Ave.

NAME The Textile Building / same
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1917 permit 5-29-1917
source

ARCHITECT George W. Harvey permit
source

BUILDER same permit
source

OWNER same
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 34 4/2 * 2/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] beige [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 10x20x10 commercial steel frame skyscraper; 2 story base featuring rusticated piers & lintel of stone, & vaguely classical entry incorporating bays 1 & 2 and surmounted by balustrade with large paired brackets having guttae-like bases. Chicago style windows at level 2. Upper levels organized via paired rectangular windows & horizontally divided by projecting sill courses at 4th, 9th & 10th levels. Levels 10 & 11 faced with cast stone blocks. Projecting stone cornice & low copper parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 10,829 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Structure located on corner site at end of block; three facades, that at Harrison Ave. virtually identical to Chauncy St. as well as responding to street pattern. Adjacent to large construction area across Exeter Pl.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although not an architecturally significant structure, it does contribute to the street scape via its scale & massing. Historical significance relates to its association with the textile industry, so crucial to Boston & New England's economy during the 19th century.

Located in an area which by 1906 was central to the wool jobbing trade, the Textile Building was erected specifically to house textile related

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/development ______
Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______
Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/invention ______
Social/humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

firms. In 1920, it was occupied by woolen goods companies, drygoods commission merchants, wholesale drygoods dealers, and cotton goods manufacturers.

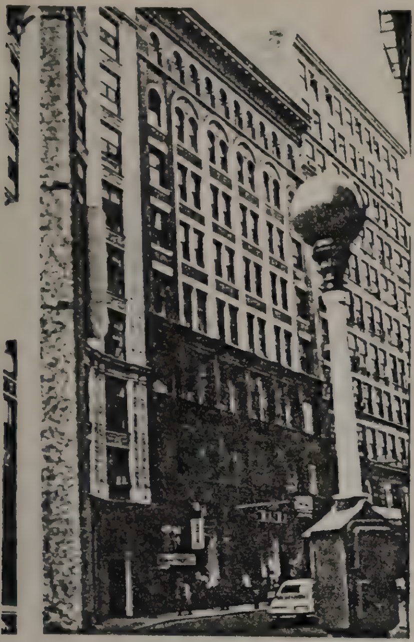
George W. Harvey, located at 10 Post Office Square, was primarily a builder rather than an architect. He constructed the nearby Wendell Phillips Office Building, designed in 1921 by Clinton J. Warren.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 105-111 Chauncy St. ~~COR.~~ OPP. 11-19 Harrison Ave.

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1902 permit 5-22-1902
source

ARCHITECT J. Merrill Brown permit
source

BUILDER E.W. Clark & Co. "
source

OWNER Frost Bros.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *36 4/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eight plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] cast (?) trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6 bay Classical Revival | Romanesque structure with 3 story cast iron base. Central entry features 2 story Doric piers supporting Doric entablature. Picture & double windows at levels 2 & 3. Fenestration in Romanesque style of levels 4-7 features 3 central double window bays within round arched opening incorporating 4 levels, with stone surrounds, & rosettes in spandrels of double round arched windows at 7th level. Arcaded 8th level with brick pilasters, & talon molded sill course. Copper modillioned cornice with dentils.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor needs maintanenece LOT AREA 6659 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Polygonally shaped structure goes through to opposite street; shape of building reflects shape of block; Harrison Ave facade is simplified version of Chauncy St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Designed by lesser known Boston architect, handsome example of Eclectic architecture contributes to street scape in scale, massing, and style. Historical importance relates to its association with the textile industry, so vital to Boston & New England's economy during the 19th century.

A 1906 article states that "the Textile industry in N.E. especially has made tremendous strides in the last half century." Though various branches have had reverses, "never once has ultimate

MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

progress of the business or its upward march been permanently checked."[1] Boston had long been the center of wool manufacture, although by that time the distribution had passed to N.Y. and the West. The actual business in woolen goods was largely confined to the jobbing trade, and Chauncy St. was its center where it had gradually moved from Pearl, High and Federal Streets after its wholesale destruction by the Great Fire of 1872. In 1905, several woolen goods companies were located at 105-111 Chauncy st., as well as a skirt manufacturer, a fur dealer, and millinary goods company. In 1910, The Bullrich Publishing Col. was also located in this building.

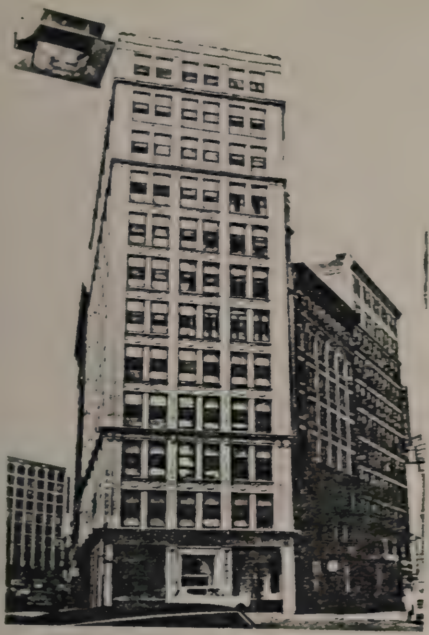
The architect, J. Merrill Brown, was born in Conway, Mass in 1853, worked in the of of H.H. Richardson and Peabody & Stearns, and in 1882 began his own practice. He de houses in many greater Boston suburbs, grammar schools in Newton & Woburn, along wi the Swansea Town Hall & Massasoit National Bank in Fall River. His only other known work in the survey area is the Stone & Webster Building on Milk St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Commercial and Financial New England, 1906, p. 141. Bostonian Society.
2. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Building Dept. Records.
5. Retail Apparel, 1907, adv. for E. Auerbach & Co. skirt mfgr. Boston Athenaeum.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 115-117 Chauncy St. COR. 50 Essex St. 7-9 Harrison Ave.

NAME Chauncy House/Wendell Phillips Office Bldg.
present original

MAP No. 24X/105 SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1921 permit 10-27-1921
source

ARCHITECT Clinton J. Warren permit
source

BUILDER George W. Harvey
source

OWNER George W. Harvey
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 24 4/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] office building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) twelve plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] terra cotta concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6x3x7 bay Classical Revival steel frame skyscraper, faced with white glazed terra cotta tiles enriched with predominantly Adamesque ornamentation. Terra cotta clad piers divide show windows at storefront level, with major entry in last bay. Upper levels divided by piers into paired window bays, horizontally divided by cornice bands over levels 1, 3, 9, &11. Entire facade ablaze with medallions, bellflowers, paterae, urns, swags, cartouches & other classical motifs. Building capped by flat & curled leaf cresting.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 5147 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Polygonal in plan; 3 facades formally finished, all similar in design. Plan follows street layout, notable aspect being angled response of major facade. Prominent siting.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as design of popular Boston architect, as well as one of few Boston buildings entirely clad in terra cotta, the Wendell Phillips Office Building being particularly distinctive because of its profusion of ornament. Is also notable for its prominent siting in Phillips Square, being the visual termination of view down Harrison Ave. from Beach St.

Historically significant for its association with

N+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the textile industry, centered in the Chauncy St. area, as well as its location on the site of the Wendell Phillips House. Wendell Phillips, orator & reformer, was especially identified with the anti-slavery movement & post-Civil War labor movement. He lived in his house at 50 Essex St. from 1841-1884, when it was razed for the extension of Harrison Ave. from Essex to Bedford Streets.

Upon its construction, the Wendell Phillips Office Building was primarily occupied by textile related concerns: dry goods commission merchants, dress & coat manufacturers, woolen goods merchants, and the like. In 1974-5, the building was renovated into Chauncy House Apartments, the first down-town office building so converted. About 60% of tenants being from Chinese community, it was a creative & imaginative approach toward re-development of South Cove Area. Although the interior boasts entirely new floor plan, elegant lobby with its marble stair case has been retained.

Little information is available concerning the architect, Clinton J. Warren. His other buildings located within the CBD are the Ten Post Office Square Building, Harvey Building, Unity Building, and Fidelity Building. He was also the architect of the Boylston Chambers & Eliot Street Garage.

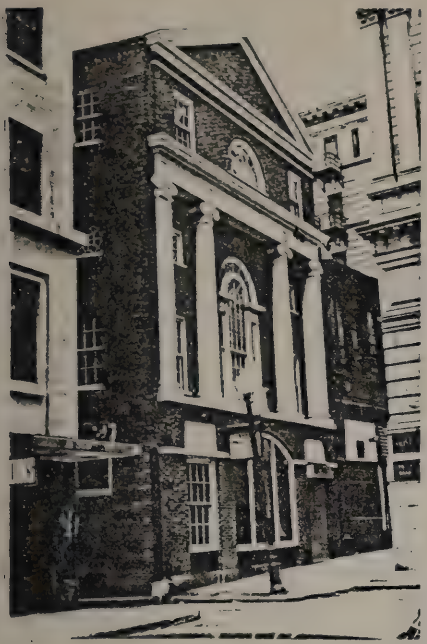
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recently renovated as apartment building.
Recommended for National Register Individual Listing.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Buildings Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
2. Architects Vertical File, " " " " " "
3. *Built To Last*, 197 , p. 38-9, illus.
4. Boston Herald, March 17, 1974, sect. 3, p. 39, "Downtown office Building Converted to Apartments."
5. Boston Directories.
6. Building Dept. Records.
7. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
8. Boston Picture File, "1-42 Harrison Ave, c. 1938, BPL, " " "

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 20 City Hall Ave COR. Pie Alley

NAME Kirstein Memorial Library (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1930 Plaque on wall& newspapers
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Putnam and Cox "
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER City of Boston (same)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 $^{1}/5$, $^{1}/6$, 23 $^{2}/3$*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] library

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus

ROOF gable front cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
(Flemish bond front)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Federal Revival library of 3 bays. First floor has large center arched window, one 8/8 window at left, and an offset right entrance door. A large Palladian-type window in the center of the 2nd fl. is flanked by 2-story Ionic columns and pilasters which support a wide entablature and cornice. Above the cornice, a 4th story features a center lunette window and 2 sash windows, followed by a triangular gable pediment.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 2031 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Kirstein Library is architecturally notable as one of the city's best examples of the Federal Revival style. The design, inspired by the central arch of Bulfinch's 1893 "Tontine Crescent" on Franklin Street, reflects the architects' academic interest and study of the Federal aesthetic and was also a symbolic choice, since the arch was the location of the "new Boston Library Society," the first book collection available to the Boston citizenry. The Library is historically significant as the sixth business library in

YB/PF (June, 1980) NRC/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts	X	Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the U.S. and as the donation of a leading Boston businessman and philanthrop

The architects, William E. Putnam (d. 1947) and Allen H. Cox (1873-1944) became partners in 1904 and were active in the design of area public buildin and educational facilities including the Jones Library at Amherst and campus buildings at Amherst and Mt. Holyoke Colleges.In Boston, the firm also desig the addition to the Bellevue Hotel.

The Kirstein Library was dedicated on May 7, 1930 in memory of Edward Kirstein. His son, Louis E. Kirstein (1886-1942) donated $200,000 for the co of the building and its furnishings. The land was city property formerly occupied by police station #2. The main purpose of the library was to provide easy and convenient access to information needed by the business and financial community. The first and second floors were devoted to magazines; bulletins, government reports and books dealing with business and economics. The Kirstein Library was the sixth business library to be operated by a U.S. public library system.

The donor, Louis E. Kirstein, was Vice-President of Filenes in the year t Library was built and later became Chairman of the Board. He was described a a "merchant prince and great philanthropist" active in many community organizations including Harvard Business School and the Boston Public Librar which he twice served as Presidentof the Board.

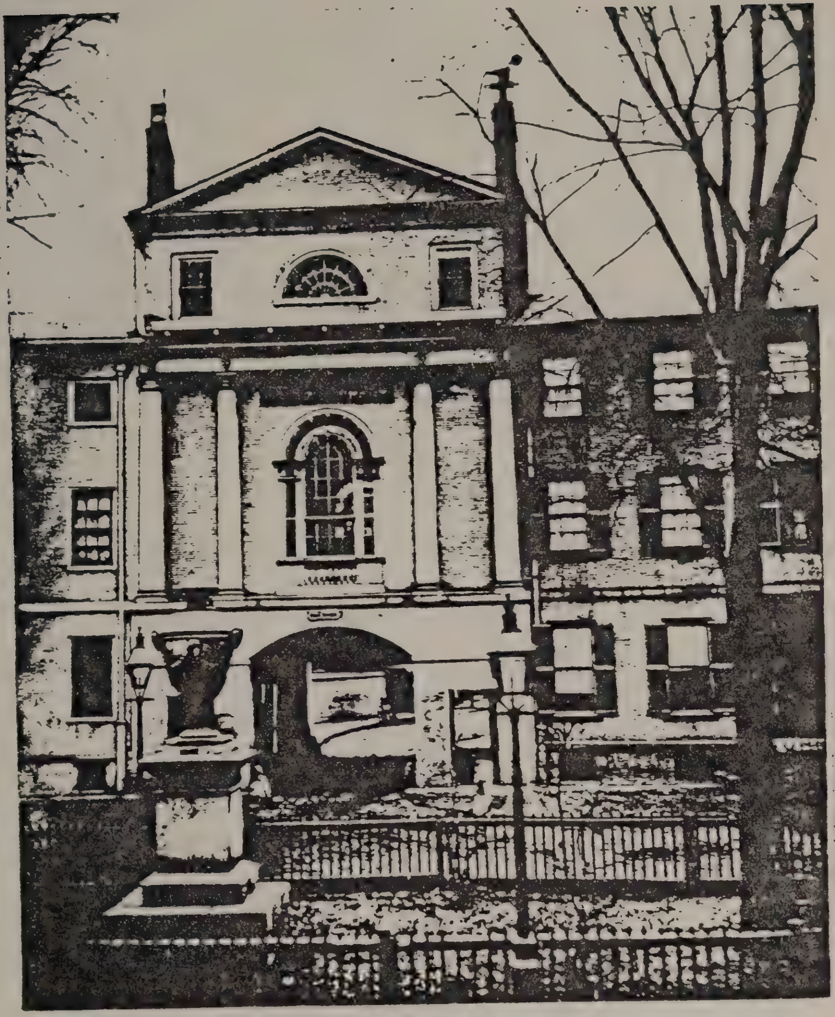
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Cornhill" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.,

1. Boston Post, 5/7/1930, p. 17
2. Boston Globe, 5/7/1930, p. 12. (includes interior photo)
3. Boston Transcript, 5/6/1930.
4. Boston Post, 12/14/1942, p. 1 and 10.
5 Walter M. Whitehill, Boston, A Topographical History (1959) p. 53-54.

Photo of the Tontine Cresent. (File under
20 City Hall Ave
(Kirstein Library)]



Franklin Street.
1830.

The center arch of the Tontine Crescent (1893) designed by Charles Bulfinch.

Model for the Kirstein Library. (1930) by Putnam & Cox.

Bostonian
Society photo

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD

ADDRESS One City Hall Plaza COR. ________

NAME Boston City Hall (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1961-1968 publications 1,3
source

ARCHITECT Kallman, McKinnell & Knowles, associated with Campbell, Aldrich Nulty & LeMassurier & Associates
source 1

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 2/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] city hall

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 9 plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ________ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Monumental, freestanding modern government building in brutalist mode. Inverted pyramid shape supported by multi-story poured concrete piers. Irregular fenestration pattern with poured and precast sections, and red brick at lower levels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ________

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA 122,926 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces monumental urban plaza designed by same firm, with same red brick used on plaza and lower sections of City Hall. Main entrance from plaza (to level 3) and rear entrance from Congress St. (to level 1)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The monumental Boston City Hall is a modern landmark which serves as the keystone for the Government Center Urban Renewal project and may be the most significant Boston building of the mid-20th century. The building has been widely-published and extravagantly praised, as for example this comment, "As a humanistic invention alone, City Hall takes its place among the finest public buildings in the world."[2]

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	X		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The design resulted from a nation-wide competition announced in 1960-61 which drew some 250 entries and was won by a relatively young, unknown team of architects. The winning concept is said to create "a contemporary microcosm of Boston" where the brick base envelopes the everyday functions of city government (taxes, permits, etc); the middle section reflects (in the placement and size of window openings) the structure of city government and the mayoral/city council system; and the regularly-spaced precast upper stories contain floors devoted to the technical activities of government. The use of the same red brick in the base of the building and the plaza creates a sense of "oneness" with this sweeping urban space, designed by the same firm as part of the competition. The general form & s of City Hall and its urban context was predetermined by the master plan for the new Government Center which had been prepared by I.M. Pei & Associates.

The three architects were teaching at Columbia University when they won the competition.[3] Gerhard Kallmann was born in Berlin in 1915, trained the Architectural Association in London, and came to the U.S. in 1948. Noe Michael McKinnell was born in Manchester, England in 1935 and did post-col studies at Columbia.[3] The two established a Boston office after winning the competition and also designed the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank on Wash. S

City Hall & the plaza occupy the area once known as Scollay Square.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Suggested for future designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

N.B. See Boston Public Library card file & scrapbook at BLC for additional referen

1. Boston Architecture, Donald Freeman, ed. Boston Society of Architects(1
2. Architecture Boston, Boston Society of Architects (1976) p. 11-14, 15,16 (desc. and photographs)
3. Paul Heyer, Architects on Architecture, New Directions in America, (Walker & Co, 1960 & 1978) p. 256-263. (floorplans, photos, early sketc and descriptio
4. G.E. Kidder Smith, Architecture in America, vol 1,p102
5. Hammett, R. Architecture in the U.S., p. 335-6.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 30 Clinton St. COR. North Street

NAME ______
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/ Markets

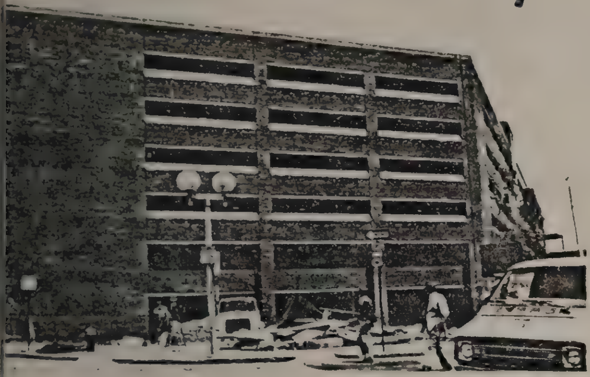
DATE 1979-80
source

ARCHITECT Desmond & Lord b.p.
source

BUILDER Peabody Construction CO,
source

OWNER Dock Square Parking Associates
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 1/6 + 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] garage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ______ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern multi-level parking garage, under construction
Facade is concrete with brick facing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ______

CONDITION good fair poor ______ LOT AREA 31,117 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ______

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ______

(Map)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

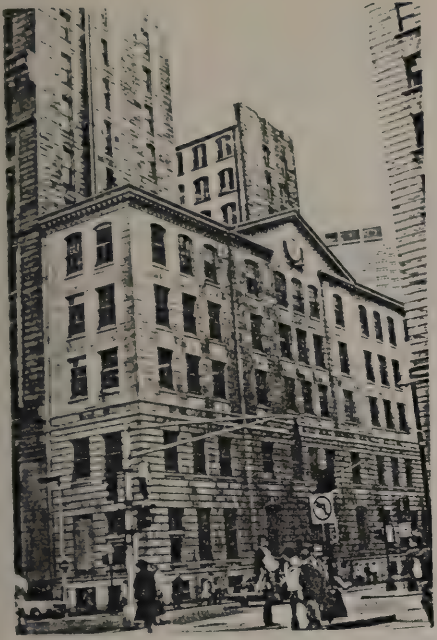
Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/development ______
Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______
Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/invention ______
Social/humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 10 Congress St. COR. State St.

NAME State Street Trust Company (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1924-25 newspaper accounts[4]
source (opened 9/8/1925)

ARCHITECT exterior: Parker, Thomas & Rice[1]
interior: Richardson, Barott & Richardson[1]
source

BUILDER L.D. Willcutt, Gen. Contractor[3]
source

OWNER State Street Trust Co/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 2/5 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] banking offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Colonial Revival bank office constructed in pink cast stone which imitates granite. 2 bays on State and 11 on Congress (principal facade). Center arched entrance. Banded rustication of lower two stories. Most windows are rectangular with 12/12 sash, except for segmental arched windows at level 5. Window pattern is 3-1-3-1-3. Bracketed cornice, Center gable pediment with bank logo in tympanum.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA est. 3125 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Attached to Exchange Building, so that interior of bank merges with interior of Exchange Bldg. Important corner of major Boston street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The State Street Trust Company is highly significant as the best example of Colonial Revival architecture in downtown Boston. The exterior, designed by the leading firm of Parker, Thomas & Rice, is notable for its simple and severe character, which was felt to be evocative of the "Colonial" buildings on State Street in the early 1800's. Of particular importance is the bank interior, described as "an atmosphere unique in Boston business,"[1] and as the highly original creation of the bank's long-term president Allen Forbes.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/c

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___				
Commerce	X	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Communication	___	Military	___		
Community/ development	___	Political	___	Transportation	___

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Oak and pine paneling, rough plaster walls, granite counters and flagstone paving were used to create a backdrop for the bank's collection of antiques, ship models, prints and relics from the city's maritime past. Tres tables, tavern chairs and other furniture was specially designed to meet the needs of a modern bank office. Forbes's office was modeled after a 17th centur kitchen with a heavy beamed ceiling and great hearth. As Walter Whitehill no in his biographical sketch on Forbes, the interior was original rather than imitative and attempted to evoke the past rather than reproduce it archeolog cally.[1] The architectural firm of Richardson, Barott and Richardson was also involved in the interior design work.[2]

Allen Forbes (1874-1955), grandson of the great 19th c. New England ship captian and China merchant Robert Bennett Forbes, began work at the State Street Trust Company in 1899 at age 25 and within 12 years was President. Th bank had been established in 1891 and, as it grew to prominence, occupied of in the Exchange Building (1891-1900), 38 State (1900-1910), the Worthington (1911-1925) and finally in the present structure constructed specially for i Under Forbes's leadership, the bank purchased or merged with the Paul Revere T Co. (in 1916), National Union Bank (in 1925), Union Trust Co. (in 1936) and Second National Bank (in 1955). In addition to his business talent and colle avocation, Forbes was interested in history and wrote most of the 39 illustr historical booklets published by State St. Trust beginning in 1906.[1]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register: Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

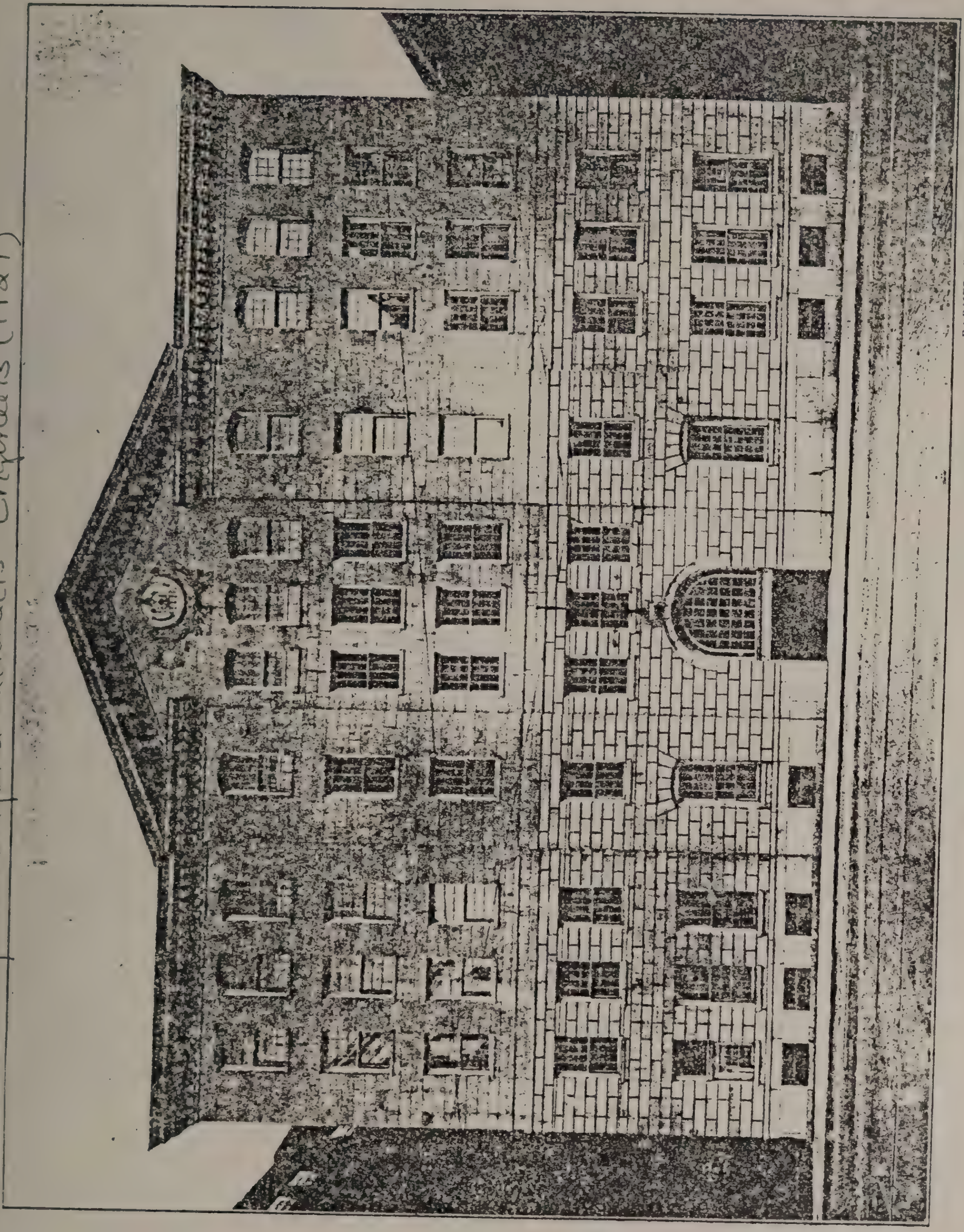
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1, Walter M. Whitehill, Allen Forbes, 1874-1955 (State St. Trust Co, 1956)
2, Am. Arch. and Bldg. News, vol. 136, Nov. 20, 1928, p. 648 (ext. photo wit caption listing Parker, Thomas & Rice as architects. Numerous interior pho and a floorplan, p. 654-658. Says interior designed by Richardson, Barott & Richardson)
3. Arch. Club Yearbook, 1925, p. 210.
4. Boston Evening Transcript, 9/8/1925 (very detailed description)
5. Achievements of New England Architects and Engineers, Vol. 1 (Boston, 192 p. 154-155 (ext. photo and list of contractors and suppliers)
6. State Street Bank, "The Allen Forbes Collection" (N.d.) and "The Log of the State Street Trust Company (n.d.)

10 Congress Street

Congress St.

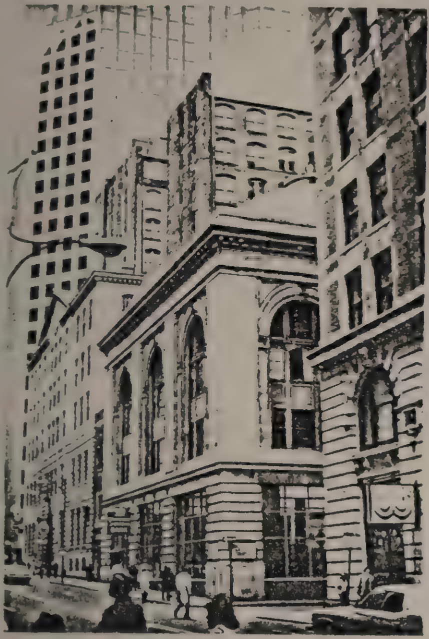
Achievements of New England Architects & Engineers (1927)



PARKER, THOMAS & RICE, Architects, Boston

STATE STREET TRUST CO., BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 30 Congress St.COR. Exchange Place

NAME Boston Stock Exchange Bldg.
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1908-1911 completed April,1911[1]
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Peabody and Stearns BLC Study Report [2]
source

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER ________
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12/1,* 1/2 ·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Boston stock exchange offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ________

ROOF copper dome cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 X 3 bay Beaux Arts addition to the Exchange Building at 53 State. Rusticated ground floor piers, elevated second floor with smooth stone piers, wide arched windows and decorative cast iron spandrals and mullions. Modillion cornice and parapet with center triangular shallow pediment. Large copper dome. Subdivided on interior to create additional stories, heavily altered inside.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic window mullions & marquee removed at level 1

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA est. 6375 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Interconnected to 53 State. Corner building with two nearly identical facades.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

30 Congress St. is architecturally significant as a largely intact example of Beaux Arts commercial architecture designed by the nationally-known firm of Peabody and Stearns. The building has served as the home of the Boston Stock Exchange for nearly 70 years.

The Stock Exchange was established in 1834, some 17 years after its New York counterpart,

PF (June, 1980)(NRD 'C')

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal
Agricultural
Architectural X
The Arts
Commerce X
Communication
Community/ development

Conservation
Education
Exploration/ settlement
Industry
Military
Political

Recreation
Religion
Science/ invention
Social/ humanitarian
Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and was located in the Exchange Building at 53 State from the 1890's to 1911, when it moved to the adjacent, interconnecting structure constructed specifically for it. Executive offices, committee rooms, stock clearing and comparison departments and a ticker service were located on the lower fl On the second floor was the library, smoking rooms, and an impressively-scale board room measuring 84' X 68' and 62' from the floor to the top of the domed ceiling.[1] This room is still in use as a trading room, although the dome is hidden by a drop ceiling. The building also housed a branch of the Commonwea Bank.

The Boston Stock Exchange has been called the funnel by which New England capital has been channelled into a variety of national enterprises including railroads, mining and manufacturing. Next to New York, it is recognized as one of the foremost stock exchanges in the nation.

During their many years of partnership (1870-1917), Robert Swain Peabody and John Goddard Stearns produced hundreds of commercial, residential and public buildings throughout the country. Among their surviving Boston works are the adjoining Exchange Building, the Fiske Bldg (since heavily altered) and the Custom House Tower. The Stock Exchange Building is a fine example of their sk unique for its style & coppe dom

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District. Threatened with demolition by a Canadian development company which plans a large office tower on this block.

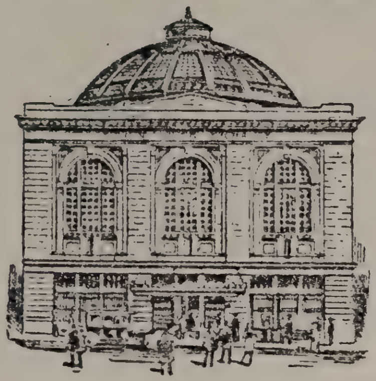
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Boston Stock Exchange...its inception, early history....(Boston, 1930) no author. (Athenaeum)
2. Boston Landmarks Commission Study Report on the Exchange Building, 53 Stat (1979.)Section 2.2.

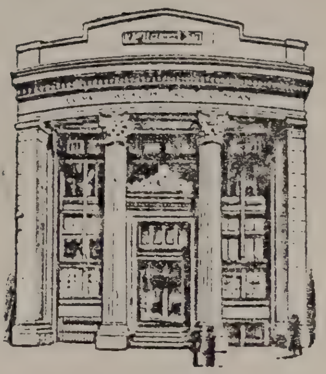
30 Congress St

Banks

COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO.
BOSTON



30 CONGRESS ST.
Boston Stock Exchange Building



88 SUMMER ST.
Corner of Devonshire

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND CHECKS CASHED AT EITHER OFFICE

CAPITAL	*$1,000,000*
SURPLUS	*$850,000*
DEPOSITS	*$15,000,000*

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK

Acts as Trustee under Railroad and other Mortgages; also as Agent for Registering and Transfer of Stock

A legal Depository For Court Funds and Authorized to Act as Executor, Guardian, Administrator and Trustee

MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS AT BOTH OFFICES

... OFFICERS ...

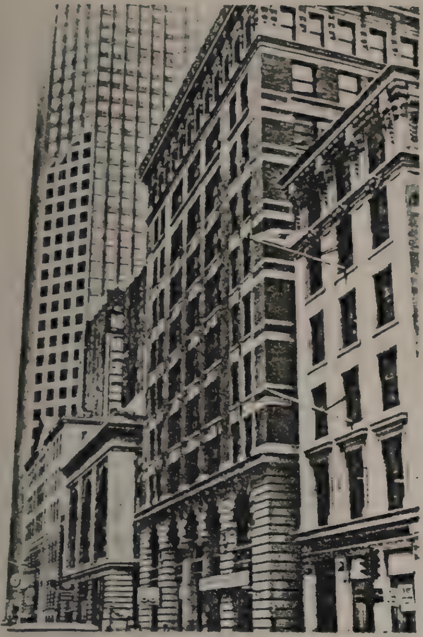
GEORGE S. MUMFORD, President
ARTHUR P. STONE, Vice President and Treasurer
STEPHEN W. HOLMES, Vice President
ARTHUR R. SMITH, Asst. Treasurer
CHARLES E. VALENTINE, Asst. Treasurer
HARRIE M. RICHMOND, Asst. Secretary

... DIRECTORS ...

ARTHUR M. ALGER
S. REED ANTHONY
SCHUYLER S. BARTLETT
GEORGE L. BATCHELDER
WALTER C. BAYLIES
JUNIUS BEEBE
ARTHUR T. BRADLEE
ALBERT L. BROWN
I. TUCKER BURR
ROBERT W. EMMONS, 2nd
WALTER G. GARRITT
WILLIAM A. GASTON
ROBERT F. HERRICK
FRANCIS L. HIGGINSON, Jr.
HENRY HORNBLOWER
CHARLES W. JONES
GEORGE C. LEE
CHARLES A. LOCKE
LINDSLEY LORING
JOSEPH P. MANNING
GEORGE S. MUMFORD
A. WILDER POLLARD
H. STAPLES POTTER
JAMES M. PRENDERGAST
JAMES L. RICHARDS
ENDICOTT P. SALTONSTALL
HENRY B. SAWYER
HORACE B. SHEPARD
A. SHUMAN
CHARLES F. SMITH
CHARLES G. SMITH
ARTHUR P. STONE
THOMAS C. THACHER
EDWIN S. WEBSTER
EDWARD B. WILSON

2-18 1913 Boston City Directory

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 40-50 Congress COR. 13-17 Exchange Pl.
35-43 Kilby St.
~~Hanes St (alley)~~

NAME State Mutual Insurance Co. Bldg.
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1902 Building permit 7/14/1902
source

ARCHITECT Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul (permit)
source

BUILDER NORCROSS BROTHERS
source

OWNER Congress St.Assoc./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12/13*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone [✓ limestone] concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ tan Roman brick] [✓ or cast stone]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Beaux Arts skyscraper, 14 bays at sides and 5 bays on main (Congress)facade, which features arcaded, rusticated 2-story base with center entrance set off by fluted Corinthian-type half-columns. Simple 7-story shaft of brick piers and stone sill and lintel courses. Stone top story followed by stone dentil cornice with leafy brackets and copper cresting alternating shell and palmette forms.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 19,555 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building with pavillions along Hanes alley facade which admit light to interior offices. Exchange Place and Kilby facades are similar to Congress St. in style & materials.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This early skyscraper by a prominent Boston architectural firm is notable for its heavily articulated 2-story arcaded base, Beaux Arts detailing and intact bronze entrance. The building is one of a number of conservatively-styled, classical turn-of-the-century office buildings which together create the ambience of Boston's financial district. A 1905 article in the Brickbuilder called this building "one of the best designed of the modern office

PF (June, 1980)(NRD/C)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal
Agricultural
Architectural X
The Arts
Commerce
Communication
Community/
development

Conservation
Education
Exploration/
settlement
Industry
Military
Political

Recreation
Religion
Science/
invention
Social/
humanitarian
Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

structures in Boston. The sandstone and grey brick facades are tastef
and businesslike..."[1]

Architects Robert Day Andrews (1857-1928) and Herbert Jacques (1857-19
became partners in 1885 and were joined a few years later by Augustus
Neil Rantoul (1864-1934). Among the firm's works were the neighboring bldg. at 60-62 Congress, as well as 129-131 Portland, 453-463 Washingt
(Dexter Bldg.), 4 Liberty Sq. (Muller Bldg) and the east and west wing
of the Massachusetts State House. Andrews was also co-founder of the Boston Architectural Club.

The major original tenant was the State Mutual Life Assurance Co. of
Worcester (established 1844), which remained at this address at least
through 1930. Other tenants listed in the 1905 city directory include
numerous lawyers and the following investment security and brokerage houses: J.D.K. Willis & Co., Burgess Lang & Co, Geo. M. Holbroke Co, L
Higginson & Co , F.A. Moseley & Co, Cram, Milliken & Co., Equitable Security, Hinman & Co., Wm. H Haile & Charles R. Ridgely.

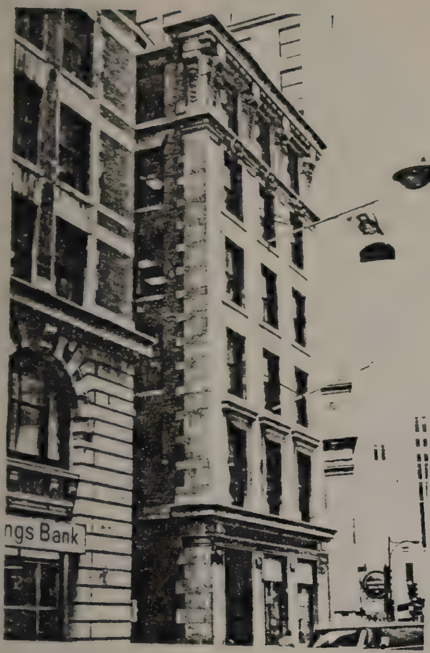
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested"Exchange" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Brickbuilder, vol. 14, July 1905, p. 152, #90 (ext. photo, street f
2. Brickbuilder, vol. 13, March, 1904, p. 65 (ext. photo)
3. Floorplan, Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank collection (shows numerous
small offices)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 60-62 Congress St. COR. 82 Water St. Hanes St. (alley)

NAME Hornblower and Weeks Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1907 Building permit 8/20/1907
source

ARCHITECT Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul (permit)
source

BUILDER Geo. B. Macomber Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Congress St. Assoc./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 3/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] limestone and cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Classical turn-of-the-century office building with Beaux Arts & Second Renaissance Revival features. Principal (Congress St) facade is 3 bays with offset left recessed entrance, intact wooden door enframement with cartouche inscribed with #60. 1-story ground floor piers supporting dentil cornice. 4-story shaft with capped lintels only at level 2. Dentil cornice above 5th fl. with cartouches over each bay. Top story piers with caduceus motif. Heavy console brackets supporting stone modillion cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 5731 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner building with 3 facades (10 bays along both sides) Water St. side is stone with sash generally paired & entrance at offset right. Hanes facade is tan brick with stone trim.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Hornblower and Weeks Building is significant as a largely intact, finely crafted commercial building by a leading Boston architectural firm, constructed for a major investment security company.

The building is one of a number of light-colored, conservatively-styled, classical turn-of-the-century office buildings which together create a distinctive character for

FF (June, 1980) (NRD/C)

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston's financial district. The 1916 Book of Boston described the visual appeal of the building as follows: "The outside has been treated with simplicity, the object being to attract attention not by an abundance of decoration, but rather by its absence. The building presents a structure c well proportioned lines and spaces which depend for their artistic effect upon symmetry..." [1]

Architects Robert Day Andrews (1857-1928) and Herbert Jacques (1857-1916) became partners in 1885 and were joined a few years later by Augustus Nei Rantoul (1864-1934). The firm designed the neighboring building at 40-50 Congress as well as buildings at 129-131 Portland, 453-463 Washington (De Bldg), 4 Liberty Sq. (Muller Bldg.) and the east and west wings of the Massachusetts State House. The firm was well-respected and received commis sions from cities all over the U.S.

The principal original tenant was Hornblower and Weeks, (established 1888 in Boston) a large brokerage firm which also had offices in New York, Chicago and other U.S. cities, an which remained at this location through the 1940's. Other tenants over the years have included brokers, real estate agents, accountants, lawyers, mi companies, etc.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

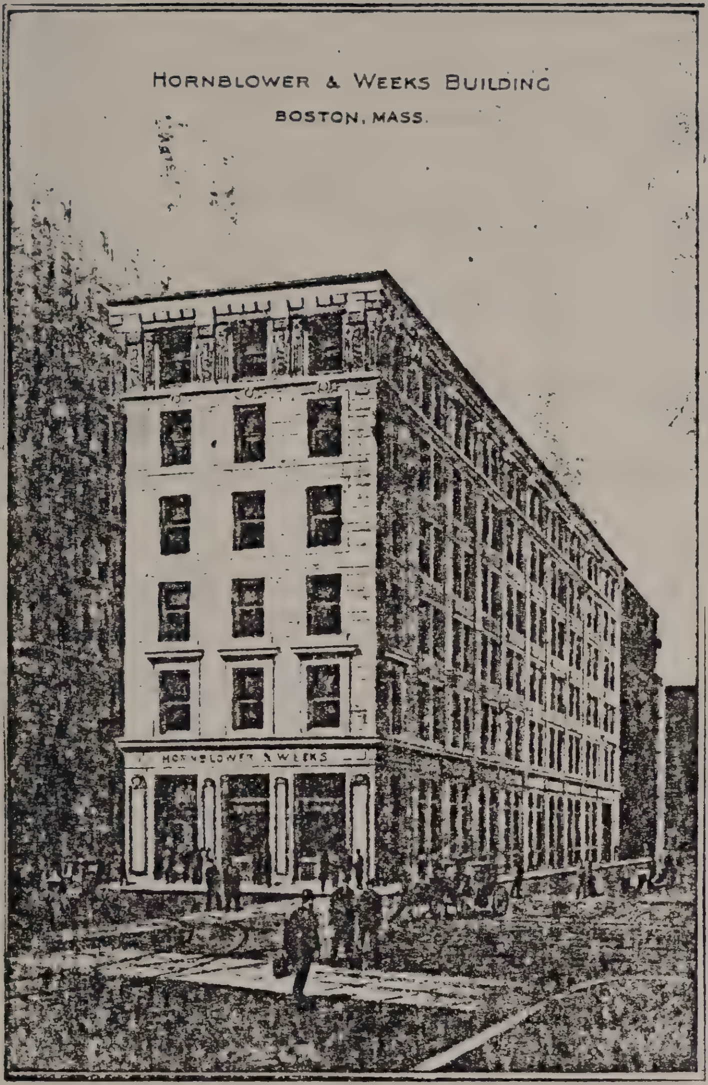
Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Edm. Bacon, The Book of Boston (Boston, 1916) p. 223 (ext. illus & tex
2. Boston Herald, Commercial and Financial New England (1906) p42.
(Bostonian Society)

60 Congress St.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

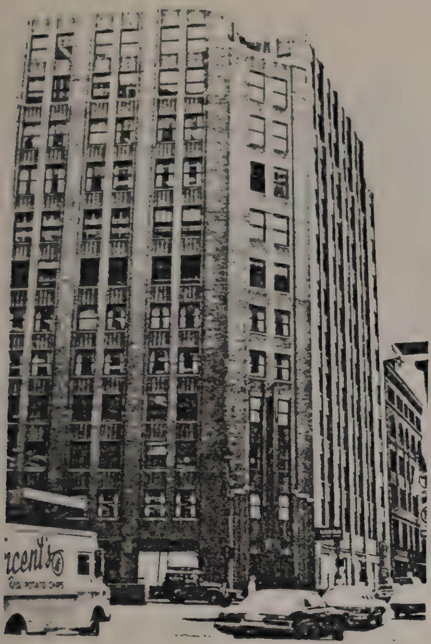


THE HORNBLOWER & WEEKS BUILDING
Congress & Water Streets

At the corner of Congress and Water Streets, on the site where William Lloyd Garrison first published *The Liberator* in 1831, stands the new Hornblower & Weeks building, erected in 1908.

The building is a modern six-story stone structure, with steel frame and light Bedford limestone facings. The outside has been treated with simplicity, the object being to attract attention not by an abundance of decoration, but rather by its absence. The building presents a structure of well proportioned lines and spaces which depend for their artistic effect upon symmetry, with only the corniced top bearing any extensive ornamentation. The main entrance is at 60 ~~30~~ Congress Street, and the whole building is designed with especial attention to lighting and ventilation facilities. The Company has offices in Boston, New York and Chicago.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 218-228 Congress St. COR. 105-117 High St.

NAME Western Union Building / same
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1930 permit 7-3-1930
source

ARCHITECT none cited
source

BUILDER Stone & Webster Engr. Corp.
source

OWNER Western Union Telegraph Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 23/6, *22 4/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] service & office building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) twelve plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] marble & cast stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9x9 bay Art Deco steel frame skyscraper with 2 bay beveled corner containing major entry, enframed with polished black marble having incised geometric decoration. Corner emphasized by metal spandrels at levels 2-4, & vertically oriented marquee, triangular in section, with incised geometric ornamentation. Rectangular fenestration of facades divided by piers into 2 bay units, with patterned brickwork enriching recessed spandrels. One story set-backs at corner & ends of bldg., ornamented with geometric brickwork. Cast stone copings.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic
storefronts.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 13,957 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Polygonal in plan; located at prominent corner site. Two facades virtually identical. Faces 20th c. office tower.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Attractive, small scale Art Deco office building, significant as one of few remaining Art Deco structures within the C.B.D., and as home of major communications service company.

Art Deco style stimulated by Paris Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratif & Industriels

N- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural	x	Education		Religion	
Architectural		Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication	x	Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Modernes of 1925, and was an attempt to unite industry and arts, with its decorative sources in Egyptian & Mayan Art, Cubism, Fauvism, and Expressionism.

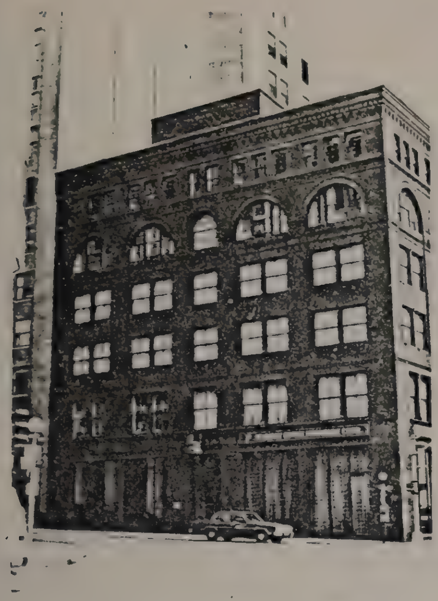
Since no architect is listed on the building permit, possibly the Western Union Building was designed by a Stone & Webster staff architect.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Directories.
2. Building Dept. Records.
3. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society; floor plans. No date or architect.
4. Boston Sunday Globe, N.E. Magazine, Nov. 30, 1975, p. 18.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 232-236 Congress COR. Purchase St.

NAME ____________ present ____________ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1889 permit 12-10-1889 source

ARCHITECT Cabot, Everett & Mead permit source

BUILDER Gooch & Pray " source

OWNER Boston Real Estate Trust original ____________ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 17 3/4, *22 3/2

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] "mechanical"

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ____________

ROOF flat cupola ____________ dormers ____________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] painted [✓ stone] painted concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x3 bay structure in Richardsonian Romanesque style. Central entry enframed by piers of stacked stone blocks supporting classical entablature. Large flanking show windows divided by cast iron piers. 2nd level fenestration with stone lintel course organized via central rectangular window flanked by coupled windows divided by cast iron pilasters. Bays of levels 3-5 organized within 3 story arcade, fenestration corresponding to that at level 2. Paneled brick band course over levels 4 & 5, & brick work ornamenting face of arches. 6th level fenestration in 3-3-2-3-3 pattern. Brick corbeled cornice with dentil course.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
storefront infill & painted facades

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____________ LOT AREA 4560 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces entry ramp to Fitzgerald Expressway, & adjacent to Art Deco Western Union Bldg. Located at corner site, the Purchase St. facade being organized in similar fashion to major facade.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Building architecturally significant as work of prominent Boston firm, as well as example of continuing influence of H.H. Richardson's style on Boston architecture. Historically important as home of publishing and book binding firm, an industry of which Boston was the leader. Also, was located on site of Samuel May house.

In 1890, the publishing & bookbinding firm of Bradley & Woodruff occupied this building, & in 1891, steam printer Carl E. Heintzemann was an

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

occupant, "translating & printing in all foreign languages."[1] The Consolidated Hand Lasting Machine Co. was also located here in 1891, reflecting the building's location near what had been the leather district.

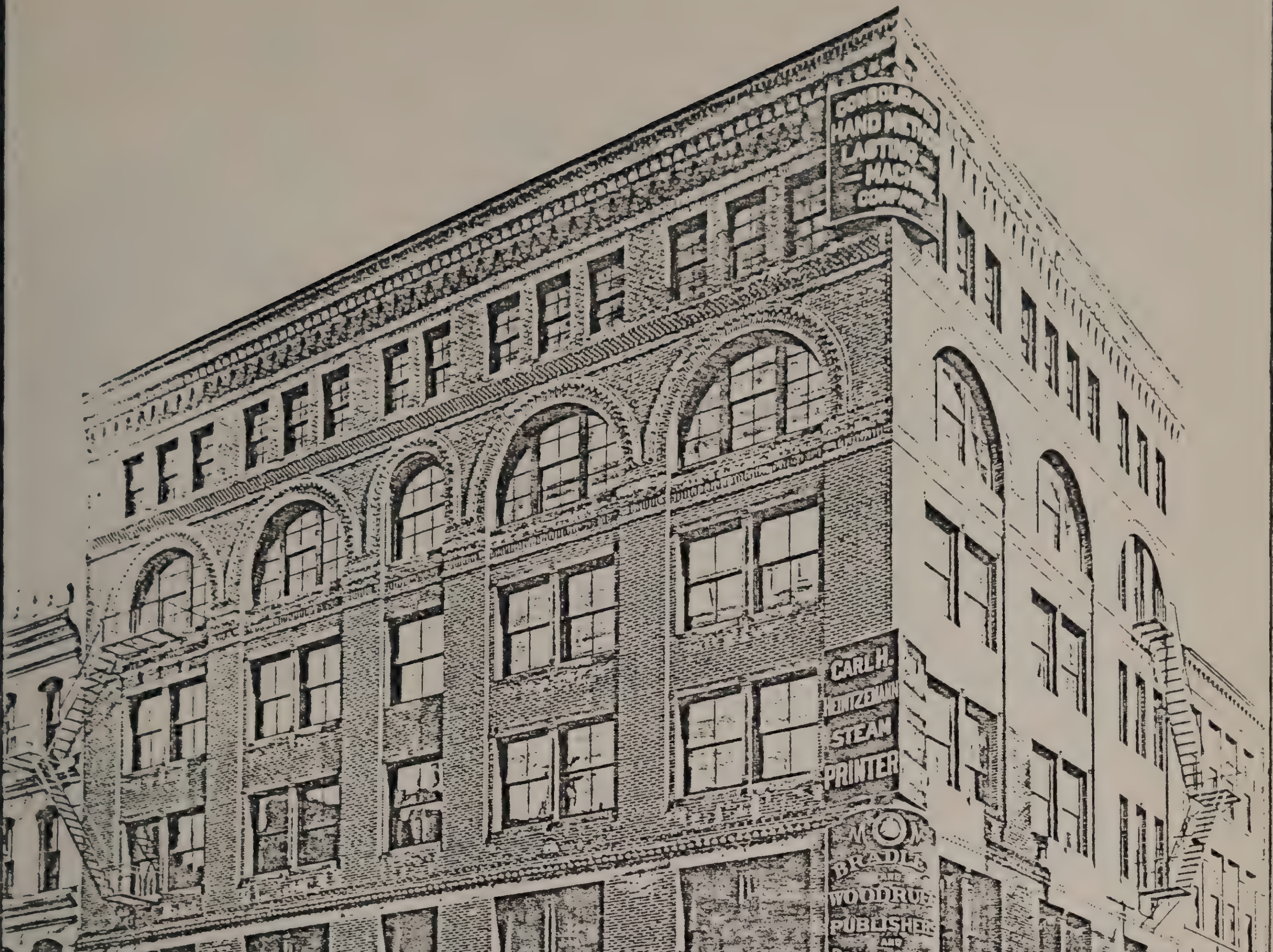
Cabot, Everett & Mead practiced in Boston from 1885 until Cabot's retirement in 1888. Edward Clark Cabot (1818-1891) is primarily known for his influential design for the Boston Athenaeum, completed in 1847, as well as the old Boston Theatre on Washington St. (demolished 1926). After the Civil War, he formed a partnership with Francis Chandler, disolved when Chandler joined faculty of MIT. Subsequently, he went into partnership with two of his former draftsmen, Arthur G. Everett (1855-1925) & Samuel Mead. Everett Studied at MIT, working for Bradlee, Winslow, & Wetherell and for McKim,Mead & White's firm in N.Y. He began his career with the firm of Cabot, Everett & Mead, and after Cabot's retirement, continued his association with Mead. Everett designed the Journal Building on Washington St. No other known buildings by Cabot, Everett & Mead are located within the CBD. However, they were responsible for several public buildings in the suburban area of Boston, and numerous homes in the New England area.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

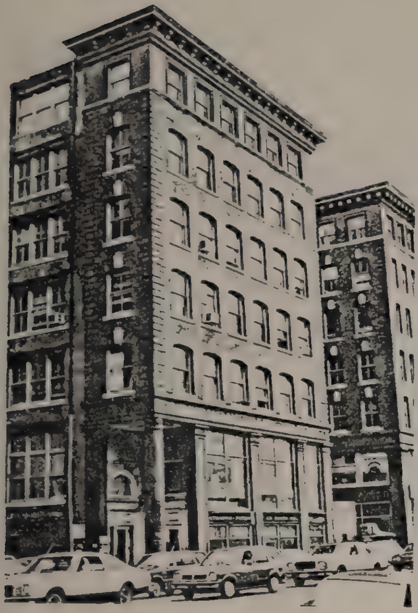
1. 1891 Boston Directory.
2. American Architect & Building News, v. 26, Dec. 28, 1889, p. xviii, "Building Intelligence."
3. American Architect & Building News, v.27, March 29, 1890, p. 205, pl. 744, sketch.
4. SPNEA photo file, "Congress St.," excellent 19th c. photo.
5. Boston Directories.
6. Building Dept. Records.
7. Withey, Henry F. & Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dectionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.

232-236 Congress St.


CONSOLIDATED
HAND METHO
LASTING
MACH
COMPANY
CARL H.
HEINTZEMANN
STEAM
PRINTER
M O M
BRADLE
AND
WOODRUF
PUBLISHER
AND
BOOKBINDER
BRADLEY & WOODRUFF
WHITE
LEAD
SHEET
LEAD
LEAD
PIPE
RED LEAD & LITHARGE

Congress Street – Spencer photo file

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 270-272 Congress COR. ____

NAME ____ Graphic Art Building
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1897 permit 3-27-1897
source

ARCHITECT Rand & Taylor and Kendall & Stevens "
source

BUILDER Gooch & Pray "
source

OWNER Boston Real Estate Trust
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *17 3/1 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] printing and type foundry

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6x11 bay steel frame Classical Revival structure with intact cast iron base, and fanlighted corner entry recessed behind massive iron column. Segmental arched fenestration with limestone sills and keystones at levels 2-5; 7th level separated by stone sill course, and has rectangular windows with molded brick architraves. Quoined corners and projecting copper modillioned cornice with dentils complete building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 17,603 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces new Federal Reserve Bank; central structure of unit of three similar buildings. Freestanding.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally significant as unaltered design by popular Boston firm at the turn of the century, as well as member of intact trio of commercial/industrial buildings located in area which has recently seen extensive change. Historically significant as site of old Russia Wharf (see 518-540 Atlantic Ave.). Also, was home for many years of firms asociated with the printing and publishing trades, leading Boston businesses.

Vt UHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural __X__
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/ development ______

Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/ settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______

Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/ invention ______
Social/ humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Occupying the building from 1899 through at least 1935 was the American Type Founders Co., manufacturers of printers' supplies, as well as Dickinson Electro Foundry (a branch of American Type), producers of electros, half-tones, line-cuts and woodcuts, through at least 1928.*

Rand & Taylor, Kendall & Stevens, was a partnership briefly combined in the 1890s, becoming Kendall, Taylor, and Stevens C. 1899, and Kendall and Taylor in the early 1900s. Henry H. Kendall (1855-1943), senior member, graduated fromMIT and continued his training with Wm. G. Preston. He served as assistant to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Dept. in Washington from 1879-1889, after which he returned to Boston to practice. Bertrand E. Taylor (1855-1909) was born in Vermont and educated there. He began his architectural training in the Boston firm of Ober & Rand, eventually becoming a junior partner. George Dutton Rand began practice in 1879, joining Taylor in 1881 to form Rand & Taylor, after Ober's retirement.

* American Type Founders Co. was an old Boston firm, having been founded in 1817 by Timothy Bedlington and Charles Ewer, as the Boston Type Foundry; it received its current name in 1892.

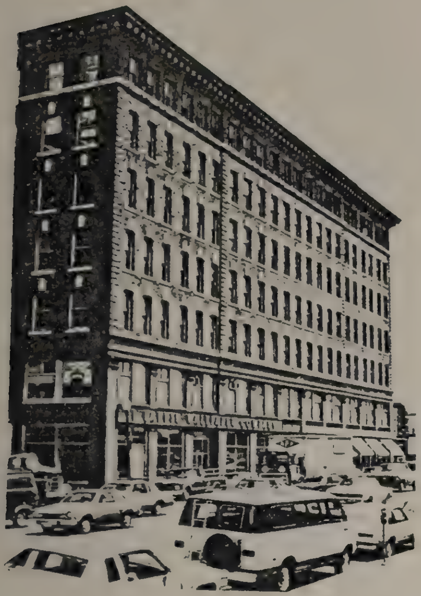
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated for National Register Designation.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, prepared by Wendy Frontiero.
2. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.
3. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Division.
4. Building Dept. Records.
5. Boston Directories.
6. 1930 Boston Directory, "Businesses Fifty Years Old or Over," p. 82.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 278-288 Congress COR. ____

NAME ____ present Tufts Building original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1897 Bldg. permits jacket (no permit) source

ARCHITECT Rand & Taylor, Kendall & Stevens Blueprints in Bostonian Society[1.] source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER Boston Real Estate Trust original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 17 3/2, *17 3/3 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores & manufacturing

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) seven plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 22x21 bay, U-shaped, Classical Revival structure, with 2-story cast iron base, featuring Doric pilasters supporting classically ornamented entablature, and central entry. Projecting 10 bay central pavillion with corner quoins as well as quoins at facade corners. At levels 3-6, windows are segmental arched with projecting stone keystones. At level 7, rectangular fenestration with molded brick architraves, set off by molded stone sill course. Copper modillion block cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 46, 908 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Forms stylistic unit with Graphic Arts Bldg.; part of trio of 3 similar buildings; freestanding; SE facade faces Fort Point Channel.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally significant as unaltered design by popular Boston firm at the turn of the century, as well as member of intact trio of commercial/industrial buildings located in area which has recently seen extensive change. Historically significant as site of old Russia Wharf (see 518-540 Atlantic Ave.). and as reminder of Boston's prominence as an industrial metropolis during the latter half of the 19th c.

N+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Occupying the building in 1898, were three soda water apparatus manufacturing concerns: James W. Tufts and A.D. Puffer & Sons, both gone by 1910, and American Soda Fountain Co., located there through 1925.

The structure bears a striking resemblance to that at 270-272 Congress, and indeed blueprints confirm that the architects for the Tufts Building were also Rand & Taylor, Kendall & Stevens. These blueprints picture an interesting assortment of rooms, undoubtedly all related to the manufacturing of soda apparatus, including a small silver show room on the first floor, and on the upper floors a tin room, brass room, turning and spinning room, burnishing room, and marble room.

Rand & Taylor, Kendall & Stevens, was a partnership briefly combined in the 1890s, becoming Kendall, Taylor, and Stevens c. 1899, and Kendall and Taylor in the early 1900s. Henry H. Kendall (1855-1943), senior member, graduated from MIT and continued his training with Wm. G. Preston. He served as assistant to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Dept. in Washington from 1879-1889, after which he returned to Bosto to practice. Bertrand E. Taylor (1855-1909) was born in Vermont and educated there. He began his architectural training in the Boston firm of Ober & Rand, eventually becoming a junior partner. George Dutton Rand began practice in 1879, joining Taylor in 1881 to form Rand and Taylor, after Ober's retirement.

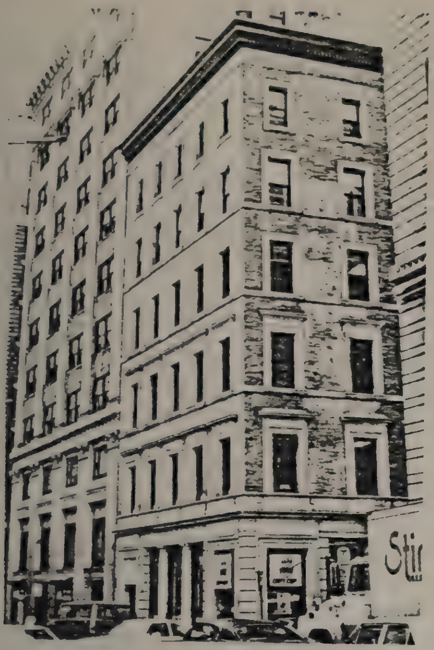
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated for National Register Designation.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, Blueprints by Rand & Taylor, Kendall & Stevens, for the Boston Real Estate Trust, (n.d.) including floor plans and end elevation.
2. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, Plans for 1st-4th floors, Shepard & Stearns, architects, (n.d.), indicating occupants to be Storrs & Bement Co., and Charles A. Esty Co.
3. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.
4. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Division.
5. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 13-17 Congress COR. Quaker Lane

NAME ____ Suffolk Trust Co. Bldg.
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1899 Building permit 3/22/1899
source

ARCHITECT Wheelwright & Haven (permit)
source

BUILDER Cormery & Wentworth (permit)
source

OWNER Suffolk Trust Co/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 4/3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices and one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
tan (Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond Roman

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Second Renaissance Revival office building with 5-bay principal facade on Congress. Two side entrances flank wide storefront windows, which are divided into bays by 3/4-round Doric columns. Capped lintels at levels 2 & 3 and simple stone architraves at levels 4-6, heavy projecting metal cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor recently restored LOT AREA 2000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS 3-facaded building with 4-bay side and 5-bay rear elevations both facing Quaker Lane and both treated in same style and materials.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Fine example of its style, in excellent state of preservation, which harmonizes with similar classically-styled turn-of-the-century office buildings along Congress and State Streets and represents the work of a well-known Boston architectural firm.

Architect Edmund March Wheelwright (1854-1912), a prominent member of the profession, studied

PF (June, 1980)(NRD/c)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural _X_
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

architecture at MIT and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris and began practice in Boston in 1885. He joined with Parkman B. Haven in 1890 and worked as City Architect for several years beginning in 1891. Among Wheelwright's works were designs for Horticultural Hall, the N.E. Conservatory of Music, Mass. Historical Society, Longfellow Bridge, Park Street Subway Station and a number of public schools including the Oak Square School in Brighton.

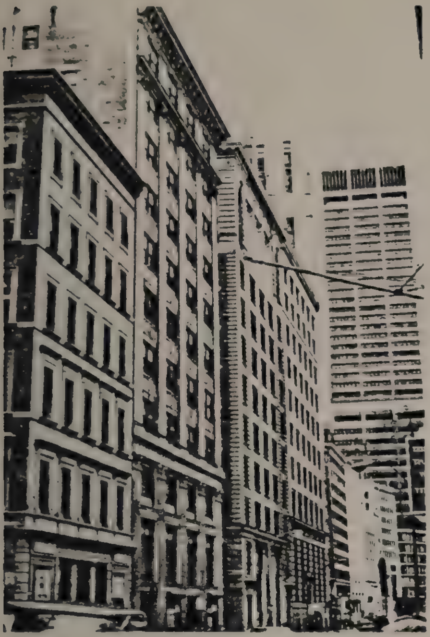
The principal original tenant was the Suffolk Real Estate Trust Company. Over the years the building has also housed investment security firms, brokers, lawyers, accountants and similar professional groups.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 19-25 Congress COR. Quaker Lane

NAME Congress Street Trust Bldg.
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1902 Building permit
source

ARCHITECT Dwight & Chandler (permit).
source

BUILDER Geo. A. Fuller Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Congress Street Trust/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 3/4* 3/5 '80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick tan] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4 X 4 X 4 bay pier and spandral Commercial Style/Second Renaissance Revival office building. Main entrance offset right on Congress 3-story base defined by 3-story terra cotta fluted Corinthian pilasters. 7-story tan brick shaft with continuous piers terminating in Corinthian capitals at level 10.Paired windows with brick patterning in spandrals. Cornice above level 10 and heavy projecting copper bracketed cornice at roofline.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
3rd floor windows partially bricked in

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 3202 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS 3-facaded corner building with 4 side & 4 rear bays, all facing Quaker Lane and all treated in same style and materials. Notable fire escape at rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This turn-of-the-century commercial building harmonizes with other similar, classically-accented, light-colored office buildings in the Congress St. area and is interesting in its use of terra cotta to imitate limestone in the fluted pilasters and other details. The building is located in the heart of the financial district, and early tenants

PF(June,1980)(NRD/C)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

included the following investment bankers and brokers: Moore, Baker & Co., E.H. Gay & Co, A.H. Butler & Co, J.E. Doucette, Jackson & Curtis, J.R. Williston & Co.[1]

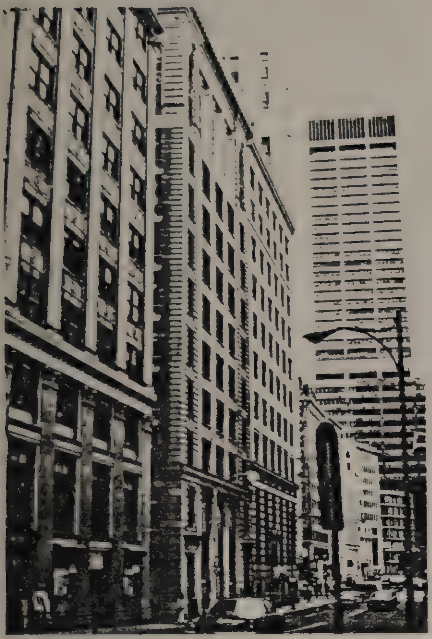
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1905 Boston City Directory
2. Undated floorplan in Rice Mank Collection, Bostonian Society.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 33-35 Congress St. COR. Quaker Lane

NAME Fidelity Building Natl. Shawmut Bank Bldg/ Monks Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1903 Building permit 2/12/1903
source

ARCHITECT Peabody and Stearns (permit)
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Richard J. Monks, et. al. Trustees/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12^{3}|5 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] limestone and/or cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early skyscraper with Beaux Arts accents. Principal (Congress St.) facade is 5 bays with 2-story stone base and rustication around the entrance entablatures at left (inscribed "Fidelity Bldg.") and right (inscribed "National Shawmut Bank") 7-story tan brick shaft with stone keystone lintels above single and paired 1/1 sash. Cap of 2-story arches with heavy keystones (levels 10-11) Heavy pressed metal cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA (part of parcel (which includes 40 Water st. sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS 6-bay Quaker Lane facade has same style and materials. Bldg. is connected on the interior to the former Natl. Shawmut Bank headquarters at 40 Water St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Fidelity/Monks Building is a good example of its style which has remained virtually intact and is similar to others along Congress Street in scale, classical styling and use of light-colored brick and stone materials. The building is also notable as a work by the important architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns.

PF (June, 1980)(NRD/C)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building originally housed brokers and other financial dealers and was known as the Monks Building into the 1930's. From the 1940's to 1970' increasing amounts of space were taken over by the adjacent and interconnecting National Shawmut Bank at 40 Water Street and the building became known as the National Shawmut Bank Building. The 8th floor was occupied by the Fidelity Management Research Company, investment managers and by the Fidelity Fund, Inc, hence the name "Fidelity Building."

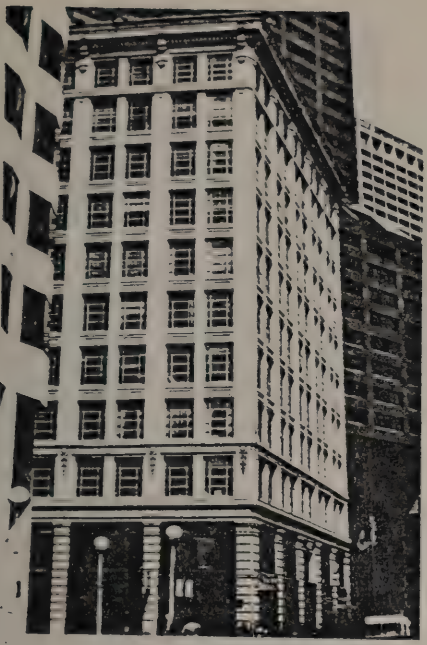
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Amer. Arch. and Bldg. News, vol. 79, p. 1418, Feb. 1903 (illus)
2. Floorplans for 3rd to 11th floors, (post 1933) Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 209-217 Congress COR. 96-104 Federal St Matthews St.

NAME _____ (present) Congress Building (original)

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1922 permit 4-7-1922 (source)

ARCHITECT Arthur H. Bowditch permit (source)

BUILDER Fyatt Construction Co. " (source)

OWNER Loren D. Towle (original) _____ (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS *34 5/3 34 5/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus _____

ROOF flat cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] terra cotta concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 10x8 bay steel frame skyscraper in Classical Revival style, entirely faced & ornamented with white glazed terra cotta. 2 story base featuring rusticated piers with acanthus leaf capitals supporting classically decorated cornice. Portion of original central entry visible at 2nd level, with its bundled leafy vine surround & console keystone. Transitional 3rd level enriched with pendant drops between windows. Pier & spandrel upper levels, with band course separating top level from those below. Bldg. capped by denticular cornice with wreathed brackets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic entry & storefronts

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7192 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as work of prolific Boston architect, as well as one of Boston's early 20th c. skyscrapers. Also, is one of few buildings with CBD entirely faced with terra cotta.

The architect, Arthur H. Bowditch (d. 1941), designed a variety of structures in early 20th c. Boston, though little is yet known of his life. Among his more notable works within the CBD are

N MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the Hinckley Building on Water St., the Old South Building, and the Essex Hotel.

The Congress Building was listed as such in the 1924 directory, and was occupied by the Twin Mutuals Ins Co., Beacon Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., and Ladd & Webster, mutual ins. underwriters. By 1930, the directory lists it as the Twin Mutuals Building, that insurance company continuing as major occupant, along with a miscellany of other businesses, eg. rubber, chemical, & paper companies.

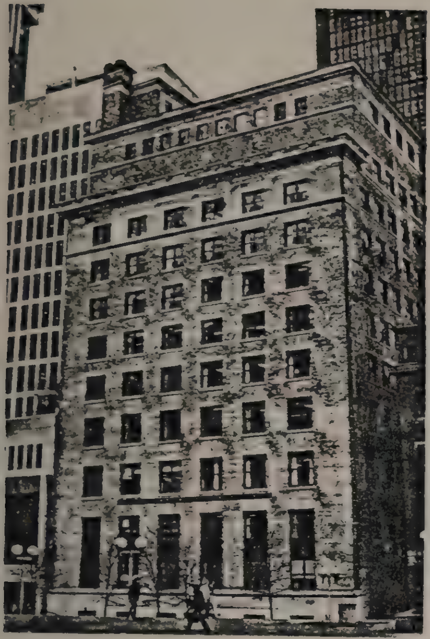
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Building for Loren D. Towle, Esq," Arthur H. Bowditch, architect: basement, first, and typical floor plan.
2. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
3. Architects Vertical File, " " " " " "
4. Boston Directories.
5. Building Dept. Records.

cross reference 17 Court St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 30 Cornhill COR. Franklin Avenue

NAME V.A. Outpatient Clinic/ Old Colony Trust Co.
present original

MAP No. 25N-13E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1923 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Coolidge & Shattuck bldg. permit
source

BUILDER Arthur C. Whitney bldg. permit
source

OWNER Old Colony Trust Co./ U.S. Government
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 1/6*80 25 6/1·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Bank

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 12 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] white [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Commercial bank bldg w/ 2nd Renaissance Revival accents. 6 bays. Entrance in 1st bay on left. 1st floor windows have cast iron bars. 2nd and 3rd floor windows have iron window detailing. Plain shaft. Projecting cornice w/ lion head reliefs top of 10th floor. 11th & 12th floors set back.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA est. 5200 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located on City Hall Plaza next to Sears Crescent and across from Boston City Hall. One of only 3 buildings remaining on the old Cornhill St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This understated Second Renaissance Revival bldg. contributes to the street scape by keeping the street line unbroken and is notable architectually as the work of the well known Boston firm of Coolidge and Shattuck and historically as an addition to the Old Colony Trust Company's 1908 banking office on Court St. The building is not a distinctive example of its style.

Charles Allerton Coolidge (1858-1936) was employed in the office of the eminent architect of the Romanesque period, Henry H. Richardson. With Mr. Richardson's death in 1886, Mr. Coolidge along with George Shepley and Charles Rutan, who were also employed by Mr. Richardson, formed a partnership which became nationally known. Their most noted Boston building being the Ames Bldg., which when built in 1892 was the tallest in Boston. After the death of Mr. Shepley and Mr. Rutan, Mr. Coolidge formed a partnership in 1914 with George C. Shattuck (1864-1923) who began his career

YB (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as a draftsman in the firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. Among the Boston buildings of the firm of Coolidge and Shattuck are the Boston Insurance Exchange Bldg. (24-44 Broad), Lawyers Bldg. (9-11 Beacon), Samuel Appleton Bldg. (110-114 Milk) and the Boston Lying-in-Hospital. The later won the partners the 1922 Medal of Honor of the Boston Society of Architects .

This building, an extention of the Old Colony Trust Company's 1908 building at 17 Court Street, was co-designed by Mr. Coolidge who also was co-architect of the 1908 building designed by the firm Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. Mr. Arthur C. Whitney was the builder for both of the buildings. The Boston Evening Transcript reported that the building "will be considerably higher than adjoining buildings and thus will assume an almost tower-like appearance especially when viewed from the vicinity of Dock Square". (1) and that "the new building will make available the largest vault rental space in New England." The Transcript also reported the building as "The first Boston building with a step", required due to the law which "does not allow a greater height than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the width of the street unless there is a step". (1) This is an error, as the Sargent Building at 45-51 Bromfield Street built in 1912 "sets back to conform to law". (2)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Cornhill" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Evening Transcript, May 26, 1923. part 5, p16
2. 45-51 Bromfield Street Building Permit at Boston City Hall Bldg. Dept.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 38-68 Cornhill COR. Franklin Ave.

NAME Sears Crescent (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

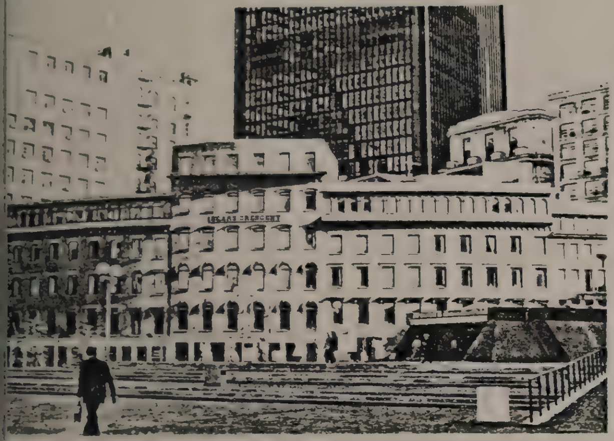
DATE - 1816 (Deeds^1)
- remodelled c.1850-60 (Style)
source

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER David Sears/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 2/5*80, 25 5/6·80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 and 5 plus 1

ROOF straight-sided mansard cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red pressed, [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 24-bay curved brick facade with Italiante detailing, 1st floor originally granite post & lintel construction (largely rebuilt in concrete except at rear). 6-story, 6-bay center section w/ semi-circular hooded lintels at 2 & 3, stilted segmental heads at 4 & 5, corbel cornice & "mansard" story w/ flat rectangular lintels. 9-bay, 5-story side sections, bracketed cap lintels at 2, corbel cornice above 4, followed by wooden "mansard" arcaded story.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic "Sears Crescent" carved in stone in center section above 4th fl.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 9138 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited curved building Located on City Hall Plaza; focal point for the southern section of the plaza. Small alley to east. Rear is largely Flemish bond brick w/ either splayed or rectangular stone lintels, and features original granite storefront.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Sears Crescent is significant architecturally as an early 19th century commercial bldg. altered in mid-century with the addition of fine Italianate detailing. A portion of the rear of the building features the original Federal-style splayed lintels and post and granite storefront, probably the oldest surviving Boston example of the trabeated granite storefront arrangement which became increasingly popular during the Greek Revival

YB/PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Significance (cont): in the Sears Crescent. In 1858 the Boston Almanac lists 8 tenants; 4 booksellers, a bookbinder, a paper dealer , and a seller of boo binding supplies, as well as one furniture dealer.[9] The 1865 Almanac lists 3 booksellers, a paper dealer, ~~book~~binders supplies, and the New England bra of the American Tract Society. Whiting's survey of 1877 lists 2 bookstores, dealers in bookbinding or bookbinders' supplies, a large furniture store (Lawrence, Wilde & Co.), a dealer in artists materials, and an engraver.[10]

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ___
Agricultural ___
Architectural X
The Arts ___
Commerce ___
Communication ___
Community/development ___

Conservation ___
Education ___
Exploration/settlement ___
Industry ___
Military ___
Political ___

Recreation ___
Religion ___
Science/invention ___
Social/humanitarian ___
Transportation ___

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

period. The Sears Crescent is significant historically as one of only two 19th century structures to survive along Cornhill Street, once a central location for Boston's book stores.

The irregular plat of land which defines the crescent was purchased by th Cornhill Corporation in 1816 as part of a plan to "lay out a new and spaciou street" and to construct a group of commercial structures between Court and Cornhill (then called Cheapside). In 1816 the Cornhill Corp. sold the proper to Uriah Cotting, a merchant, who in turn sold it the same year to David Sea the prominent merchant for whom the building is named. The "Condition of Sal to both Cotting and Sears states,"The whole front of said land on Cheapside shall be covered with a block of Brick stores, the front walls whereof shall be bu of the same materials and correspond in the manner of finishing, as near as r be with the front of the stores already erected on Cheapside."[1]

Cornhill St. was traditionally one of the major book centers in the U.S. In 1825 Thomas Marshall Burnham founded a bookstore there which, under varyi names and owners, continued at this location until urban renewal forced its removal in 1960's. (It was known as the Brattle Book Shop at that time, "the oldest continuously active bookshop in the U.S.") 19th century authors frequented the Cornhill area, among them Nathaniel Hawthorne and Ralph Waldo Emerson. In the mid-1800's the Christian Freeman, a noted abolistionist journal, had its offi (see above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Cornhill" National Register District.
Recommended for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Rehabilitated in 1969 by Stull Associates[8]

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

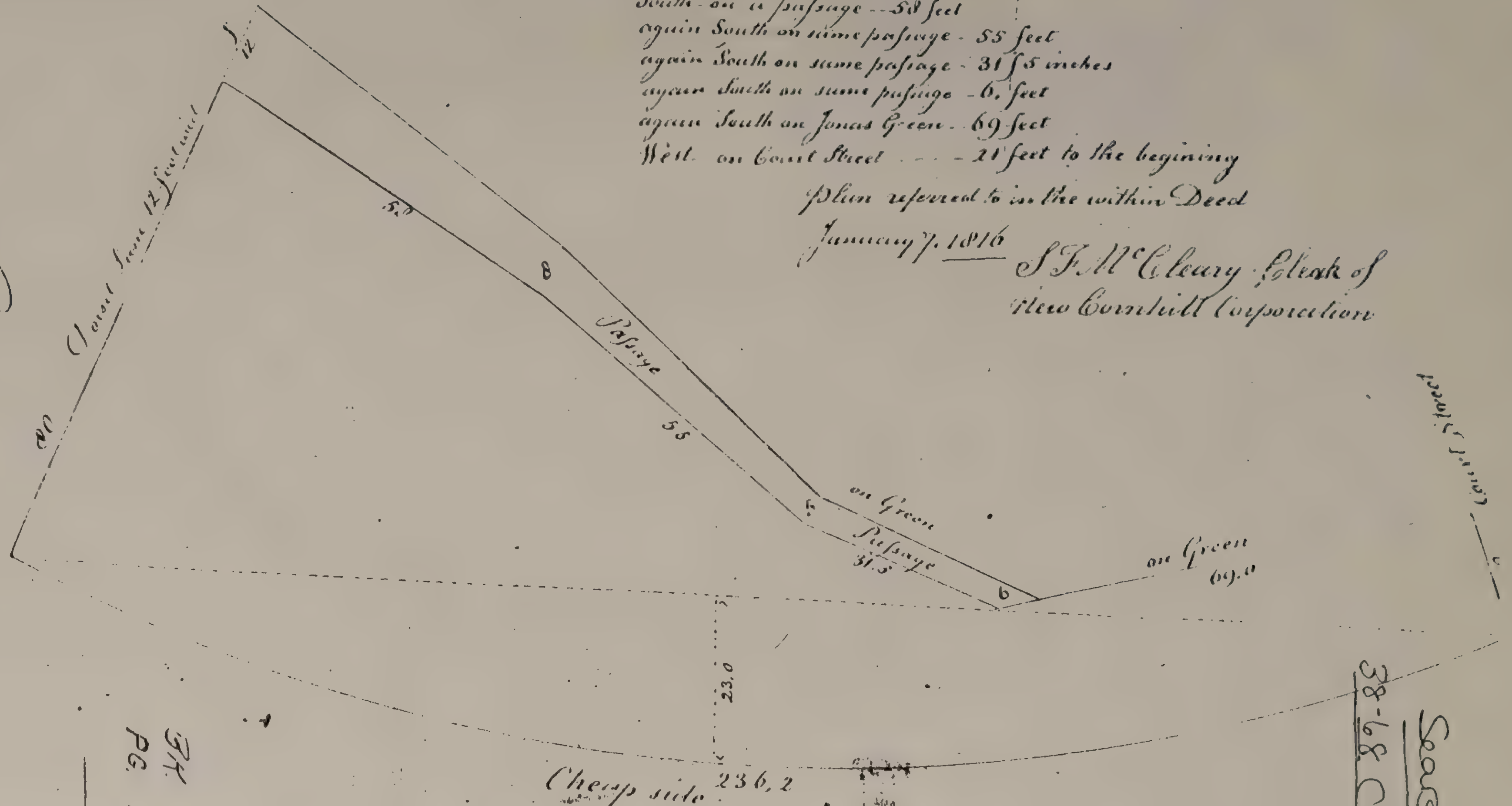
1. Suffolk County Courthouse, book 253, p. 167. Condition of sale and plat ma (Jar
2. Boston Herald-American, Aug. 14, 1974.
3. Boston Globe, Feb. 26, 1962.
4. Christian Science Monitor, March 11, 1963.
5. BRA publication "Government Center"
6. Bryan, John M. Boston's Granite Architecture, Boston Univ. Grad School PHD Thesis (19
7. Thwing, Annie, The Crooked & Narrow Streets of the Town of Boston (1920)
8. Harrell & Smith, Ed. Victorian Boston Today, 1975, p. 1
9. 1858 and 1865 Boston Almanac (Bostonian Society)
10. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(1877)

Sears Crescent
38-68 Cornhill

North on Cheapside on a Circle which swells 23 feet
measuring 236 feet 2 inches as the Cellar walls now stands
East - on Dorset Alley 80 feet
South - on a paſsage - - 58 feet
again South on same paſsage - 55 feet
again South on same paſsage - 31 f 5 inches
again South on same paſsage - 6. feet
again South on Jonas Green - 69 feet
West on Court Street - - - 21 feet to the begining

Plan referred to in the within Deed

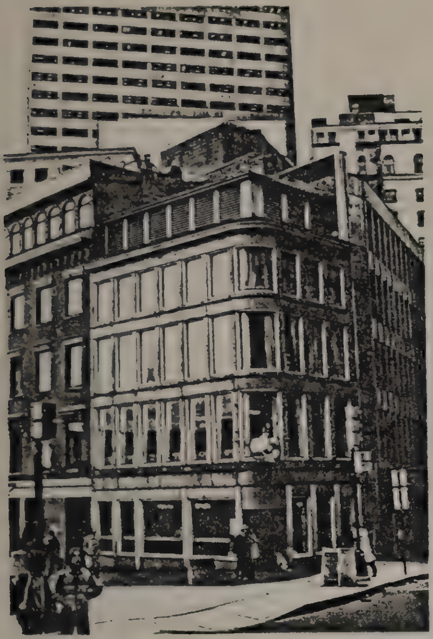
January 7. 1816 S. F. McCleary Clerk of
New Cornhill Corporation


Court Street
Court Lane 12 feet wide
20
12
58
8
Passage
55
5
on Green
Passage
31.5
6
on Green
69.0
23.0
Cheap side 236, 2

Examd pr Wm Ellis Regr

BK. 3
PG. 167

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 70-72 Cornhill COR. Court St.

NAME Sears Block (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1848 Deeds[1]
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Fifty Assoc., owner/ John Lilley, lessee
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 1/3*80 25 1/3 · 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1 (set back)

ROOF hipped cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Restrained mid-19th century trabeated granite Greek Revival commercial building, 3 X 6 bays with additional curved corner bay. Simple granite slabs used for both posts and lintels. "SEARS BLOCK" carved in raised block letters above 4th fl. on Court side. Fifth floor set back.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1010 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site on City Hall Plaza and Court street. Defines the south-west corner of the plaza.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Sears Block is significant architecturally as a rare surviving example of mid-19th century post and lintel commercial architecture in the "Boston Granite" tradition, notable also for its intact quality, prominent site and unusual curved shape. The building is one of less than half a dozen small-scale mid-19thc granite commercial buildings remaining in the CBD survey area.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building stands on the south-west corner of an irregularly-shaped curved lot originally purchased by the Cornhill Corporation in 1816 and used for the (L construction of the "Sears Crescent" row of brick Federal stores. In 1848, Joh umbrella manufacturer, requested permission from Fifty Associates, from whom leased part of the row, to erect a new building. The request is recorded in the deeds as follows: "The undersigned wishes liberty to erect a building corner of Court and Cornhill Street say No. 65 Court Street agreeable to the plan annexed," "wherein he requested permission to rebuild the store on said estate according to the said plan."[1] The plan for the present building, and th elevation, are recorded in the deeds as well.[1]

The original tenant, umbrella manufacturer Lilley, remained at this locati at least through 1877. Whiting's survey of 1877 also lists offices, a cloth manufacturer, and a photographer on the upper floors.[4]

The property was rehabilitated in 1969 by Stahl/Bennett and is now occupi by a coffee shop. The gold tea kettle hanging over the door was the trademar for the Oriental Tea Company, the largest tea store in the city and hung ove the door of the tea company in Scollay Square, a few doors away. When the kettle was new in 1874 a contest was held to guess the amount of gallons it held. The correct amount was 227 gallons, 2 quarts, 1 pint and 3 gills. 1300 persons submitted guesses and 8 guessed correctly, sharing the prize of 40 lb of tea.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

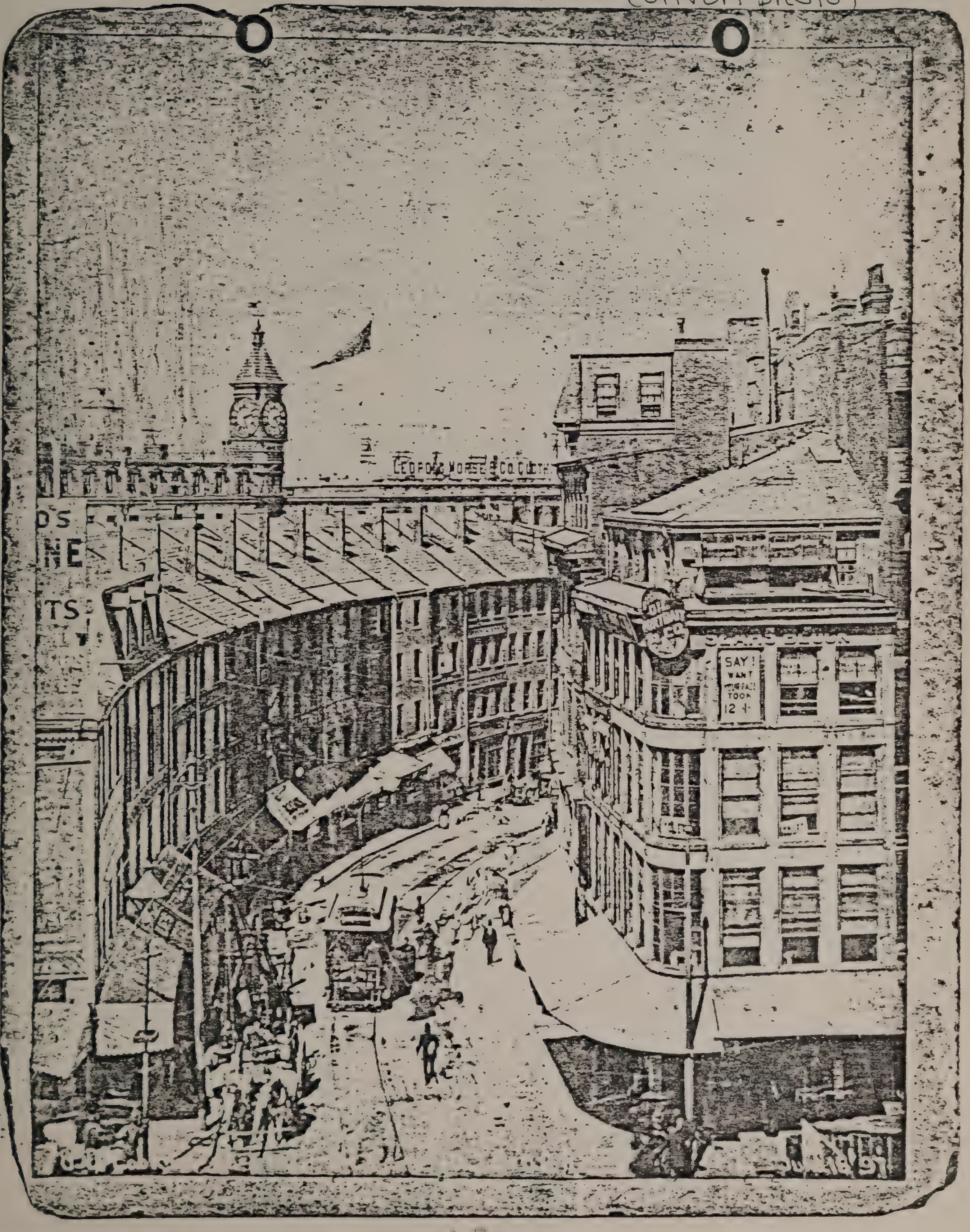
Part of suggested "Cornhill" National Register District.
Suggested for further study as a possible Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

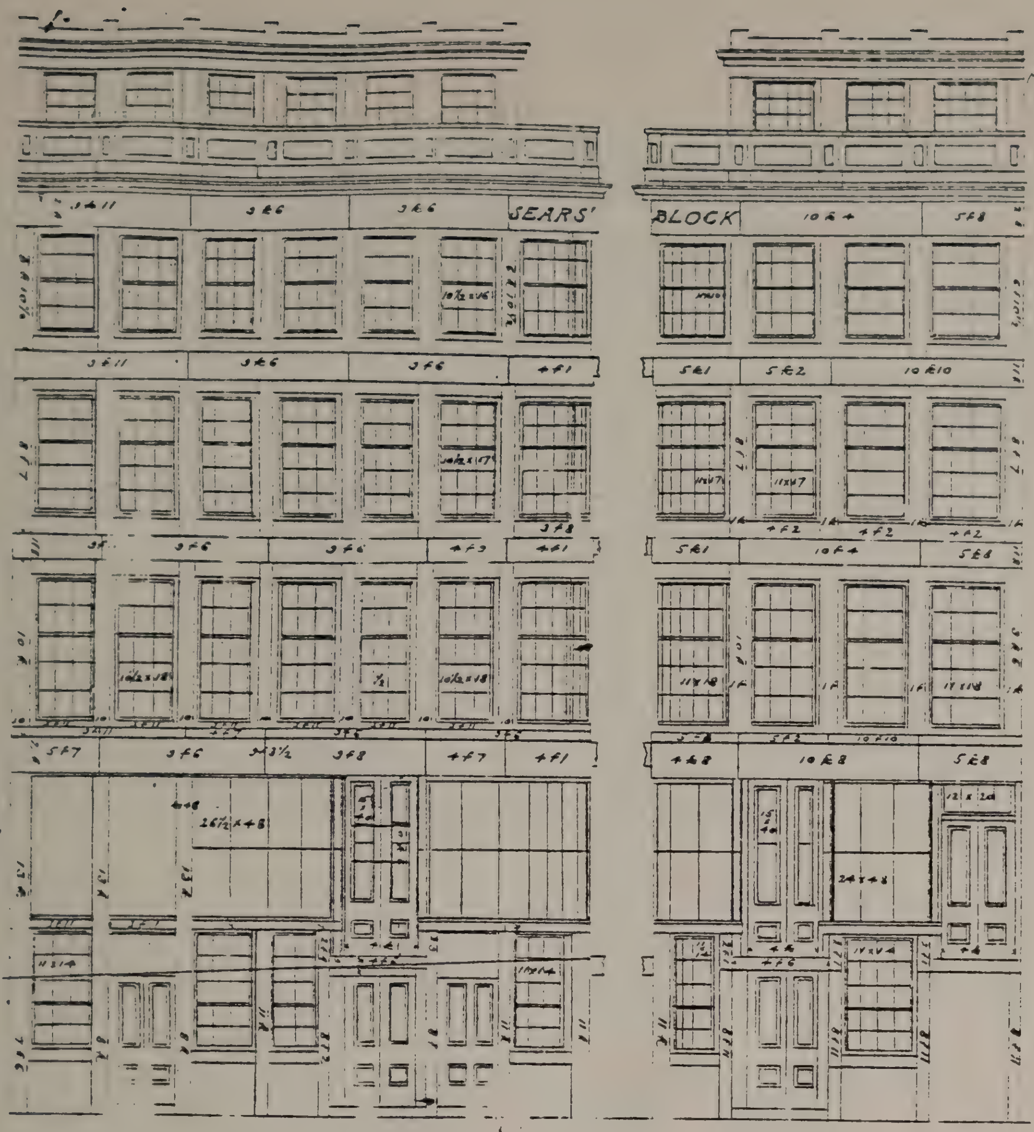
1. Suffolk County Deeds, Book 594, end. Elevation, floor plan, request to build.
2. Weston, George, Boston Ways. Beacon Press, Boston, 1957, p. 194.
3. 1858 and 1865 Boston Almanacs, (Bostonian Society.)
4. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...
(1

Sears Block
70 - 72 Cornhill St.

(SPNEA photo)


GEO. P. MORSE & CO. CLOTH
DS
NE
TS
SAY!
WANT
TOOK
12

Sears Block
70-72 Cornhill


SEARS'
BLOCK
10½×16
10½×17
10½×18
11×17
11×18
26½×48
24×48
11×14
12×20

Schedule of Glass.

72 lights		10½ × 16
90	·	10½ ×
90	·	10½ × 18
60	·	11 × 16
75	·	11 × 17
75	·	11 × 18
55	·	11 × 14
46	·	24 × 48
8	·	15 × 40
4	·	12 × 20

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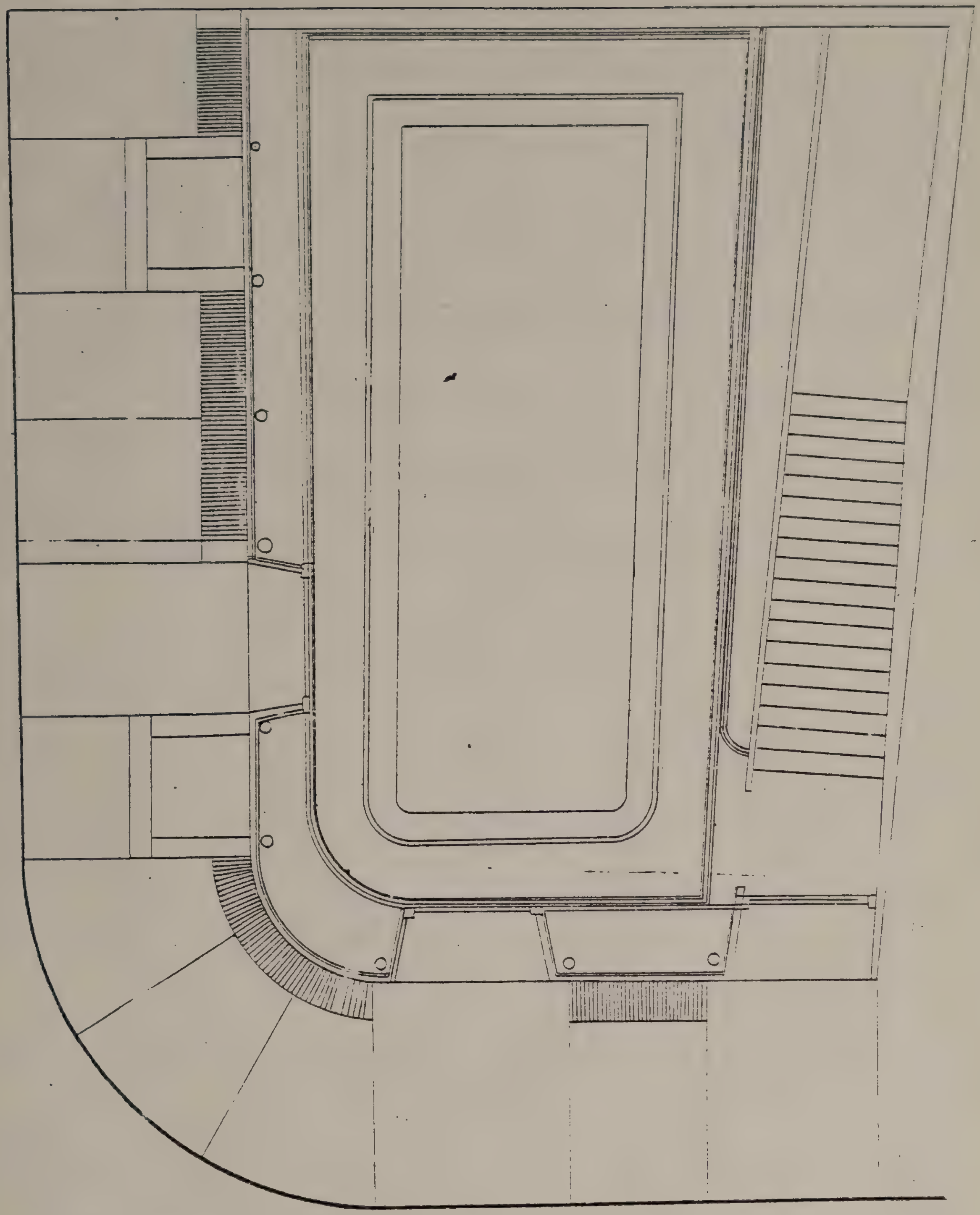
A True Copy [illegible] 1
Henry W. Wilson C.E.

Sheet I

Sears Block
70-72 Cornhill



594 end

Henry H. Wilson C.E.

594 - Sheet - 4
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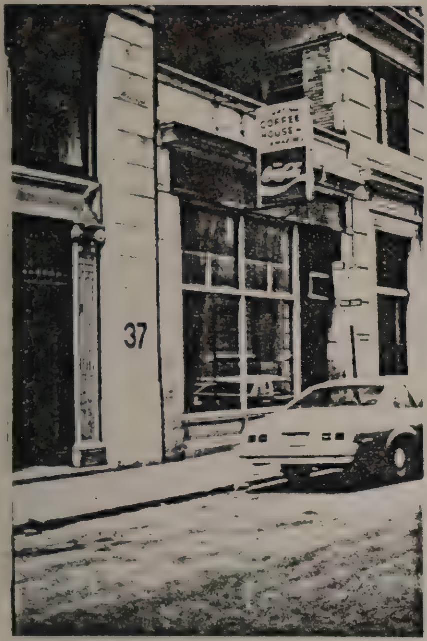
Sheet 2

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 38 Court Square COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1914 bldg. permit (source)

ARCHITECT Clarence H. Blackall bldg. permit (source)

BUILDER ____ (source)

OWNER I.A. & A.C. Ratshesky/ ____ (original / present)

PHOTOGRAPHS 30 3/1 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay, Stone cornice remains from original design, the rest of the facade is completely altered with a modern store front.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] modern glass wall store front

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA ____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This one-story building contributes to the area by leaving the street scape unbroken on the west side of Court Square. It was designed by the prominent Boston architect Clarence H. Blackall at the time he designed the "New Scollary Square Building", which is adjacent. It is only one floor, in order that there be a light well between the "New Scollary Square Building" and the rear section of the Kimball Building.

The architect, Clarence H. Blackall (1857-1942) while employed in the office of Peabody & Stearns in the 1880's was the first American to win the Rotch Travelling Scholarship. He was the Senior member of the firm Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore which was organized in 1889. Mr. Blackall was known for the design of numerous

YB (June, 1980) NRD/NG

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston theatres, including the Wilbur and Colonial. One of his outstanding designs was the Tremont Temple Baptist Church with George F. Newton (1857-1947). With his partners he planned numerous public and commercial buildings in Boston.

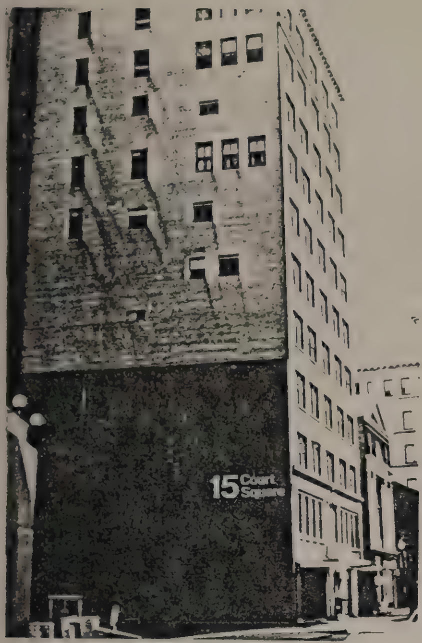
The 1930 Boston City Directory lists Anna Leary as having a resturant in the building. Today is is occupied by a sandwich shop.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of the suggested "Cornhill" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 15 Court Square COR. Pie Alley

NAME 15 Court Square /
present original

MAP No. 25N-13 E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1922 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Dwight P. Robinson & Co. Inc of N.Y. J.D. Kelley Cons. Arch. / bldg. permit.
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER Sumner Corporation /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 25¼ *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] office and resturant

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ yellow] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION commercial style, 5 bays, 10 windows paired. Center bay on 2nd floor has oval shield relief detail on top of lintel. Unadorned shaft. Belt course between 10th and 11th floors.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic 1st floor heavily altered

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 7584 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE

Plain Utilitarian office structure that is not significant architectually or for its location.

The 1930 Boston City Directory lists Thompsons's Spa at this address. This concern had resturants at a number of other locations in downtown Boston. A faded painted wall sign can be seen on the Pie Alley side of the building advertizing the Spa, which has since gone out of business. The city directory did not list what the upper floors housed. Today the building is occupied by offices only.

YB (June, 1980) NRD/NC

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

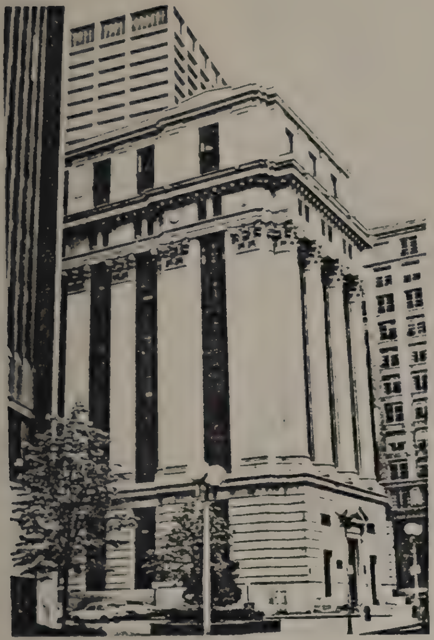
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 26 Court St. COR. Court Square

NAME Boston School Comm./ City Hall Annex
present / original

MAP No. 25N-12 E & 13 E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1912 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Edward T.P. Graham bldg. permit
source

BUILDER Wells Brothers
source

OWNER City of Boston / City of Boston
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 2/2*80, 30 1/1, 26 1/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Neo-Classical Revival. 3 bays on Court St. 13 bays on Court Square. 1st & 2nd fls rusticated. Court Street facade, 3 doors, w/ center dr pedimented. 4 fluted Corinthian columns from 3rd to 8th floors, w/ windows in these fls. framed in cast iron. 9th floor, three sets of double windows. Projecting dentil cornice between the 9th & 10th fls. 10th & 11th fls read as an attic story. On side facades, Corinthian pilasters between windows from the 3rd to 8th floors.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic statues removed in 1947 for saftey

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 14,888 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS A long and narrow plot in the center of Court Square, front is on Court Street with rear section facing rear of Old City Hall.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

An excellent example of a public building executed in the Neo-Classical Revival style, unusual for its narrow and long shape.
Built to satisfy the need for space for the growing city government which was over crowded in the City Hall on School Street.

Edward Graham also designed St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Brighton. The original plan to increase office space for the City was to tear down the Old City Hall on School Street and extend the new building from Court Street to School Street with a wing extending to Tremont Street on the site of the Old Probate Office. This plan was published in the Boston Architecture Club yearbook in 1912. This plan was not adopted and the City Hall Annex stopped before reaching the rear of the Old City Hall.

YB (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
[✓ Architectural]
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
[✓ Political]

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The site of the City Hall Annex is believed to be the oldest plot of land in continuous ownership by the City of Boston. It was on this land in the 1600's that the Town of Boston had its jail, the jail that was immortalized by Hawthorne in the Scarlet Letter.

The City Hall Annex replaced the 1836 granite Court House designed by Solomon Willard, architect of the Bunker Hill Monument. This Old Court House was the site of the Anthony Burns riots of 1854. An 1883 guide book describes it as "a gloomy granite structure..". (3) It consisted of three floors with a basement and had a Doric portico consisting of four columns on the front and rear. Each of these columns were 25 tons. "The first two were brought over the roads from Quincy by 65 yoke of oxen and ten horses making a great street show". (4)

With the construction of the New City Hall in 1968, the City Hall Annex became offices for the Boston School Committee.

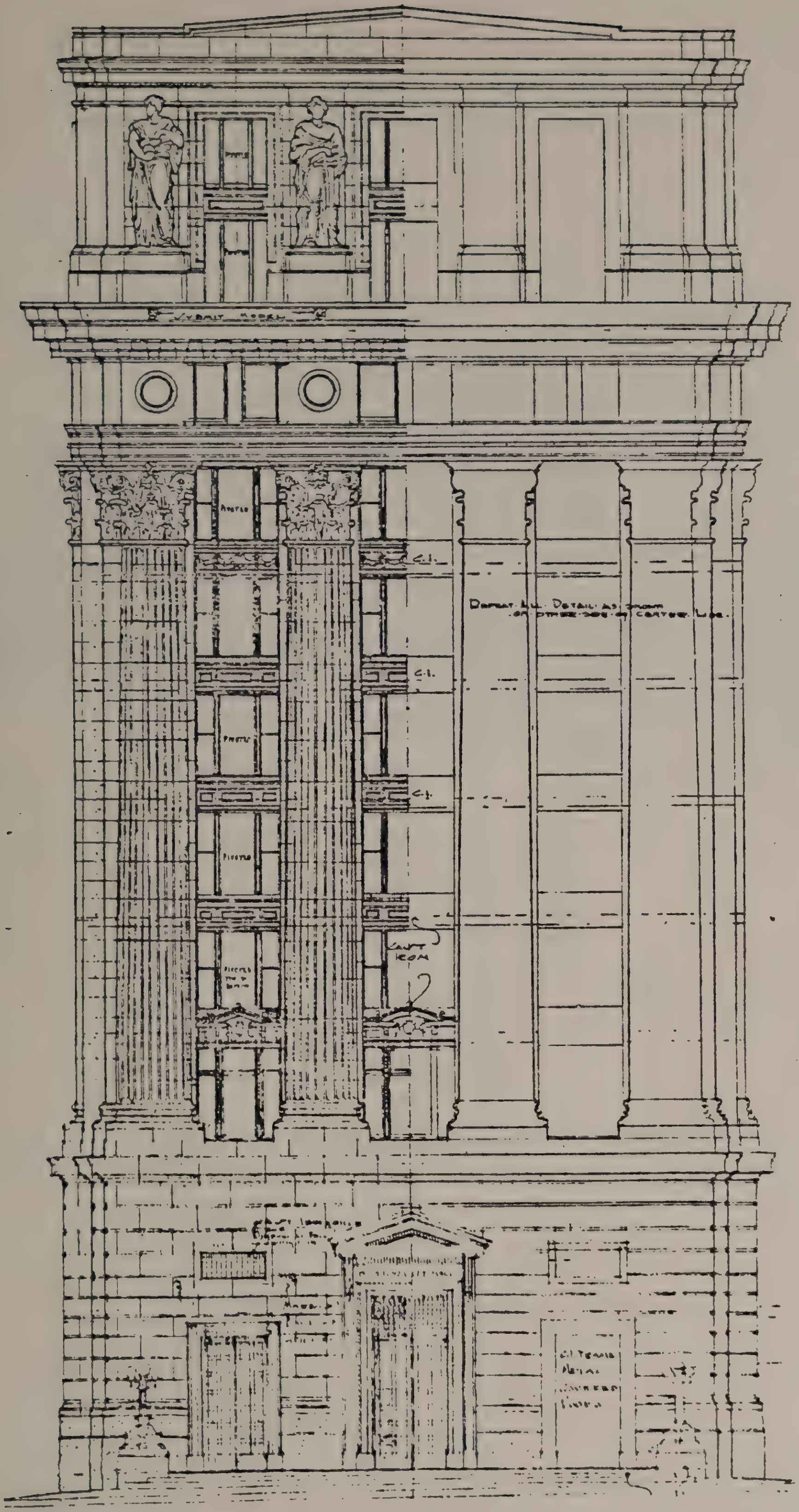
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of the suggested "Cornhill" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Architecture Club Yearbook, 1912. p.11-14 elevations, floor plans, first site plan. p 227 Wells Brothers Co. Adver. showing proposed larger bldg. not buil
2. Architecture and Building. Vol. 47, 1915. p265 photo of completed City Hall Ann
3. Kings. Dictionary of Boston, 1883. p144-146
4. Bacon, Edwin M. Boston-Guide Book, Ginn & Co., 1923

26 Court St


C.L.
C.L.
C.L.
REPEAT ALL DETAIL AS SHOWN ON OTHER SIDE OF CENTRE LINE

COURT STREET ELEVATION — CITY HALL EXTENSION, BOSTON
E. T. P. Graham, Architect

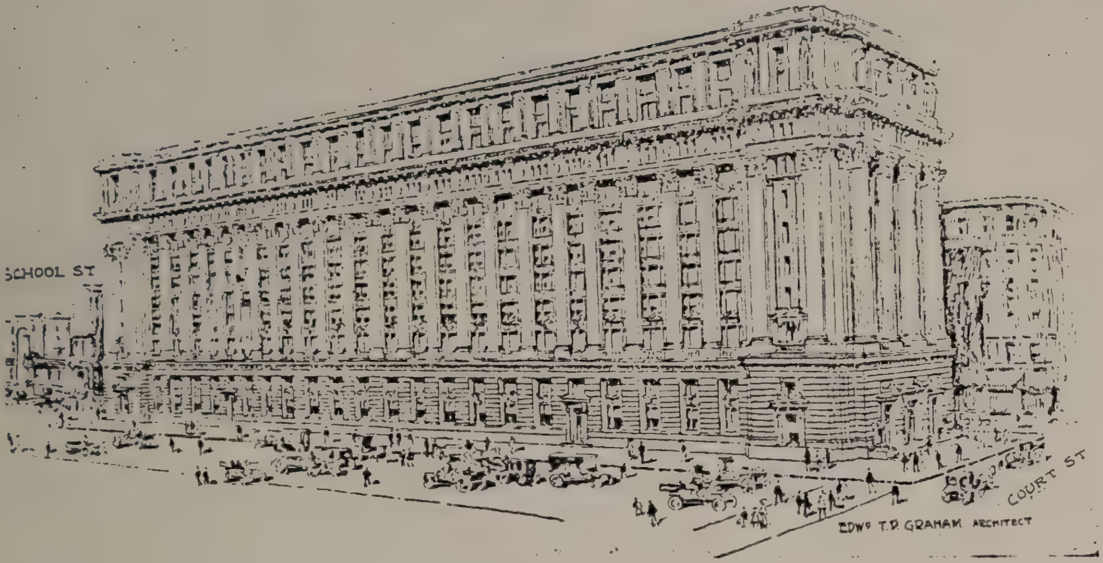
(3

Boston architectural Club Yearbook
1912

4

BOSTON ARCH. CLUB YEAR BOOK 1912

26 Court St



CITY HALL ANNEX BUILDING, BOSTON
Ed. T. P. Graham, Architect

WELLS BROTHERS COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

BOSTON OFFICES

SUITE 563 JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING

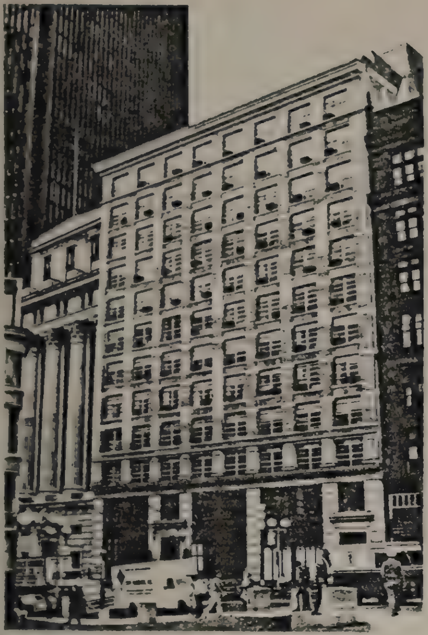
HENRY CUMMINGS, Manager

P. A. WELLS, Resident Vice-Pres.

NEW YORK CHICAGO WASHINGTON

Early architects' rendering of City Hall Annex, which was to extend all the way to School St. & require demolition of the Old City Hall.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 30-40 Court St. COR. 40 Court Square

NAME New Scollary Square Bldg./ United States Trust Co. same
present original

MAP No. 25N-13E &25N-12E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1914 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT C.H. Blackall bldg. permit
source

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER United States Trust Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 4/2*80, 26 6/3, 25 5/5·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] Bank, stores, offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 12 plus ------

ROOF flat cupola ------ dormers ------

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] granite base concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Commercial Style. 8 bays on Court, 9 bays on Court Sq. with light well in center. Granite base, Cast iron framing of windows on 1st & 2nd floors, w/ mullions having a classic motif. Entrance to bank on Court St. in 3rd bay from left, this door being capped with a flat extended lintel supported by 2 brackets. Entrance to bldg. in 1st bay on right on Court St. w/plain doorway. Unadorned shaft. Belt course between 3rd & 4th and 11th & 12. floors. Dentil cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (Parapet removed brick replaced by new brick of lighter color in various places)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA 10,946 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ________

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The New Scollary Square Bldg. is a straight forward commercial structure which contributes to the street scape by being almost in scale with its neighbor the Hemenway Bldg. While unexceptional in design, it is notable as a work by a prominent Boston architect, Clarence H. Blackall, and historically as having been built for the United States Trust Co. for banking and office facilities which they have continued to occupy to the present day.

The architect, Clarence H. Blackall (1857-1942) while employed in the office of Peabody & Stearns in the 1880's was the first American to win the Rotch Travelling Scholarship. He was the Senior member of the firm of Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore, which was organized in 1889. Mr. Blackall was known for the design of numerous

YB/PF (May, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston theatres, including the Wilbur and Colonial. One of his outstanding designs was the Tremont Temple Baptist Church with George F. Newton (1857-1947). With his partners he planned numerous public and commercial buildings in Boston.

The origins of the U.S. Trust Co. began with the Commonwealth Safe Deposit & Tru Co. organized in 1887. In 1888 the name was changed to U.S. Safe Deposit & Trust Co. In 1895 the name was changed again to the United States Trust Co. when it was establi as a bank at its present location. Mr. Abraham C. Ratshesky was named President of t Bank with the original incorporators of the Commonwealth Safe Deposit and Trust Co. a officers and directors.[1]

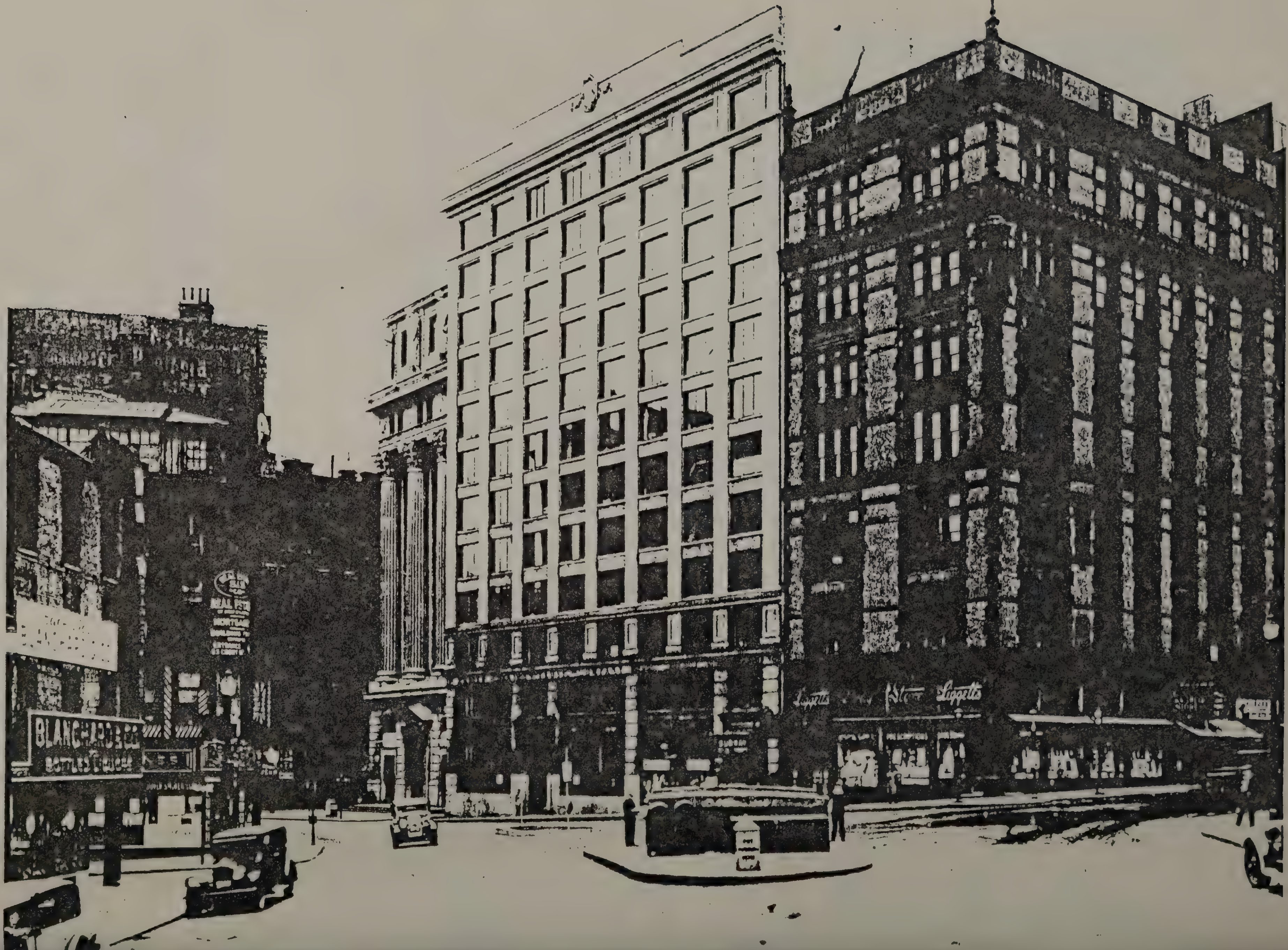
When constructed it was "a first class office bldg. w/ fire proof construction, up to date conveniences and handsome modern vaults in the basement". The public banking area on the first floor retains a large portion of its original decor. The marble columns and counters remain, but the bronze grills and cage enclousures have been removed and replaced with ones of modern design. The floor is of selected Knoxville marble. In the center of the banking area is a richly carved Pavanazzo marble stairway which descends to the bank vaults. Originally twin statues of Florentine lions were mounted on carved pedestals and flanked this staircase. Bronze chandeliers have been removed and a suspended ceiling hung. There has been virtually no exterior alterations. Modern replacement windows, not sympathic with the structure along with air-conditioners at each window, detract from the facade of the b

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Cornhill" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

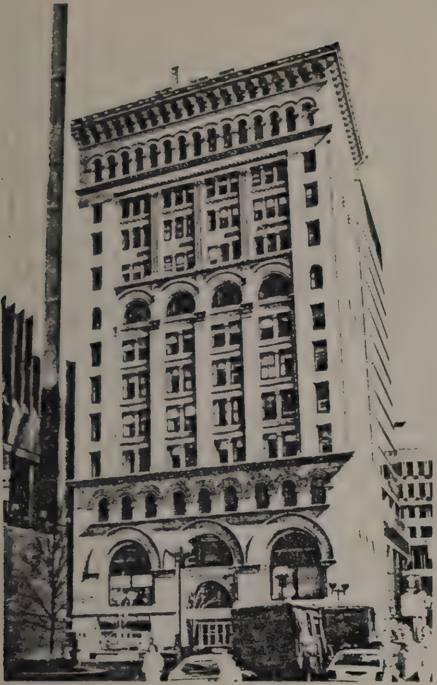
1. United States Trust Co. Annual Report 1978. photos & text



Bostonian Society
photo

30-40 Court St

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 1 Court St. COR. Washington Mall

NAME Ames Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1887-89 Building permit
source

ARCHITECT Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge (permit)
source

BUILDER Norcross Brothers (permit)
source

OWNER Fred L. Ames/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 1/2*, 23 3/2·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 13 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6 X 5 bay Richardsonian Romanesque/Renaissance Revival masonry office building. Nearly identical facades on Court St. (6 bays) and Washington Mall(5 bays).1st fl. battered walls, entrance in center arch on Court St. Wide 2-story Syrian arches from levels 2-3. 4th fl. arcade of 9 Syrian arches. Shaft (levels 5-12) features 5-story arcade from 5th to 8th fl., with mosaic-like decoration in spandrals at level 8. 13th fl. arcade of 15 Syrian arches. Heavy projecting modillion block cornice

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 6233 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner site at northernmost end of Washington St., diagonally across from Old State House.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Ames Building is significant as a finely detailed and virtually intact example of transitional Romanesque/Renaissance Revival architecture designed by the major Boston firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, which succeeded to the practice of H.H. Richardson. The 13-story building was the tallest in Boston in its day and utilized the latest in elevator technology. Although still of masonry rather than steel-frame construction, it is considered Boston's first skyscraper.

YB/PF (June, 1980) NRI

Moved; date if known _______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

George Foster Shepley (1860-1903), Charles H. Rutan (1851-1914) and Charle A. Coolidge (1858-1936) were all employed in the office of the eminent Boston architect H.H. Richardson and upon his death in 1886 formed a partnership to complete Richardson's unfinished work. They later became nationally known for buildings such as the Art Institute and public library in Chicago, the Shadys Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, and, in Boston, the South Station Terminal and Chamber o Commerce buildings, among others. The firm had its offices in the top floor of the Ames Building.

An 1892 publication refers to the Ames Building as "the loftiest in town" goes on to say "the new Ames Building attracts most attention by reason of its height and ornateness of design. It covers an exceedingly small area when it is considered that its granite walls rise a distance of 190 feet. In less 20 months from the date of the building permit, to the 11th of December, 1889 the work was completed. The cost was between $600,000 and $700,000."[2] King's 1895 guidebook refers to the building as a "tremendous gray-granite pile." [3]

Among the early tenants was the Old Colony Trust Co., which was located her from 1892 to 1908, when it moved next door to another Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge-designed building. In 1930, most of the offices were occupied by law real estate agents, with the Bank of Nova Scotia on the 2nd floor.

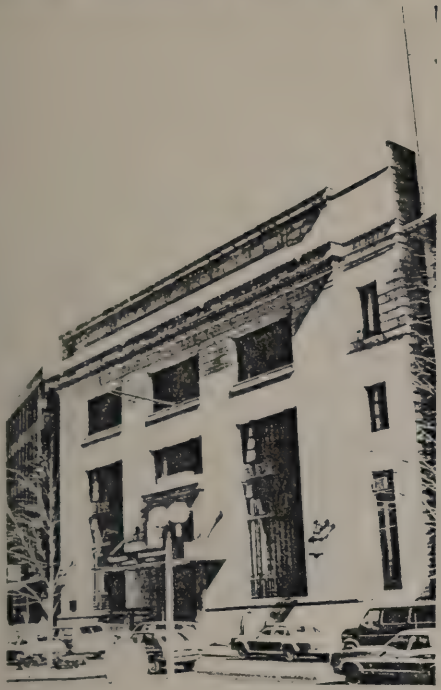
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. National Register Nomination Form, (BLC files)
2. Bacon, Edwin M . Boston of Today (1892) p. 38 (text) and 41 (photo)
3. King's How to See Boston (1895) p. 16 (photo) and 17 (text)
4. A Few Office Buildings in Boston , Publication put out by Remington Standard Typewriter Co, undated, p. 8 (photo)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 17 Court St. COR. Franklin Ave

NAME V.A. Outpatient Clinic/ Old Colony Trust Co.
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1908 Building permit
source

ARCHITECT Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge (permit)
source

BUILDER Arthur C. Whitney (permit)
source

OWNER Old Colony Trust Co/ U.S. Government
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 ^{1}/6, * 18 ^{1}/5'80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-bay Second Renaissance Revival commercial building, Imposing door in 2nd bay from left, with door surround reaching 2nd fl. level. Coat of arms over door. 2-story Windows ornamented with cast iron mullions and grates. Large metal lanterns flanking windows at 1st and 3rd bays. Projecting dentil cornice with lion head decoration above 3rd, followed by high windowless parapet. Right bay set back about 1½ feet, with narrower windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
(original marquee replaced with modern version)

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 18,166 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Addition at rear facing Cornhill St, erected in 1923 (see form for 30 Cornhill St.)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Old Colony Trust Company Building is significant as a restrained example of the Second Renaissance Revival style designed by the nationally-known Boston firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge as the main office of a Boston bank.

George F. Shepley (1860-1903), Charles H. Rutan (1851-1914) and Charles Allerton Coolidge (1858-1936) were all employed in the

YB/PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

office of the eminent architect H.H. Richardson, and on Richardson's death in 1886 formed a partnership to complete his unfinished work. They became nationally known for their public buildings, office buildings, and churches, including the first buildings at Stanford University; the Art Institute and public library in Chicago, and, in Boston, the South Station Terminal, Chamber of Commerce Building, and Ames Building, which at the time of its construction was the tallest in Boston.

The Old Colony Trust Co. was founded in 1890 at 50 State St. From 1892 to 1908 the bank was located in the Ames Building. In 1909 it moved next door to the new building, which housed the main banking office, loan, credit, trust corporation and transfer departments, executive offices and safe deposit vaults. In the early 1940's the office of the Trust Company was removed when it was incorporated with the First National Bank of Boston. In 1947, the Old Colony Building, along with its 1923 addition on Cornhill St., became the Regional Office for the Veterans Administration. Today it continu to serve veterans as an outpatient clinic.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Cornhill" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.,

1. Old Colony Trust Company, 1890-1915. Old Colony Trust Co.(undated publica

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area C.B.D.

ADDRESS 25 Court Street COR. Franklin Avenue

NAME City Bank & Trust / same
present original

MAP No. 25N-13E SUB AREA Government Center

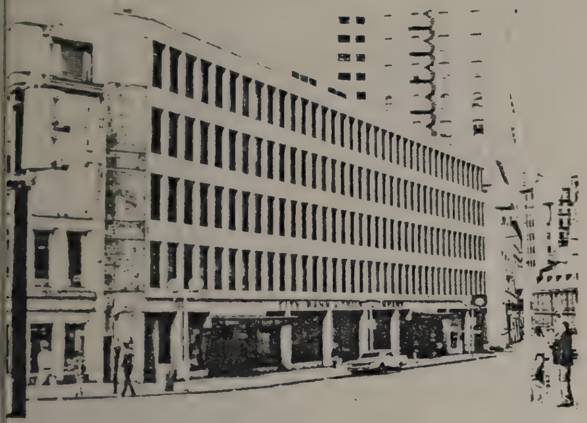
DATE 1967 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT F.A. Stahl & Associates/ bldg. permit
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER City Bank & Trust Co. / same
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 1/4 * 80, 25 5/4·80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Bank and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern commercial building of cast concrete. 38 bays. The windows read verticallys.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 13,243 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Serves to help define the entrance to the western end of Court Street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This modern commercial structure was sympathically designed to compliment the scale of its neighbors the Sears Block on its left and the V.A. Clinic on its right, across Franklin Avenue. Although of a modern building material, it does not offend its older neighbors but rather blends with them in regards to texture and color. Its vertical bays and their rhythm almost mimic the Sears Block visually, carrying one around the Sears Block from Cornhill and continuing into Court Street. It was designed by F.A. Stahl Associates who co-planned the reuse for the Sears Block.

YB (June, 1980) NRD

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
[✓ Commerce]
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

City Bank and Trust is a young institution in the financial community of Boston. It was incorporated in 1956 as a commercial bank, and was opened in Feb. of 1957. Mr. Rubin Epstein was its first President and continues to serve in this capacity up to the present time.

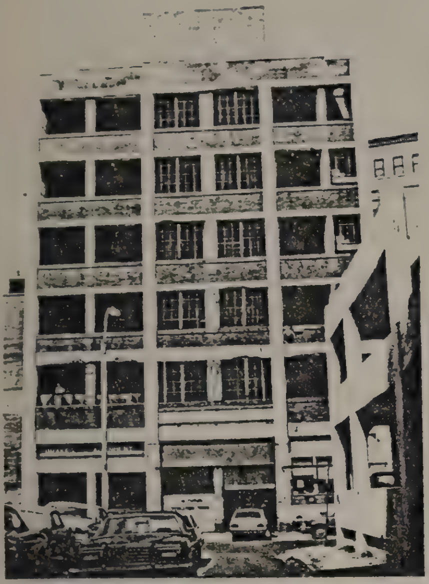
It is the only bank in the downtown Boston Business District which can boast of a "drive-in" window. This is located in the rear of the building, in a black topped court yard area which faces the rear portion of the Sears Crescent.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of the suggested "Cornhill" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 20 Custom House St.COR.

NAME Old Custom House Garage
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House|Markets

DATE 1918 Bldg. permit 3-22-1918
source

ARCHITECT Joseph M. McGinniss "
source

BUILDER not cited "
source

OWNER Owen Farley, agent
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 4/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] parking facility

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.
stretcher bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Parking garage with poured concrete piers and concrete and brick spandrels. On granite lintel over central bay are featured words: "Old Custom House."

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] concrete ~~deteriorating~~ LOT AREA 4159 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Now freestanding within block, as flanking buildings have been razed.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally detracts from streetscape. Located on site of Uriah Cotting's original Custom House.

20|NC MHK. 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

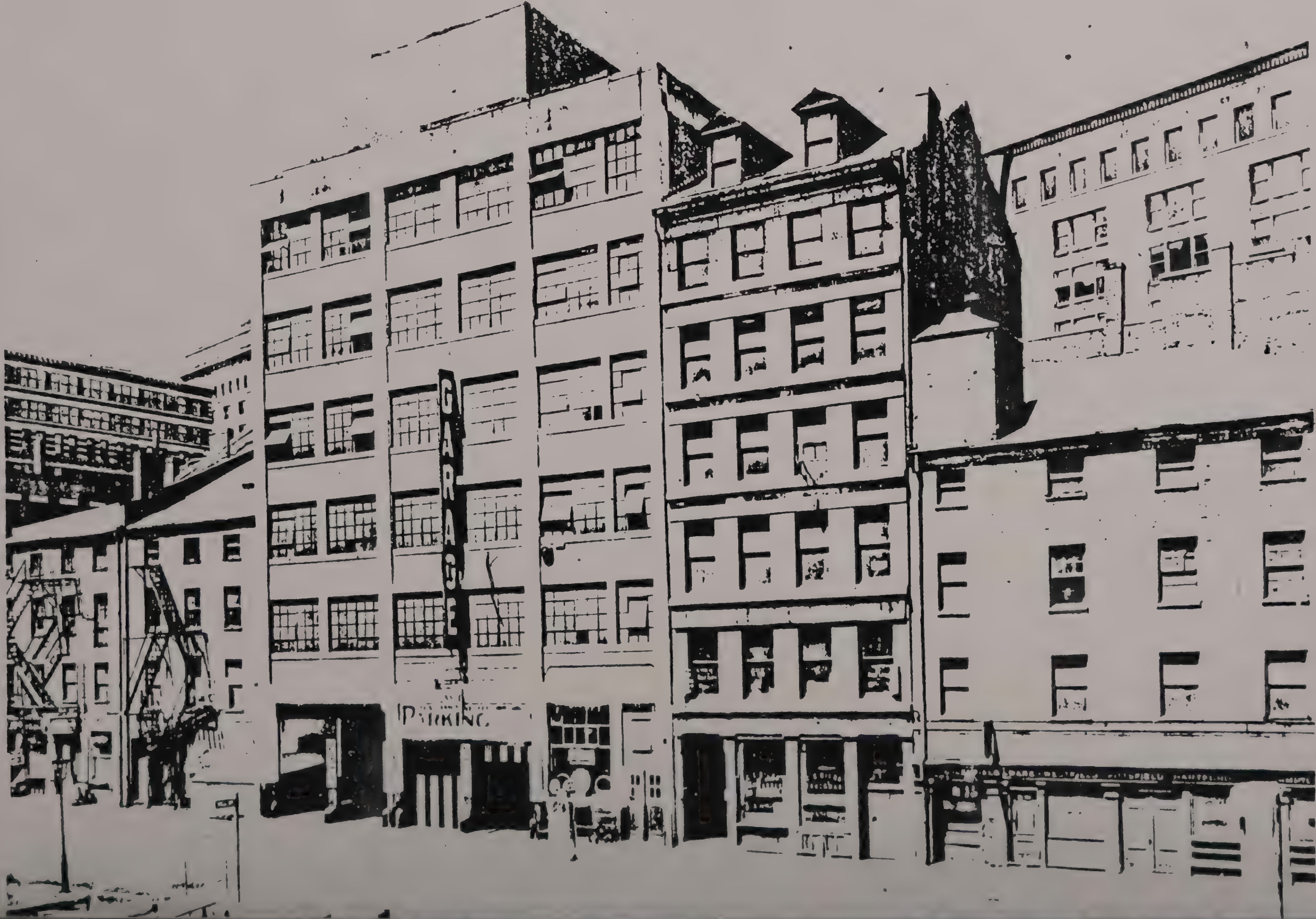
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located within National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Custom House St.," 1934 Photo.

20 Custom House St.


GARAGE
PARKING

· Bostonian Society photo file

Custom House Street

2689 009

2 7/19/84

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